FORTY-FOUR PAGES
SIX SECTIONS

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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VOL. 117. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 307. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1903. ★FORTY-FOUR PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

Paying Tribute in Allegheny Cemetery to the Memory of the Heroes Who Died for Their Country

(Photographed by E. J. Kloes, Staff Photographer of The Gazette.)

NEWS SUMMARY

DOMESTIC.

Foraker forces will insist upon unqualified indorsement of Roosevelt at Ohio state convention.

Mrs. Kate Taylor of Monticello, N. Y., sentenced to be electrocuted for the murder of her husband.

Col. Ammon suspected of having hypnotic influence over William F. Miller, the New York blind pool promoter.

Witnesses in feud cases taken to Jackson, Ky., under heavy guard to testify before the grand jury.

Over 150 persons lost their lives by fire and flood at Topeka, Kan.

Sherman statue was unveiled at New York.

FOREIGN.

German industrial league sent out circulars to merchants who may have felt injured by unjust appraisment of goods at American ports.

Liberal party leaders preparing to fight Chamberlain's scheme for colonial reciprocity.

PENNSYLVANIA.

An attempt was made to blow up with dynamite two buildings at Cumberland, Md., in which 50 Italian laborers were sleeping.

LOCAL.

Physicians protest against removal of pesthouse outside city limits.

Impressive celebrations of Memorial day were held in all parts of Allegheny county despite cloudy weather.

Awards at the national eisteddfod.

Egbert M. Freeborn of Akron had narrow escape at robber's hands.

Great crowds fight their way to and from parks on trolley cars.

Mrs. Walter Breckenridge, daughter of Mrs. Agnes Rees Irons and sister of Dr. W. B. and Miss Flora Irons, all of whom died last week, arrived here and learned for first time of the death of her relatives.

Much interest here in Boston's new subway rapid transit plans.

J. W. Sloan is endeavoring to secure the fusion nomination for prothonotary.

Story of railroad careers and pictures of Pennsylvania officials promoted tomorrow.

Opening of labor carnival attended by immense crowds.

Pittsburgh musical organizations capture three important prizes in the national eisteddfod.

SPORTING.

The Pirates made two exciting ninth inning finishes and won both games from the Reds.

Yale won the big intercollegiate field meet, with Harvard second and Cornell third.

Harry Elkes, the well-known bicycle rider, was killed in a motor accident on the track at Cambridge, Mass.

The winners at Gravesend: The Guardsman, The Ragged Cavalier, Tender Crest, Flocarline, Ethics and Ruck.

The Hawthorne winners: St. Paula, Duke of York, Skilful, J. M. Guirk, Poor Boy and Glassful.

THIRD SECTION—Eight Pages.

Page 1—Foreign News.
Page 2—Sports.
Page 3—Sports.
Page 4—Sports.
Page 5—Society and Women's Clubs.
Page 6—Society News.
Page 7—Financial and Markets.
Page 8—Local and Sporting.

FOURTH SECTION—Eight Pages.

Page 1—Multi-millionaires.
Page 2—Books and Bookmen.
Page 3—Immigration Terrors.
Page 4—Labor World.
Page 5—Press Muzzlers.
Page 6—Theatrical.
Page 7—Roosevelt Captures California.
Page 8—Burglars and Society Women.

FIFTH SECTION—Six Pages.

Page 1—Coon Hollow Folks.
Page 2—Children's Page.
Page 3—Girls That Do Things.
Page 4—Feminine Fancy.
Page 5—America Through Spectacles.
Page 6—Montmorency and Hungry Pug.

SIXTH SECTION—Six Pages.

Page 1—Spring Finery.
Page 2—Fashions.
Page 3—Coaching as a Fad.
Page 4—Smart Touches of Summer Dress.
Page 5—The Mistake of Anastasia.
Page 6—Japanese Women.

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived May 30.

NEW YORK—Umbria, for Liverpool; Philadelphia, from Southampton.
LIVERPOOL—Kensington, from Montreal; Englishman from Portland.
AVONMOUTH—Turcoman, from Montreal via Liverpool.
FLUSHING—Maasdam, from Boston for Liverpool; Cedric, from New York for Liverpool, and both proceeded; Etruria, from New York.
LONDON—Philadelphia, from Boston.
PLYMOUTH—Friedrich der Grosse, from New York for Cherbourg and Bremen, and proceeded.

Sailed May 30.

NEW YORK—Minnetonka, for London; Pennsylvania, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; Campania, for Liverpool; Vaderland, for Antwerp; Columbia, for Glasgow; Neapolitan Prince, for Naples.
HAVRE—La Bretagne, for New York.
BREMEN—Neckar, for Baltimore; Koenigin Luise, for New York.
ANTWERP—Zeeland, for New York.
SOUTHAMPTON—St. Paul, for New York via Cherbourg.
LONDON—Minnehaha, for New York.
LIVERPOOL—Siberian, from Glasgow for Philadelphia.
HAMBURG—St. Paul, from Southampton for New York.
LIVERPOOL—Lucania, for New York.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS DIE BY FLAMES AND FLOOD IN TOPEKA

Fire and Water Unite Their Forces in Gleaning a Horrible Harvest of Death in the Kansas Capital.

MANY VICTIMS IMPRISONED IN THEIR BURNING HOMES

Flooded District Is Ablaze and Large Population Is in Death-Trap Without Any Hope of Being Rescued.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

Topeka, May 30.—People who did not leave North Topeka last night when they had a chance are now losing their lives. Over 500 people are beyond reach of rescue.

Four hundred houses have burned in North Topeka and that whole section of the town will go. As near as can be learned about 150 persons are dead. Most of these were burned to death.

The Kansas river is rising at the rate of three inches an hour. Hundreds are missing. People are drowning and others are burning to death. If any portion of North Topeka shall escape destruction by the flood it seems tonight as though fire would finish the work. The large lumber yards of Jonathan Thomas caught fire this afternoon and whole blocks of houses were burned. Burning houses are floating through the streets and setting fire to others.

It is reported that the Union Pacific depot and hotel have been burned. There is no possible way of quenching the flames. The loss of life will be appalling, the property loss in the millions. Nobody can tell just what has been destroyed. The water extends around Shorey and other suburbs.

HUNDREDS UNACCOUNTED FOR.

Every foot of North Topeka, inhabited by 10,000 people, is under water. The current is so swift that no boat can live in it. Seven thousand people have escaped to the South Side and are being cared for as well as possible. The remaining hundreds have not yet been accounted for. They have been forced to the top floor or the roofs of building and are waiting for the water to subside or carry them down stream. They are safe only so long as the building remains standing.

Below town scores of men are in tree tops, yelling for help. Thousands of revolver shots and screams have been heard on the north side, signals for aid. Women and children in the west part of North Topeka are standing on the highest points in reach and yet in water to their necks.

It is reported by men who have been in sight of the district that hundreds there are suffering and sick. The current is so strong that cars are useless, and early in the afternoon a gang was organized to row as far in as possible and swim the rest of the distance. Several boats and wagons have been overturned and women have been struggling in the water.

SUFFERING FROM EXPOSURE.

The river reached the Rock Island depot on First street today. The water on Crane street is eight feet deep and the current is like a mill race. Perhaps 100 people have been thrown into the water at that point. The river is 25 feet above low water mark and is still rising. The weather is cold and the people who have not been rescued are suffering intensely. Unless they have help soon it is feared that many will die of exposure.

In the B street colored Baptist church on the North Side more than 100 victims of the flood are gathered. The water flooded the building and the people are standing on pews to keep their heads above water.

The work of rescuing and caring for the flood survivors is being carried forward systematically. Contributions are being rushed into the relief committee. Citizens are opening their homes to survivors and every indication is that the city will be well able to care for those who have left their homes. Every public building in the city is sheltering scores of homeless people.

Chief of Police Goff and Thomas Page, a prominent miller, with their families, are among the many who cannot escape from the flood. The current is rapidly getting stronger and is sweeping across the city from the north. People are dropping from tops of houses and trees, having become exhausted by the 18 hours' imprisonment and are being swept away.

The lower stories of the burning buildings contain 10 feet of water. People are gathered on the tops of houses and all meet death either by fire or drowning. The cries for help can be distinctly heard a mile away. The whole city is wildly excited because no aid can be extended to the sufferers. The river at North Topeka is five miles wide.

North Topeka was the manufacturing district of the city. Three large flour mills, three woolen mills and other manufacturing enterprises are entirely destroyed. The water supply of the whole city has been cut off. The water from the river extends nearly a mile on the south side. More than 500 people on this side of the river are also homeless, but no loss of life has resulted in South Topeka. The Kansas avenue bridge is the only one across the river for miles, and the approaches to that bridge are flooded by 30 feet of water. A pontoon bridge is being erected, in an effort to reach the sufferers.

EIGHTY BUILDINGS AFIRE.

From the state house dome as many as 80 fires can be counted in different parts of North Topeka. The entire central portion of the city had been burned out at 10 o'clock tonight and it is safe to say that by morning not a house in the main part of North Topeka will be left standing. When it is stated that North Topeka has 10,000 inhabitants, the extent of the disaster can be realized.

People are clinging to the roofs of houses and the limbs of trees and many are giving up in despair and dropping into the waters below to be carried away by the swift current. It is death by fire or drowning to 400 persons, unless means can be found for their rescue. Great efforts are being made to construct a steam launch to go to the aid of the sufferers, but whatever is done must be done promptly or the loss of life will be appalling.

A. F. Baldwin, who, at great risk of his life, crossed in a boat to the north side, returned late tonight and reports that nothing can possibly be done to save the city from burning. Miss Iola Troutman, sister of former Lieut. Gov. Troutman, was rescued with her aged father late tonight. The two people had spent the entire day on the roof of their house and were just about to drop into the water when aid came.

PROMINENT MEN PERISH.

Chief of Police Doff, Thomas Page and A. C. Holman, all of prominent families of the North Side, are among the victims. Mayor Bergundthal was rescued by Dr. L. L. Powell in a boat after remaining on a boat all night.

Congressman Charles Curtis, with his family, left the flooded district this morning, but his aged mother refused to go, saying she had seen much worse floods than this. This evening two men, at the risk of their lives, succeeded in getting the old lady away. Mrs. A. F. Snyder, with her four children, all stricken with the measles, were rescued. Many thrilling escapes are told. A company of militia has taken charge of the work of rescue, and on account of their efforts several hundreds of persons were saved who otherwise would have perished.

The situation of the beleaguered people is desperate tonight in the extreme. Not only are they threatened by fire and water, but through long exposure in the cold, dismal atmosphere, without sufficient clothing, they would have died in any event. Delicate women and children have been without food or shelter since early last evening.

SAW MANY DROWNED.

Several of the persons rescued told of the drowning of many people during the day. The names of the drowned cannot be given tonight, as it is impossible to ascertain the number of the victims. Will Wright, who manned one of the boats,

Continued on Second Page, Sixth Column.

COL. AMMON KEPT HIS CLIENT UNDER HYPNOTIC SPELL

Startling Charges Against Former Pittsburgher By Promoter of a Famous New York Blind Pool.

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau,
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, May 30.

William F. Miller, who was the head of the Franklin syndicate when that concern was offering to pay 520 per cent a year to its subscribers, will give testimony next week against his former counsel, Col. Robert A. Ammon, formerly of Pittsburgh, who is to stand trial for having accepted a part of the proceeds of the swindle.

For more than three years Miller kept his own counsel, refusing to make a confession that would implicate any person other than himself, but he was persuaded to tell his true story, which implicates Col. Ammon, when he recently became convinced that he had been made a tool of and that no real attempt had been made to obtain a pardon for him. Miller told District Attorney Jerome that there is still in existence a large amount of the plunder taken from the Franklin syndicate victims, and that he believes that certain persons want him to die in prison so that they may keep the money.

One thing which will be guarded against by the prosecution is the influence which Col. Ammon is said to exert over his former client. That influence is alleged by some to be hypnotic. Attention has been called to the fact that Col. Ammon has profited to a certain extent from the now defunct Franklin syndicate, and in spite of that he has kept Miller quiet in prison.

AMMON IS CONFIDENT.

Miller, while protecting Col. Ammon, has received no care from him, and while in a cell in Sing Sing has enjoyed no luxuries such as are obtained occasionally by the prisoners with good connections. Col. Ammon has made Miller believe that he is his best friend, but that opinion changed a few weeks ago, and now Miller is desirous of telling in court the full story of the syndicate which netted its backers about $1,200,000 in less than a year.

It has always been said by Col. Ammon that he never handled any of the Franklin Syndicate money save under the direction of Miller, and that even when he was not certain that the money was not honestly Miller's. That is to be denied by Miller. He has confessed that $30,500 which Ammon has insisted was used to purchase bonds was really turned over to Col. Ammon and was never used for the purchase of bonds. Miller also says that Col. Ammon obtained possession of $18,000 which he promised to use for a certain purpose directed by Miller, but which he held for his own use.

From Col. Ammon, Miller says that he has never received any assistance, and though the impression has been created otherwise, he says that his parents have never been helped in any manner by Ammon. A small amount was turned over to his wife, but it was a pittance compared with the full amount obtained by the lawyer. Most of the story told by Miller has already been verified by the district attorney.

Col. Ammon declares full confidence in his acquittal. He says that Miller has been influenced to lie about him, hoping he may in that way gain executive clemency for himself. He also says that if Miller tells anything but the truth it will be an easy matter to expose the falsehood. Col. Ammon depends to a considerable extent upon the support of various persons who were connected with the settlement of the affairs of the Franklin Syndicate when that concern went into the hands of a receiver.

When the methods of the Franklin Syndicate were inquired into by the authorities several years ago Miller, though little more than a boy, was left by those who were back of him to feel the entire weight of punishment. Names of a number of others were mentioned at the time and it was said that persons who had been connected with the E. S. Dean company and other concerns of like nature were back of the Franklin Syndicate. When the crash came, however, Miller, whose name was used as the head of the swindle, had to bear the brunt and was promptly convicted.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP FIFTY SLEEPING ITALIANS

Gang of Fiends Exploded Dynamite Between Two Buildings In Which Workmen Lived. Anger Was the Cause.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

CUMBERLAND, MD., May 30.—The residents of Davis, W. Va., were thrown into consternation early this morning when a partially successful effort was made to blow up two buildings, in which 50 Italian laborers were sleeping. During the past few months three carloads of Italians have been taken to Davis and put to work in the pulp mills and tannery. This angered the local laborers and threats are alleged to have been made in communications to Superintendent J. H. Heltzer, of the pulp mill, and J. N. Goodsell of the tannery, notifying them to expect trouble unless they ceased employing Italians.

Recently 50 pounds of dynamite were stolen from the Davis hardware store. There are about 200 Italians employed at Davis, the majority of them working night turn, and the superintendents of the pulp mills and tannery, after receiving the threatening notices, placed armed guards at both plants at night.

This morning the dynamite was exploded between the two buildings in which the men slept, located on Thomas avenue, one of the main thoroughfares, the buildings standing close together. When the explosion occurred both were wrecked, the sleeping Italians hurled from their beds, and several were injured, one of them being seriously hurt. He was brought to Cumberland for treatment. Nearly all the windows in eight nearby houses were shattered.

Immediately after the explosion several men, thought to have been concerned in the dynamiting, appeared at the electric light plant, and at pistol point ordered Electrician William May to turn off the lights, which is supposed to have been done to enable the guilty parties to escape recognition. Mr. May was badly frightened, and left Davis this morning for his home near Moorefield. The Italians are very much excited and their exodus from Davis is looked for.

CONFEDERATE GENERAL DECKED UNION GRAVES

NEW CASTLE, PA., May 30.—General William McComb, one of the Confederate leaders during the Civil war, marched today with the members of the Grand Army, the Union Veteran Legion and the Sons of Veterans to Greenwood cemetery to decorate the graves of the departed Civil war veterans. Gen. McComb is now the guest of his brother, Colonel Robert McComb of this city, the brothers having fought on opposite sides during the terrible four years' struggle. This was the first occasion on which a Confederate officer ever participated with the local Grand Army men in the memorial exercises.

FOUND THREE OF FAMILY DEAD

Mrs. Breckenridge's Surprise on Arrival From Los Angeles.

NO ONE TO BURY THEM

Grief-Stricken Woman Knew Only That Two Relatives Had Been Ill.

PATHETIC MESSAGE SENT

"Mother and brother are very ill. Come at once."

This telegram, signed by Miss Flora Irons, was received last Sunday night at Los Angeles, Cal., by Mrs. Walter Breckenridge, her sister. It was written on Saturday night by Miss Irons and was found the following day on her writing desk by the Rev. W. J. Witherspoon, who immediately wired it.

At the time it was flashed across the country the girl that wrote it was in a semi-conscious condition, a victim of pneumonia, and her brother, Dr. W. B. Irons, was dead. After traveling across the continent to answer the summons of the telegram Mrs. Breckenridge was met late Friday night at the Lake Erie depot by the Rev. Witherspoon and learned for the first time that death of pneumonia had taken her mother, sister and brother, all in less than a week.

In her journey from the coast she was unaware that her brother and mother, whom she was coming to see, had died and that the sister from whom she had received the telegram had followed them. Although the news was broken as gently as possible by Mr. Witherspoon, the shock almost prostrated her.

The Rev. Walter Breckenridge, husband of Mrs. Breckenridge, was attending the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Los Angeles, accompanied by his wife. The latter, on receiving her sister's telegram, started immediately for Pittsburgh. She got lost for several hours in Chicago and came over to Pittsburgh on a slow train.

Yesterday afternoon, when the cemetery was crowded with those who had loved ones buried there, Mrs. Breckenridge, with the Rev. Witherspoon, visited the vault in Uniondale, where the bodies of her mother, sister and brother are reposing, and almost broke down completely under her sorrow. As the whole family died with the exception of Mrs. Breckenridge, there was nobody to arrange the funeral of any one of the three.

Last night the bereaved woman went to Beaver, where she will remain with relatives until next Tuesday, when her husband, the Rev. Walter Breckenridge of Mayville, Wis., will arrive. Funeral arrangements will then be made and the bodies of the Irons family will be buried.

REPORT IS FOOLISH.

So Say Baltimore & Ohio Officials About Alleged Gould Control.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 30.—(Special.)—Positive denial that the Goulds have secured control of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad is entered by the officials of that system. George M. Shriver, assistant to President Lowe of the Baltimore & Ohio, said today: "The story sounds so much like a fairy tale that it is hardly worth a denial."

Another Baltimore & Ohio official of prominence, who has just returned from New York, also characterized the story as foolish. "If there had been any such heavy acquiring of Baltimore & Ohio securities, as is credited in this story," he said, "I would have known it. You can say that neither the Goulds nor the Rockefellers have been purchasing Baltimore & Ohio heavily. While the Pennsylvania owns in its own name only about one-third of the securities of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, there are holdings by the subsidiary roads, and these, with pledged stock by friendly interests, would enable the Pennsylvania any time it might desire to secure, not alone a practical control of the road or a control of the board of directors, but an absolute ownership of a majority of the securities of the system."

Injured From Train.

ALLIANCE, O., May 30.—William Dixon, aged 28, en route from Alliance to Salem last night, jumped from a Pennsylvania railway freight and was struck by another train. He died this afternoon.

FORAKER FORCES WILL INSIST UPON PLAIN STATEMENT

Nothing But an Unqualified Indorsement of Roosevelt Will Satisfy Adherents of Ohio's Senior Senator.

[From a Staff Correspondent.]
[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

Cincinnati, May 30.—If any attempt is made in the Republican state convention next week to bamboozle the Foraker people by adopting a milk and water indorsement of the Roosevelt candidacy, such as Summit county did when it "predicted" his nomination and election next year, it will be the signal for a political battle that will make the old Buckeye state squirm. This statement was made today by a confidential friend of Senator Foraker and may safely be taken as representing the sentiment of the Foraker people.

No game of this kind is seriously anticipated, but there have been rumors that an attempt will be made to throw cold water at the problem without committing the Republicans of Ohio to his cause. This will not satisfy the Foraker faction. In fact, nothing will but a straight out-and-out indorsement. Here in the southern part of the state the Roosevelt sentiment is as strong, or if possible stronger, than in the northern section. Last spring the Hamilton county convention indorsed the president for the next nominating next year and the leaders have stood by that action so firmly that no result will be an indorsement by the state convention next week.

Senator Foraker is at his home here and will remain until Tuesday evening, when he leaves for Columbus. He was indisposed today and excused himself from discussing politics, but his attitude towards Roosevelt and the proposition to approve his candidacy is so well known that it needs no further explanation. Senator Foraker was prepared to make the fight of his life on the indorsement issue, but that issue no longer exists and therefore harmony is the watchword.

EVERYBODY READY TO FIGHT.

"Harmony and Roosevelt and every man keep his back to the wall and his fighting hand free. Senator Foraker will be permanent chairman of the convention, but it is conceded that Hanna will be in control. No disposition is evident here to contest his authority and the leaders of this end of the state have stated that since he has come around to their view of the indorsement proposition, he is entitled to have things all his own way. Reports that Gen. Dick will be run for permanent chairman in defiant Senator Foraker are not believed here and Foraker's friends are not worried by these rumors.

George B. Cox dominates the municipal politics of Cincinnati more completely than the late C. L. Magee ever did in Pittsburgh. Always with a firm hold on the reins, Mr. Cox directs the Republican organization of Hamilton county without hesitation. His influence extends far out into the state and has been known to clash with that of Senator Hanna in a terrible conflict. But just now there is peace and Cox has declared for Herrick for governor and Hanna to succeed himself in the senate, leaving no cause for battle.

In politics his experience and judgment are worthy of respect and he sees no objection whatever to Ohio indorsing the candidacy of Roosevelt this year. Seated in his office in Walnut street over the Mecca saloon, a significant location, since his office is the Mecca of politicians big and little in this end of the state, Mr. Cox today talked freely of the political situation.

What Mr. Cox says: "Roosevelt will be elected next year," he said. "There is nothing in the way of Republican success and Roosevelt's popularity and good record will carry him through. We are all for Roosevelt down here, and our county convention gave him its indorsement this spring. He will be indorsed by the state convention, and I think it is all arranged now so that this action will be taken without stirring up any ill feeling. There was quite a difference of opinion as to the advisability of giving our indorsement this year, but it has been settled and I think the dispute will not leave any sores. Personally, I could see no objection to such action. There seemed to be no good political reasons why Ohio should not go on record this year. There will be several contests among candidates in the convention, but they will all be of a friendly nature, merely a struggle to get the delegation necessary to nominate.

"Ohio will give a big Republican majority this fall. With peace and harmony in the party and favorable conditions throughout the country, the prospects are for a big victory. The same I think is true of the national situation next year. If there is any influence working against Roosevelt, in the east, there is no evidence of it out here. The people of Ohio are for him."

STRENGTHENING A PRECEDENT.

If the candidacy of President Roosevelt is indorsed by the convention this year it will establish a precedent in Ohio according to the recollection of a number of politicians out in years and experience. The only instances when such indorsement was given a year in advance so far as I can ascertain, were when John Sherman and McKinley were the candidates. It is pointed out that in both those cases it was a matter of favorite son, and it is admirable for a candidate from his own state to give him his approval as an early and often as occasion permits.

The candidacies of Sherman and McKinley were the only ones to receive such early stamp of approval that could be remembered by many persons active in politics, among them Senator Hanna. But the people of Ohio look upon Roosevelt, if not as a favorite son, at least, as a favorite relative, and they feel that he is entitled to have whatever praise Ohio can give him. The close relations that exist between him and the late President McKinley and the fidelity with which he has followed McKinley's policies, is no doubt in a great degree responsible for this feeling of the Ohio people for him. It is a strong bond of sympathy and one that cannot be broken by the influence of leaders, whatever their motive may be. A fact that pleases the Republicans here and which will be brought prominently before the convention in Columbus, is that with Ohio's indorsement, Roosevelt will have enough votes specially pledged to him to nominate him in the national convention next year. It will require 691 votes to nominate and the states that have already pledged their support to Roosevelt muster 60 votes.

Ohio has 46, so that with her in with President Roosevelt will have 606 votes in sight, or three more than enough. This estimate, however, leaves out of consideration a great number of western states that are certain for Roosevelt, but that have had no opportunity of going on record for him.

Today the state conventions of the Socialist party and the Socialist-Labor party were held here. The former nominated Isaac Cowen of Cleveland and the latter named John Goers also of Cleveland for governor. Many politicians pick Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland as the Democratic candidate, although he has not yet said he would run. The Prohibitionists have nominated a Columbus man.

I. W. STRAYER.

AGED BANKER CHARGED WITH DEFALCATION

DOVER, N. H., May 30.—The bank commissioners of New Hampshire made the announcement tonight that Albert G. Mathes, for 35 years treasurer of the Strafford Five Cent Savings bank of this city, is a defaulter to the amount of $15,472. The officials of the bank have placed the facts in the hands of Attorney General Eastman. For two years he said he had continued to speculate and had never been successful in his ventures. For the past eight years, however, he said he had not speculated at all, but had simply tried to keep his shortage covered up.

ATTEMPTED TO BLOW UP HOUSE FULL OF PEOPLE

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., May 30.—It is common talk in this city that a plan to blow up the Adventist sanitarium with dynamite during the Sunday dedicatory exercises at the time at which Gov. Pingree and staff and 25,000 visitors would be present, has been discovered. Everybody concurred with the institution being the truth of the rumor. It is said that after the receipt of an anonymous letter of warning by a sanitarium official a thorough search was made of the building with the result that oil saturated cotton and two sticks of dynamite were found.

SOCIALISTS NOMINATE A PITTSBURGH MAN

READING, PA., May 30.—J. A. Smith, a hatter of Reading, was nominated for state treasurer by the Socialists, after John W. Slayton of New Castle and Jerry Belal N. Weller of Mauch Chunk had declined. For auditor general W. W. Adamson, Philadelphia, and judges of supreme court, Charles Hendrick of Erie and A. Fred Leach of Pittsburgh were nominated.

PROTECTED BY LOADED GUNS

Important Witnesses in Feud Cases Reach Jackson Under Guard.

IN FEAR OF DEATH

Capt. Patrick's Testimony Results in Another Murder Indictment Against Jett.

STILL EXPECT AN ATTACK

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Jackson, Ky., May 30.—Escorted by a guard of soldiers, Capt. John Patrick marched through the streets of this feud town at noon today, visiting his home for the first time in months. He is one of the important witnesses in the investigation now in progress having for its end the detection of persons who participated in the 38 murders that have marked the Hargis-Cockrill feud since its inception 18 months ago.

Fearful of assassination, Patrick, who is a member of the Cockrill faction, left Jackson a year ago, and since that time has been a refugee in Virginia. The fact that the militia had been stationed at Jackson convinced Patrick that his return for a brief stay would be safe, and accordingly he reached Breathitt county today at noon, coming from Lexington in company with Col. Roger Williams, commanding the Kentucky guard here. On the same train there came half a company of additional troops and 40 more infantrymen followed this afternoon.

Tonight there are in camp under the shadow of the mountains surrounding Jackson a total of 180 soldiers. They are reinforced by a Hotchkiss and a gatling gun. The train was met by a squad of soldiers at the depot and Capt. Patrick, surrounded by a strong guard, was taken to the grand jury room. A scordon of soldiers was thrown round the room while he gave his testimony. He was with the jurors only 20 minutes.

The jury then reported an indictment against Curtis Jett for the murder of James Cockrill in July, 1902.

MARCUM'S BROTHER ARRIVES.

Tonight Marcum's brother, a resident of Indian Territory, reached the city. He will assist in the prosecution of Jett and White. This brother has been a refugee for 18 months. His life, like that of James Marcum, was threatened, but he left Breathitt county and thus escaped the fate that befell his brother.

The Hargis leaders, Jim and Alack, and the Cockrill leaders, John Cockrill, Marcum and Patrick, are all in Jackson tonight. Tom Cockrill, on whom the leadership of this faction has devolved, is at a mountain village a few miles east.

For the time being, at any rate, another fierce Kentucky feud has also transferred its headquarters to Jackson. Of a little side street a sign protrudes across the walk, it bears the name of "Eversole & Son," in the store conducted by Eversole & Son there is a stock of Springfield rifles, loaded and ready for action. Also above the general merchandise store of the Hargis Brothers, with no attempt at concealment, there is another rack of rifles.

Investigation of the Cockrill-Hargis feud since its inception 18 months ago lends to the fact that it is unreality not a new battle. It dates back, with a score of vendettas, to the days of the Civil war, although the present outbreak of hostilities is apparently of recent occurrence. Now it is the only feud raging in Breathitt county. There are others, but these for the present are slumbering with all eyes trained as it were on the chief battle now in progress.

WILL NOT END THE FEUD.

By the majority of the people the indictments returned against Jett and White are looked upon only as a sort of concession to the statutes of the state. Their conviction, if it should be secured, would not by any means end the feud. It would continue probably at a fiercer rate than ever before. Tonight, were it not for the presence of the soldiers, it is said by neutral observers long residents of Jackson, that fighting and murder would be life conditions that could not be avoided, considering the number of feud leaders assembled here.

Tom Cockrill this afternoon declared that neither a conviction nor the execution of Jett would in any manner tend to restore peace. It required a long trip through mountain passes to reach Cockrill. He pointed to his revolver lying on a table beside him and also to a rifle within reach of his side and asserted that Jett was looked upon by himself, the members of his family, his friends and sympathizers as nothing more than a hired assassin. He intimated that Jett was in the pay of the Hargis and that his connection with the feud was based entirely upon mercenary motives. Jett himself will not discuss the situation.

A careful review of the coroner's reports tonight threw an entirely new light on the Breathitt county feuds. These plain, unvarnished accounts of coroner's verdicts lift the mantle of the romance from the affrays and expose them to their true lights. In substance, Breathitt county feuds are licensed murders.

ALL SHOT IN THE BACK.

Out of 38 men killed in the Hargis-Cockrill feud in 18 months, 37 of them were shot in the back. Obviously the purpose of the opponents is murder at any cost and in any manner that offers the least possible risk to the perpetrator.

With the troops coming on the late train tonight another Hotchkiss gun was shipped into Jackson. Col. Williams was asked the meaning of the artillery reinforcement, but returned no answer. The mountaineers viewed the arrival of the additional troops and gun with silence that apparently forebodes no good.

Mrs. Marcum, the widow of the murdered lawyer, has forsaken her old home for another. Tonight she declared that she could no longer remain in the house that had been endeared to her heart by a thousand happy memories. Her bitterness against the Hargis faction is intense. She displayed the kerchief which she dipped into the blood of her bullet-pierced husband and pointing to her children, two boys and a girl, none of whom is older than 10, swore again that her sons would be raised to manhood with the story of their father's assassination ever before them and educated in the primer of revenge before all else."

OLIVER PHILLIPS BROWN.

NEW CASTLE, PA., May 30.—(Special.)—Oliver Phillips Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Brown of this city, is one of the five honor men of the class of 1903 of Washington and Jefferson college, whose names have just been announced by the faculty. He will also be one of the 11 men chosen to deliver orations at the annual commencement exercises of the institution Wednesday, June 24. He is a representative of two of the oldest families of this city, which have long occupied a prominent place in both the business and social life of the community, and is a nephew of Lieutenant Governor William M. Brown.

BURIED IN HER TROUSSEAU

Oil Can Victim Was Laid in the Grave on the Day Set for Her Marriage.

Clothed in her wedding trousseau and followed to the grave by her heart-broken sweetheart, Annie Gosdich, aged 20 years, was buried in St. Joseph's cemetery yesterday, her wedding day had she lived. Several weeks ago the young girl arrived in this country, her passage over having been paid by her betrothed, Stephen Karzac. She had been making her home with Mrs. Samuel Greenfield, in Hazel alley, McKeesport, and while helping to prepare the evening meal on Thursday was fatally burned by the explosion of a can of oil. Karzac, who was present, had his hands fearfully burned while attempting the extinguish the flames that were killing his sweetheart.

The wedding day had been set for Saturday, and the friends of the young couple that had prepared for the nuptials yesterday sadly followed the hearse to the cemetery and assisted in the burial of the young girl whom fate had given an early grave instead of a husband.

POSTOFFICE CLERKS MEET.

Pennsylvania Association Elects Officers at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—(Special.)—Classification of salaries and life insurance was the feature of the discussion at the second annual convention of the Pennsylvania Association of the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks of America, which met today in the United States district court room in the Federal building. Among the delegates are: Pittsburgh, J. E. Anderson; Altoona, Benjamin Boycott; Tyrone, E. E. Africk.

These officers were elected: President, Charles Landers, Erie; vice presidents, J. B. Anderson, Pittsburgh; Charles Longbottom, Chester; secretary, David H. Jenkins, Scranton; treasurer, H. Herbert Bethleheri; chairman of the organization committee, Edward S. Diehl, Allentown. Mr. Diehl was also elected a delegate to the national convention which convenes in Nashville, Tenn., September 3.

GRANNIS ARRESTED.

Warrant Served in Hospital on Slayer of Mrs. Bella Ryhall.

NEW CASTLE, PA., May 30.—Charles Grannis, the slayer of Mrs. Bella May Ryall, whom he mortally wounded at Cascade park last Sunday evening, was arrested on a charge of murder at the Shenango Valley hospital not long after the remains of his victim were laid to rest in the Graceland cemetery here.

Grannis is yet too weak from his self-inflicted wounds to stand removal from the hospital, but his recovery is no longer in doubt and he will be taken to jail as soon as he is able to be moved. When arrested Grannis displayed no emotion, and does not seem to realize his serious position. He only said, "I haven't done any talking yet. My time will come later," when the warrant was served.

Regained Sight of Eye.

UNIONTOWN, PA., May 30.—John Miller, colored, was apparently entirely blind in his right eye, and had been for years. Recently one of the family threw a potato which accidentally hit Miller in his left eye, entirely destroying the sight. The doctors decided that the man would be totally blind for life, and Miller reconciled himself to the condition; but gradually the sight began to return to his hitherto blind, right eye, and he now declares he can see as well as ever. He received no medical treatment for his right eye.

Made His Drowning Sure.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—(Special.) Tied securely with a heavy rope and weighted down with a 50-pound iron bar, the body of Thomas Lynch, the missing night watchman of the Gloucester print works, was found in a sluice box, near the river front at Gloucester City, N. J., this afternoon. Lynch disappeared early last Wednesday without apparent reason.

Hotel Robbed at Whitehall.

The hotel of Alex Weiss at Whitehall was robbed early yesterday morning, it being stated that $800 was taken. There were seven men in the gang according to indications found and all made their escape.

Married Sixty Years.

STEUBENVILLE, O., May 30.—(Special.)—William W. Coyle and wife of East Springfield celebrated their 60th anniversary at their marriage today. There was a big family reunion.

THE WEATHER

Fair.

Fair and warmer conditions are predicted for this section for the next two days by the Washington weather bureau. Yesterday was the coolest day experienced in Pittsburgh during May, the maximum temperature being only 63. The sun rose cloudy at 4:36 and set cloudy at 7:25 yesterday. There was .01 of an inch of rain during the morning. The daily report for yesterday, furnished by the local weather office, follows:

Time.	Bar.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m.	30.08	61	82	N.E.	Cloudy
8 p. m.	30.08	63	74	S.	Cloudy

Comparative temperature and precipitation for May 30:

	1902	1901		1902	1901
Maximum	81	68	Mean	69	59
Minimum	57	49	Precipitation	0	0
Max. tem. 8 p. m.	80		Ex. since Jan. 1		505
Min. tem. 7 p. m.	50		Nor. precip. 31 yrs.		.111
Mean tem.	61		Precip. for day		.01
Nor. tem. 31 yrs.	67		Defcy for day		.10
Defcy for day	6		Defcy since May 1		1.03
Ex. since May 1	126		Ex. since Jan. 1		.42

Government Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Forecast:

Western Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Sunday and Monday; light, variable winds.

Ohio—Fair Sunday, except rain in extreme south portion; Monday fair and warmer; fresh northeast winds along the lake.

West Virginia—Showers Sunday and probably Monday.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.:

Cincinnati	62 Rain	Indianapolis	64 Cloudy
Kansas City	50 Rain	Washington	64 Rain
St. Louis	74 Cloudy	Philadelphia	60 Cloudy
Cairo	70 Cloudy	Bismarck	64 PtCldy
Chicago	58 Cloudy	New Orleans	78 PtCldy
Omaha	48 Rain	Oklahoma	68 Cloudy
Des Moines	50 Cloudy	Marquette	48 PtCldy
Nashville	64 Rain	St. Paul	58 Cloudy
Louisville	74 PtCldy	Duluth	50 PtCldy
New York	62 Clear	Denver	68 Clear
Buffalo	50 Clear	Salt Lake	76 Clear

PITTSBURGHERS PRIZE WINNERS AT EISTEDDFOD

John Gray of New Castle Secured $30 and Bard's Chair for Best Original Ode.

COLUMBUS WOMEN WON

Proved the Best in the Chorus Contest and Miss Alice Stephens of Pittsburgh Led Among List of Altos.

Twenty-two thousand people in the Pittsburgh exposition yesterday attended the greatest Cambrian musical festival ever held in America. Pittsburgh choral organizations were represented among the winners in the three most important prizes of the day, and the great meeting eclipsed the most sanguine expectations of the promoters of the national eisteddfod. Henceforth biennial meetings will be held, and already Youngstown and Columbus are making a bid for the next national gathering.

Interest in the event centered in the grand choral contest for the $1,000 prize, and amid the ringing plaudits of 10,000 people the Pittsburgh Choral union, under the direction of Prof. T. J. Davies, carried off the honors, winning 98 out of a possible 99 points. The Youngstown choir, under Prof. W. S. Evans, captured the second prize, and the third went to the Johnstown Philharmonic society, which was led by the energetic baton of Prof. T. E. Morgan. Pittsburgh won first place in the male chorus competition during the afternoon and got the second prize in female chorus. Mrs. M. E. Cassell's Columbus girls taking the first place, carrying $500 and a gold medal back home last night.

SEATED THE BARD.

Especial interest was manifested in yesterday's meeting on account of the novelty in this country of the bardic contests, and it remained for John Gray, a New Castle man, to be voted the successful bard. He won a $30 prize and the traditional bard's oaken chair. During the morning he was inducted into the position of greatest of bards with the accompanying ceremony that has been observed in the Cambrian mountains for centuries.

The meeting closed with an enthusiastic love feast. The success of the meeting had been more than a surprise. Last night every seat in the hall and every available inch of standing room was occupied. Over 4,000 persons were turned away from the doors and the eisteddfod was declared to be both artistically and in the point of attendance the greatest musical festival ever held in Western Pennsylvania and eclipses any previous gathering of the Welsh singers outside their native land.

Much of the credit for the success of

R. H. DAVIES.
Secretary of the Pittsburgh Eisteddfod Association.

the meeting was attributed to the work of R. M. Davies, secretary of the Pittsburgh association, and as a token of its appreciation the organization presented Mr. Davies with a fine gold watch and chain at the close of the meeting last night.

PITTSBURGH CULTURE TELLS.

The musical adjudicators stated that Pittsburgh had carried off the honors in the United States, and Dr. Roland Roberts, who arrived this week from Wales, expressed surprise at the culture he had found in this busy city. Immediately steps will be taken toward establishing a permanent national eisteddfod association and arrangements will be made for holding biennial sessions extending over several days.

The audiences were entertained by Miss Edith Rowland, the famous young pianist; John R. Roberts and Dan Beddoe, who contributed solos in addition to the competitive numbers on the long program.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather the big hall was crowded when the morning session began. The ancient ceremony of chairing the successful bard was full of interest to every Cambrian in the country, and few could afford to miss the impressive ritual which was observed by their Welsh forefathers hundreds of years ago. In the center of the stage stood the oaken chair, and every one in the audience breathlessly awaited the announcement of the poet whose ode on the subject, "Electricity," was to win the handsome trophy. "T. P. Williams of New Castle and A. J. Edwards of Pittsburgh occupied the platform and acted as joint conductors.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Dr. L. E. Davis, president of the Pittsburgh Eisteddfod association, delivered a brief address of welcome and introduced the adjudicators for the day, Miss A. W. Corbin of New York and G. H. Humphrey of Utica, N. Y., judging in the literary contests, while Dr. Roland Rodgers of Wales, Prof. William Ap Madoc of Chicago and H. E. Krehbiel of New York selected the prize winners in the musical events. The bardic salutation was followed by the contest for the Welsh ode, but no prizes were awarded in this event. Following this was the Welsh recitation, the first prize of $10 going to David Williams of Wilkesbarre, and the second, $5, being awarded to Mrs. Reese Richards of Edwardsville, Pa.

The chairing of the successful bard occupied the remainder of the morning session. Mr. Gray was summoned to the platform and the impressive service was carried out, differing only in small details from that which was observed among the Briton bards of old.

At the afternoon session over 8,000 people filled the hall. Mayor Samuel Jones of Toledo presided and enthused his audience at the opening of the meeting by a characteristic address in which he congratulated the singers for the strength they had shown in the eisteddfod and prophesied still greater things for the Cambrians in America. While Mayor Jones was speaking the audience filled every seat and thousands were forced to stand in the rear of the hall.

THE MOST INTERESTING CONTESTS.

The chief interest centered in the contests for the prizes for the women's chorus and the male chorus. Adherents of each contestant filled the hall and were ready on the instant to cheer their favorites. The choirs entered in the women's contests were the Euterpean Women's chorus of Columbus, O., led by Mrs. M. E. Cassell, winner of the first prize; the Cecelian choir of Pittsburgh, led by James S. Martin, winner of second prize; the Johnstown Women's society, led by Prof. R. G. Stokes, and the Ada and Lima Women's chorus of Lima O., led by Prof. H. W. Owens.

When Columbus was announced as the winner the audience stood up for five minutes and deafening applause rang from the building. The Cecelian choir also received a fine tribute, and the conductors were called to the platform to receive their honors. Mrs. Cassell's organization is unique. She traveled with it through Wales, where the young women won laurels in celebrated contests.

The Lima and Ada contingent retired from the contest in the male chorus and left the Pittsburgh Male chorus, led by Isaac Prosser; the New Castle Glee society, led by Prof. George M. Evans; the Gwent society of Kingston, Pa., led by Oliver Rhydderch, and the Steubenville Male chorus, led by John Phillips, in the field. Here the same enthusiasm was shown by the audience when the winners were announced. The session was closed by the audience joining in the Welsh hymn, "Hyde Myrdd o Ryfeddodau."

Mrs. M. E. Cassell, Director of the Prize Winning Columbus Ladies' Chorus.

Miss A. W. Corbin, Literary and Art Adjudicator.

John R. Beynon, President Choral Society.

G. H. Humphrey, Literary and Art Adjudicator.

Prominent Figures in the National Eisteddfod.

Successful Contestants In the Big List of Events

GRAND CHORAL COMPETITION—First prize, $1,000 and gold medal, Pittsburgh Choral union, T. J. Davies, director; second, $500, Youngstown Choral union, Prof. W. S. Evans, director; third, $150, Johnstown Philaarmonic society, Prof. T. E. Morgan, director.

MALE CHORUS—First prize, $500 and gold medal, Pittsburgh Male chorus, Isaac Prosser, director; second, $250, Steubenville Male chorus, John Phillips, director.

QUARTET—Prize, $25, Stephens quartet.

TENOR SOLO—Prize, $25, Evan M. Roberts, Slatington, Pa.

MEMORIAL DAY ORATION—First prize, $10, James E. Watkins, Scranton; second, $5, Miss Clara McFarland, Bells Point, O.

ESSAY—Prize, $10, William M. Lacey, Homestead.

SOPRANO SOLO—Prize, $25, Miss Ethel Skiles, Pittsburgh.

WOMEN'S CHORUS, 50 to 60 VOICES—First prize, $300 and gold medal, Euterpean Women's Chorus, Columbus, O.; second, $150, Cecelian choir, Pittsburgh.

ENGLISH RECITATION—First prize, $10, David Williams, Wilkesbarre; second, $5, Miss Mary Hazzard, New Castle; special second prize, $3, Miss Laura McFarland, Bells Point, O.

BASS SOLO—Prize, $25, John Thomas, New Castle.

ALTO SOLO—Prize, $25, Miss Alice Stephens, Pittsburgh.

ART NEEDLEWORK—Second prize, $10, Mrs. Margaret Robert Evans, Columbus, O.

PIANO SOLO—Prize, $25, Miss Lydia Kingdon, Rome, O.

W. L. MAGEE MEMORIAL ODE—Prize, $25, John Bevan, Carnegie, Pa.

PRYDDEST—Prize, $15, John Gray, New Castle.

WELSH RECITATION—First prize, $10, David Williams, Wilkesbarre; second, $5, Mrs. Reese Richards, Edwardsville, Pa.

ODE (Awdl "Trydanlaeth")—Prize, $30 and bard's chair, John Gray, New Castle.

NIGRA HAS RESIGNED.

Italian Ambassador to Austria May Be Replaced by Des Planches.

VIENNA, May 30.—According to the Neue Freie Presse, the Italian ambassador to Austria-Hungary, Count Nigra, has resigned.

A dispatch from Rome May 28, announced that Count Nigra, who is the Doyen of the Italian diplomatic corps, was about to retire because the government wishes to have at Vienna a representative more adopted to Italy's present relations with Austria which are daily becoming more strained notwithstanding the triple alliance. Signor E. Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador at Washington, was mentioned as the probable successor to Count Nigra, but nothing was known at the Italian embassy at Washington, said a Washington dispatch on May 28, of any intention to transfer Signor Mayor des Planches.

Private Lessons in English Branches.

Men and women can learn penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, bookkeeping, shorthand, etc., at Actual Business college, 434 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, established 1860. Big Yen Cee store building. Note the old to attend. Day and night school all year.

JOHN GRAY,
Of New Castle, the Successful Bard.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DIE BY FLAMES AND FLOOD

Continued from First Page.

told of the death of a mother and child, which he saw. He said:

"A woman with a child climbed out on the porch and attempted to get into my boat. The small boat I had was filled to its capacity, and it would have been impossible for me to have done anything if I had tried. The woman was swept away in the current before my eyes.

Standard, Dr. Lobeka was practically at a standstill because of Memorial day, and most of the stores were closed the greater part of the day. The flood and condition of sufferers took the attention of every one, to the exclusion of all else. An army of men was engaged in the relief work, and it would be idle to attempt to place an estimate on the number rescued by their efforts. Fire Chief Wilmarth was in a boat which came near being swamped. When his boat struck the swift current under the Tenth avenue bridge it was jerked loose from the hold the men had on a safety wire, which had been stretched from pier to pier. The chief succeeded in catching hold of the guy wire, but was compelled to remain there several hours until taken off by a skiff.

ASYLUM IN DANGER.

The insane asylum is very near the river on the south side and on account of the rapidly rising water it is not improbable the whole institution may have to be abandoned before morning. The asylum is composed of 10 building, with about 2,000 inmates. The asylum has already lost its ice and water supply. There is no danger to the inmates and when necessity shall arrive they can be removed in safety.

All day the need of boats was felt. The Kansas river ordinarily is a very shallow stream and there are no boats of any size obtainable. The small boats cannot be rowed against the swift current which sweeps the streets. If a steam launch were at hand many people would be saved who are now facing certain death.

At the Chicago Lumber Company's yards, A. B. Betts, a wealthy citizen and a member of the legislature, had a gang of men engaged nearly all day in making scows that kept communication open on the bridge that connects two parts of town. The scows are clumsy affairs, but they played a most important part in the work of the day.

VICTIMS' HOMES LOOTED.

Oakland, a suburb five miles northeast of Topeka, is deserted. The people began living this afternoon, after having been warned by the city engineer. At 4 o'clock the water from the river backed up over the street car tracks in East Topeka, near the Santa Fe shops. The way for the people between Brewer street and the river to get out was not made a moment too soon, as that part of the city tonight is completely flooded. Farther out the water rose early in the afternoon. In this locality several people are still in dangerous positions. It is said the looting has begun in the boat houses in their vicinity, and that the houses in this district are given this much protection. The houses in this section are being looted and the police are trying to get possession of all the boats to stop the plundering.

About 3 o'clock a current began to flow with great swiftness through a break in the buildings lining the block between Crane and First streets. This widening of the current made it still harder work to pull the boats across to the pontoon by means of the line. A great amount of driftwood began to come down the new current, growing with great force against the pontoons. A number of men were stationed at this point with pike poles and it was only by hard and continuous work on their part that the drift was kept from piling up and pushing the bridge away. One of the men who worked all the afternoon with a pike pole was Dr. Koster, chief surgeon of the Santa Fe railroad. The most prominent men in the city worked as common laborers all day.

AMONG CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

In the auditorium tonight 2,000 homeless people are quartered. The society women of the city are there attending to the refugees' needs. Great wagonloads of clothing and provisions have been sent and the immediate needs of the unfortunates have been provided for. In this large number of refugees are Russians, Italians and many other of the poorer class of the city's population. A number of these are afflicted with contagious diseases, but it is impossible to enforce any quarantine regulations. The physicians of the city say that as a result an epidemic of sickness of all kinds may be looked for.

Children suffering with scarlet fever are compelled to be near those who are well. The county court house and the federal buildings are crowded tonight with people of all classes. There is no lack of help now, anything that is to be done. Men of all callings and professions, white and black together, work side by side, doing whatever lies in their power.

As the water advanced it became necessary to drive carriages and ambulances to the south end of the pontoon in water so deep that the horses had to swim. Among those who took a hand in this work were James A. Troutman, Cyrus Leland, pastors of the leading churches, Father Hayden of the Church of the Assumption; the county attorney, the sheriff and his deputies.

PRISONER SAVES LIVES.

A number of prisoners at the county jail were liberated by the sheriff to give them a chance to help the sufferers there. If it became necessary to get out into the water shoulder deep they did it willingly. One of the men, named Weatherly, was credited with saving five lives on the North Side.

The entire city is thoroughly at the mercy of any fire that might break out. The fire chief tonight issued an order warning the people to guard against fire.

The board of health tonight issued an order warning the people not to drink any water unless it be boiled, and giving other directions for preserving health. John E. Frost, immigration agent of the Santa Fe, is in charge of the relief headquarters.

Early in the forenoon Company A and Battery B turned out to help in the rescue work. Company A turned out 35 men. Capt. Patterson of the battery had 24 men. The militiamen were assigned to police duty and did their share with the regular force and a number of specials in keeping the mob from crowding forward on the workers. In the early part of the day people were permitted to go down the avenue as far as the Chesterfield. Later, the dead line was established at Second street, and the crowd was held south of that point. The men of the battery worked like beavers while the pontoon was being built, hauling up poles from the street railway power house to be used in making the bridge. A pontoon bridge was built over the breakwater to the Melan arch bridge and many rescued by this means tonight.

It was pitiful to note the conditions of some of the refugees when they were received on the south side. Mothers with little ones held firmly in their arms, sobbed with nervous dread, while they shivered and shook with fear and cold. Most of those who came over were quiet, and some of them were entirely self-composed. In the case of many of them it seemed that the magnitude of the disaster and the troubles through which they had gone had numbed their sensibilities.

WOMEN'S TRYING EXPERIENCE.

They were crushed by the weight of the catastrophe and so cast down that they could not give expression to their feelings. Many of the women feared that they would be separated from their children when they reached the pontoon. The children would be taken by men who started for the south end with them and others helped the women along.

Mrs. William Hanna came over in a boat with her two children, but did not know where her husband was, and she was troubled for fear that she would be separated from her little ones. One of them was sick. She had been through a terrible trying experience. J. H. Wilson of the Wells Fargo Express Company, who helped her on the north side, said that she had been six times under water before she was brought over. "I am not so very heavy myself," she said, apologetically, to the man who was assisting her across the pontoon. "but my clothes make me seem so. They are soaking wet."

Most of the women who were brought across could tell a fairly clear story of the trials they had undergone, but a good many were so nervous that they could not say much of anything. The pontoon bridge failed to frighten any of them. After what they had been through it was a delight to them to find footing again, even if it did sway and sink at times.

HARD WORK OF RESCUING.

Many of the Russians from the north side are being cared for at the German Catholic church. This is the church where practically all of them worship. Father Henry is the pastor and he is in charge of the relief. There must be between 200 and 300 flood sufferers making their homes there, perhaps more, and it is almost impossible to hear a word of English.

After working all day Friday delivering the teams and drivers of the Mutual Ice Company spent all Friday night bringing people from North Topeka. Capt. Driver, Mr. Bosler, rescued more than 300 people by morning with one wagon and one team.

In the afternoon a man with a store of whisky in a trip paraded back and forth on the pontoon and dealt out drinks to the weary and water-soaked workers, and a great many of them received it gladly.

Steaming hot coffee was also supplied the workers and many of them who had been laboring for hours with hardly a bite to eat took advantage of the opportunity to get some crackers and cheese when these eatables were being sent across the river.

MADE HEROIC RESCUES.

To Firemen Berger and Baker of the station at headquarters belongs the credit of a daring rescue and one by which they placed their lives at grave hazard. Edward Bute, who was with the rescuing gang on the north end of the bridge, had ventured too far out into the current and was swept away. Even the best swimmers could not withstand the current in Kansas avenue. He managed to catch hold of the scales at Hilliard's mill.

The two firemen ventured out in a boat to a plain where the man could be reached by a rope, despite the orders of Chief Wilmarth to come back. After the man was pulled into the boat it took a desperate fight to row the boat back to the bridge.

Burt Potter, a Santa Fe man in the shop district, says there is a story there to the effect that a man who was in a tree on the north side, went crazy and shot himself. He was out of the Santa Fe bridge and at various times during the day had been asking for help. Twice a rescuing party tried to take him off, but time he refused to leave his tree. After going away the second time members of the party say they heard a shot and saw his body fall into the water. The belief is that his situation crazed him and led him to take his own life.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ARE DRIVEN FROM HOME

Flood in Four States Causes Great Loss of Life and Property.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

KANSAS CITY, May 30.—Unprecedented floods are raging in central and eastern Kansas, northeastern Missouri, eastern Nebraska and southeastern Iowa, the result of 10 days of almost continuous rainfall. The general situation is considered most grave, with no immediate relief in sight. Many lives have been lost and it is estimated that no less than 25,000 persons have been driven from their homes, many of which were washed away and that the property loss will run well up into the millions of dollars.

The greatest damage has been occasioned between Kansas City and Ellsworth 200 miles west. At Kansas City, Kans., and in the suburban towns of Armourdale and Argentine, and at Harlem, and Sheffield, Mo., near Kansas City, Mo., an aggregate of 15,000 persons have been forced to leave their homes and 8,000 employes of the numerous packing houses and railroad shops in the bottoms are out of employment.

The situation summarized, follows:

Homeless—Kansas, North Topeka, 1,000; near Emporia, 500; Salina and vicinity, 800; Lawrence, 200; Kansas City, Armourdale and Argentine, 30,000; Missouri—Harlem and Sheffield, 500; portion of Missouri, 1,000; Nebraska, 200; Nebraska, Lincoln, 200; Beatrice, 200.

Financial loss—Kansas, North Topeka, $1,000,000; Lawrence, $10,000; Concordia, $100,000; Agnisse and vicinity, $200,000; Salina and vicinity, $175,000; Solomon, Cottonman, Detroit and Woodbine and intervening country, $500,000; Des Moines, $500,000.

The already flooded condition of central and eastern Kansas, which has been in the grasp of the flood for two days, became acute last night by a sudden rise in all streams, which were swollen by heavy rains. The rivers along which the main damage was done, are the Kansas, which at many places from its source, at Kansas City, to Manhattan, Kas., a distance of 110 miles, has spread out over miles of land on either side of its original bed; the Smoky Hill river, south from Manhattan, a distance of another 100 miles, touching Junction City, Abilene, Salina and Ellsworth. Flooding all the towns and the intervening country, the Blue river north from Manhattan, the Missouri river north and east of Kansas City, and the Des Moines river at Des Moines.

Railway traffic in Kansas is practically at a standstill, dozens of big bridges having been washed out between Kansas City and Ellsworth and many miles of tracks being under water. Every western road entering Kansas City is affected. The Rock Island and Union Pacific between Kansas City and Colorado are laid out completely, and all Santa Fe trains from the west have been cancelled at a point west of Florence. A short detour out of Kansas City via Santa Fe is running trains over the Frisco tracks. The Burlington and the Missouri Pacific are moving their trains by wide detours. The Rock Island has four trains stalled at McFarland, one at Wichita and one at Hutchinson, and in fact, trains are held up at all division points.

On the Union Pacific the most serious damage was done west of Salina, where a number of washouts occurred. Train service between Kansas City and Topeka has practically been abandoned. One train from Topeka over the Santa Fe reached here today, making a detour of 200 miles to cover the 60 miles between the two cities.

All rivers in this part of the country, the Missouri, Kansas, Smoky Hill, Blue and smaller streams are rising tonight, the Kansas and the Missouri at a rapid rate, and it is apparent that the destructive floods of 1903 will be exceeded. Additional rains are predicted, and a further rise in the Missouri doubtless will result in serious damage between Kansas City and St. Louis.

At 10 o'clock tonight the Kansas river was rising at the rate of four inches an hour. Swift's packing house has already sustained a loss estimated at $1,000,000.

The damage to Cudahy's and Schwarzschilde & Sulzberger's will be nearly $2,000,000, about equally divided between the two plants. It is estimated that the loss to Armourdale to date will exceed $5,000,000.

The Continental soldier brought to an end yesterday. A savage, motherless people of a type that will never be reproduced is dependence. Continental Trust Company, second floor, Park building.

DISASTER IS WIDESPREAD.

Many Kansas Towns Are in Great Distress Because of the Flood.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 30.—A report has been received that the river is falling at Manhattan. Corroborating this comes a report that a waterspout has started a foot rise down the Blue river.

Flood conditions are getting worse at Lawrence. More than 500 people in the north part of town are homeless. The large flour mill belonging to Congressman J. D. Bowersock was destroyed, with a loss of $100,000. Several miles of railroad track are washed out.

A big rise in the Smoky Hill river last night caused many more to leave their homes and hundreds are now encamped on the hills east of town. Most of the business houses are closed. Hill City has been on an island since Tuesday. No trains have been running there this week. The town is small and the stock of provisions is getting very low. People are suffering greatly.

The outlook in Council Grove is appalling. On a smaller scale the situation there is much the same as that of North Topeka. Nine or more people have been burned to death in a fire, started by shocking lime. Reports received from there late today say there is small prospect of the water falling for another 24 hours.

Child Crushed Under Car.

FRANKLIN, PA., May 30.—(Special.)—While a Third street trolley car was stopped to unload passengers, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the 18-months-old son of Arthur O'Neill ran into the street and crawled under the car. No one saw the little fellow, and when the car was started it ran over him, crushing him so badly that he died soon after.

Salute Nearly Proved Fatal.

ALLIANCE, O., May 30.—While members of Company K, Eighth infantry, O. N. G., were firing a salute at memorial services of Company K, Eighth infantry, O. N. G., were firing a salute at memorial services today, Annie Conley, aged 22, was struck by gunfire from a blank cartridge. Her scalp was torn open for several inches, requiring a number of stitches. It is not thought the wound will prove fatal.

THEY DON'T KNOW HOW

WE DO IT BUT WE DO.

That's the main thing. We do it. The "easy money" tailors, who realize that their goose is cooked unless they can bluff the thing through, will assure you solemnly that we'll go broke if we go on making first-class suits to order for $15.

Well, we would lose money on our suits if we didn't charge several dollars more, because we don't buy cheaper than others can. That's the advantage of having a big string of stores in the larger cities of the country.

Place your order right away.

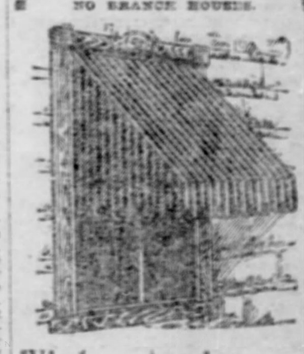
SUITS TO ORDER $15.00 UP.

Clothes pressed and kept in repair free for a year.

THE PITTSBURGH TAILORING CO.,

227 Fifth Avenue.

NO BRANCH HOUSES.



Window Awning Satisfaction

that's what you get in our window awnings — We start the satisfaction going in the materials we give you—then the workmanship — the prompt service—and last, but not least, the moderate price—

Let us submit the materials and the satisfactory estimates.

MAMAUX & SON,

ESTABLISHED 1869.

644 PENN AVENUE.

Telephones: Bell 736 and 1972 Grant. P. & A. 1972 Main.

229 FIFTH AVE.

RIVER PACKETS.

KANAWHA RIVER PACKETS.

STEAMER KANAWHA No. 2 leaves Pittsburgh foot of S. Water, Clark wharf, Tuesday, 4 p. m., for Wheeling, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Charleston, Kanawha Falls and Hinton. Freight and passage low and rates same. Floor passenger and freight agent, 24, 26 Fourteenth st. Wheeling, W. Va. Or Gabriel, Agents, 24, 26 Water st. Tel. 835.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR RENT—Furnished room to gentleman; reasonable rates. Bell telephone connection; bath; hot water; gas; electric lights; 5-cent car line. 1307 Wood st.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one 10-horse Fuller Lane & Fuller boiler, 54 inches diameter by 16 feet long, with 4-inch flues; one 10-horse Fuller Lane & Fuller engine, 8-inch stroke, 12-inch wheel; both in good condition. Address Box 1, Gazette.

WANTED—Young man to learn the business of soliciting and collecting; must be willing to work; $10 per week to start. Call 1 to 3 p. m. today, 1 to 3 p. m. tomorrow, 1 to 3 p. m. Monday, 1 to 3 p. m. Tuesday, 1 to 3 p. m. Wednesday, 1 to 3 p. m. Thursday, 1 to 3 p. m. Friday, 1 to 3 p. m. Saturday, 1 to 3 p. m. Monday, 1 to 3 p. m. Tuesday, 1 to 3 p. m. Wednesday, 1 to 3 p. m. Thursday, 1 to 3 p. m. Friday, 1 to 3 p. m. Saturday, 1 to 3 p. m. Monday, 1 to 3 p. m. Tuesday, 1 to 3 p. m. Wednesday, 1 to 3 p. m. Thursday, 1 to 3 p

WANTS A PLACE ON FUSION TICKET

J. W. Sloan, Who Holds Many Unredeemed Pledges, Seeks Office.

WILL BE TURNED DOWN

Fusionists Will Not Make Him Their Candidate For Prothonotary—Payne Is On the Slate. Republican Race Is Open.

J. W. Sloan of the Nineteenth ward has announced his candidacy for prothonotary on the fusion ticket. He is the secretary of the Democratic county committee and is one of the many Democrats holding worthless promises of the Citizens leaders.

The announcement of Sloan's candidacy confirms the report that Thomas S. Bigelow intends to allow the Democrats to name the prothonotary and jury commissioner. While Sloan is putting up delegates for the Democratic nomination and preparing to make a fight, his chances of success are slim. Charles B. Payne of Duquesne is credited with being the slated candidate of the fusionists for prothonotary. Payne is a Democrat of considerable strength. He has been rather successful in keeping out of the factional fights of his party.

Sloan has been a tireless worker for the fusionists and has nothing to show for it but promises. In all of the campaign he has labored early and late to help build the new machine. Each time he was promised that the political plum tree was ripening a rich plum for him.

SLOAN SHOVED OFF SLATE.

When the Citizens took charge of the court house offices Sloan saw several jobs he thought that he would get go to others. The old story of "something equally as good" was worked to the limit with him. When the city administration came in his name was on the preferred list. Like in the case of hundreds of others, constant handling of the papers obliterated his name. He is now going into the fight in a new way, but the Democratic leaders are under control of Bigelow, and they will be informed that Sloan is not in the running.

Henry L. Goehring is another who will awaken some day to find that another is wearing the tag of the fusion district attorney nominee. The plan of the bosses is to give the shrievalty to Allegheny. The North Side is the home of Goehring and the machine cannot afford to make the nomination from that side of the river. With the sheriff from Allegheny and the prothonotary from Duquesne, it would seem natural that the district attorney would be selected from Pittsburgh. Stephen G. Porter had also hoped to get the district attorney nomination, but was wise enough to see the likelihood of bricks, so he accepted the solicitorship under Mayor James G. Wyman.

WILL BE NO REPUBLICAN SLATE.

So far there is nothing definite about the make-up of the Republican county ticket. Several candidates are in the field, but as the primaries are not to be held until September 16, it is quite probable that much new timber will appear in the contest and it may happen that none of the men now seeking nominations will quit the race as winners. There will be no slating as will be the case in the Citizens party, where one man will name the entire ticket and then order its ratification.

Representative L. B. Cook of the Third district will seek the Republican nomination for district attorney. As a legislator he made a good record, being one of the few members from the county to champion the legislation the public wanted.

No time has been fixed for the convening of the new Republican county committee. The meeting must be held before June 16, and it is probable that some date in the second week in June will be selected. L. L. Davis of Homestead is looked upon as a likely candidate for chairman of the committee. He has not announced his candidacy, but his friends think that he would accept the position.

MANY WARD TROUBLES.

In the reorganization of Citizens ward committees, the bosses of the reform machine will have plenty of trouble to add to their present tribulations. The distribution of city patronage has done much to disrupt what organization the party may have had in some of the wards. Many of the workers are angry because others of their colaborers in the machine building scheme have been treated as favorites. Ward leaders who were followed in February are being charged with trickery, and their old followers are refusing to longer take orders. In some instances the bosses are endeavoring to force the re-election of these men who are now in disfavor.

In the Fourteenth ward a strong effort is being made to unhorse W. J. Moore. He is chairman of the ward committee and wants to be re-elected. Strong influences in the ward and at headquarters are seeking to defeat him. As a member of the city committee, he reluctantly took orders on the nomination of William B. Hays. Eventually he got into the fight for the mayor, but was slow to make the start. For this reason a man that will take orders without question is wanted by the bosses. Moore may be strong enough to win out, but he will be defeated if it is possible to do so.

Mayor W. B. Hays, Directors E. M. Bigelow and J. W. Clark and T. S. Bigelow held a lengthy conference at the latter's home yesterday afternoon. The purpose of the meeting was to decide upon a number of appointments.

HEARD DRUM LAST.

Veteran of Civil War Dies As Comrades March by His Squalid Home.

NEW YORK, May 30.—(Special.)—Dreaming of a lost fortune Samuel Parke Collins, a veteran of the Civil war, died this morning in a dingy attic in Maiden Lane. He was 73 years old and has been confined to his bed for three weeks. When Collins awoke at daylight today he said cheerfully:

"I am getting well and soon I'll get my property. I'm going to parade with the veterans today."

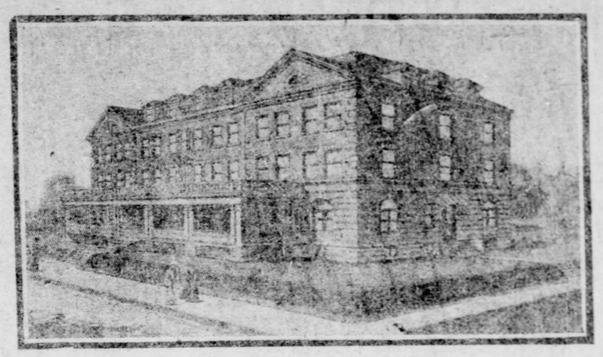
Ten minutes later, when the sound of fife and drum floated into the room, he died.

Shortly after the Civil war Collins inherited considerable property, including a large hotel in Brooklyn. His income is said to have been $50,000 a year. His operations soon involved his whole fortune and when the panic of 1873 came his holdings were swept away. In one day, he said, property for which he had paid $180,000 was sold under the hammer. It is now worth $3,000,000.

Tried to Pawn Stolen Articles.

John Tweedle of No. 119 Centennial street was arrested yesterday morning in Grant street while attempting to pawn a number of revolvers and a half dozen watches. The jewelry store of Max Roth, 709 Wylie avenue, was entered Friday night and a number of watches, razors and revolvers were taken. Roth identified the articles found on Tweedle as those taken from his store. Tweedle said he got the revolvers and watches, but was unable to tell who the person was.

Grove City Dormitory—"The Colonial."



When the college girls of Western Pennsylvania assemble at Grove City next September they will find awaiting them one of the finest college homes in the country. "The Colonial," the residence will be called, for it is hardly proper to dub the new building a dormitory. Except for the fact that it will house 75 college girls, it will have nothing of the proverbial "dorm" or "ladies hall" in its construction, but will be a model of beauty and comfort. The walls of the building, which is shown in the accompanying cut, will be of Pompeiian brick and Cleveland stone. Inside a hardwood finish, large, airy rooms, a commodious foyer and handsome parlors and reception halls will give the place a homelike aspect. The rooms are arranged in suites with a bathroom between every two rooms. Architects Struthers & Hannah of this city designed the building which will be the most handsome structure on the Grove City campus. The cost is estimated at $75,000.

For Benefit of Singers.

A concert and ball will be given tomorrow evening by the Verein Frohsinn, at its hall in Sixth avenue, for the benefit of the singers taking part in the saengerfest at Baltimore. An excellent musical program has been prepared, one of the numbers being the prize song, "Des Geigers Heimkehr."

Held the Cracker Too Long.

James Cavanaugh, an ironworker of Unity street, lit a Jackson cracker yesterday morning. He held it too long and it went off almost in his face. His left eye was almost blown out and its sight destroyed and his face was scarred.

Bridge Case With Jury.

The case of William Kupper against the Penn Bridge Company for $1,500 damages for breach of a contract to erect a bridge over the Beaver river at Beaver Falls was given to the jury in the United States circuit court yesterday. A sealed verdict will be returned.

Sharpshooter Held for Court.

Policeman Harry J. Gordon, who shot young Lawrence Murray in the heel Friday afternoon, yesterday gave bail for court on a charge of felonious shooting, preferred by James Murray, father of Lawrence.

"Mellor" Stands for Melody

Special Sale of Phonographs and Other Talking Machines

When you want a Talking machine you will come to headquarters for it if you consult your own interest. And this store is headquarters for everything musical that is the best.

Edison Phonographs . . . $10 and up
Victor Talking Machines . . $15 and up
Zon O'Phone Talking Machines $15 and up

SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES.

We have a number of used Talking Machines, of various makes, which you can have for five dollars and upward. These are rare bargains. Most of them were taken in exchange from customers who purchased larger sizes. Do you want one? Don't delay. Shrewd customers are picking up such snaps wherever they find them.

Edison Records, 50c each, or $5 a dozen.
Edison Concert Records, $1 each.

PERSONAL—Mr. E. F. Olmhausen is now manager of our Phonograph Department and will be glad to see his friends at any time.

MELLOR'S,

(C. C. Mellor Co., Ltd.)

319 and 321 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Ideal Summer Beverages

Clarets, Sauternes, Burgundies and Rhine Wines are ideal Beverage Wines, because they are very low in alcoholic strength, are refreshing and cooling to the system, and are great aids to digestion. The best qualities of the various grades, both Domestic and Imported, are obtainable at this store, and at prices beyond competition. The following are selected from a stock represented by over 200 varieties, and fully described in our new illustrated catalogue, which is sent free to all who write for it.

Clarets

Old California, . 50c Qt.

Chesta Blanca Brands

Table D'Hote, . 60c Qt.
St. Julien, . . . 75c Qt.
Margaux, ... 90c Qt.

IMPORTED

St. Julien, . . . 75c Qt.
La Rose, . . . $1.00 Qt.
Pontet Canet, '87, 1.10 Qt.

Burgundies

Old California, . 50c Qt.

IMPORTED

Macon, ... 75c Qt.
Beaujolais, . . 85c Qt.
Beaune, . . . 95c Qt.
Pommard, . . $1.00 Qt.
Nuits, . . . $1.50 Qt.
Chambertin, . $2.25 Qt.

Sauternes

Cresta Blanca Brands

Old California, . 50c Qt.
Haut Sauterne, . 85c Qt.
Chateau Yquem, $1.00 Qt.

IMPORTED

Graves, ... 75c Qt.
Barsac, ... 85c Qt.
1893 Sauterne, $1.00 Qt.

Rhinewines

DOMESTIC

Reisling, ... 50c Qt.
Cal. Hock, . . . 50c Qt.

Cresta Blanca Brand

Reisling, ... 55c Qt.

IMPORTED

Laubenheimer, . 75c Qt.
Niersteiner, . . 80c Qt.
Diedesheimer, . 90c Qt.
Liebfrauilmilch $1.00 Qt.

The above wines also obtainable in pints at a slight increase over half the above prices.

Imported Ginger Ale, Soda and Lithia Waters, and every Medicinal Water of merit purchasable here. Malt Extracts, Ballantine's Famous Ales and Porters. Bass Ale and Guinness' Stout at $1.75 per dozen pints, instead of $2.10 and $2.25.

Jos. Fleming & Son

Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

410-412 Market Street, Pittsburgh

Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

W. H. KEECH CO.

The Store's News Today Starts Off with an Offering of

$14 Room-Size Rugs for $7.50

There's no mistake in the price or in the quality. These are Genuine Roxbury Tapestry Brussels Rugs. A regular $14 grade. Heavily woven. Strictly wool face, colors that will withstand the hardest usage and the borders are woven on to the body of the rug. Size eight feet, three inches by nine feet.

Body Brussels Carpets $1.00 and $1.25 yard

A saving of $5 to $15 on each room. Fine five-frame Body Brussels Carpets, that deserve and command the highest prices. Cut to the usual price of the cheaper grades because there's only enough in each pattern for one or two rooms.

Strictly All-Wool Ingrain Carpet, 65c

Full extra super—the best two-ply made, and every thread wool. 75c grade.

Wool-Face Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 60c

Durable patterns and colors. Heavy backs. Wool face—not jute, which is common at this price.

$1.75 a Pair for $3.00 Lace Curtains

$3.00 a Pair for $5.00 Lace Curtains

Pretty patterns. Buttonhole edges. Generous in size. Choice of several patterns at each price.

And Last But Not Least In Importance

1,000 More $3.50 Carpet Sweepers, each $1.00

Best bristle brush. Automatic broom action. Nickel bail. Rubber tire wheels. Cases in oak, mahogany and maple. Only one to each customer.

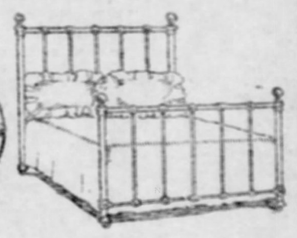
And these are not all. There are Carpets and Rugs and Curtains here for all parts of the home—at a full third under usual prices.

$20 This Golden Oak BEDROOM SUIT

Wood is oak—not imitation, and carvings are very deep. Dresser has French bevel mirror, serpentine top and four drawers. Washstand has two large drawers and double cupboard. This Suit is not matched elsewhere under $27.50.

$17 Bernstein Iron and Brass Bed

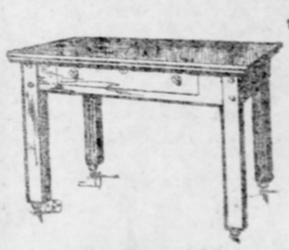
Complete with Bernstein Wire Bed Spring, which is guaranteed five years against sagging or breaking. Enameled in white or pea green. Bernstein beds are sold only by us in Pittsburgh.



$5 This Iron Bedstead

One of the most popular sellers. Made of heavy iron. White, black or green enameled. Brass vases. Full size.

Other patterns, $2.50 to $15

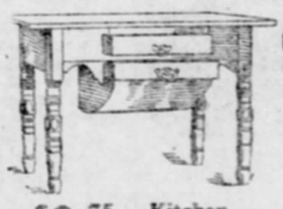


$6.25 This Antwerp Oak Library Table

A fine old Mission style, with heavy square legs and framed top. Roomy drawer for magazines. Fine enough for a richly furnished library.

$1.75 This Parlor Table

With Brass Claw Feet. Golden oak. Top two feet square. Large shelf. Giant construction. Value $2.75.



$3.75 Kitchen Cabinet Table

A cabinet that is very much better than any offered before. Frame is solid oak, finished golden. Clear white wood top. Full wood lined flour bin, knife and spoon drawer, sliding bread board. Good construction throughout.

$13.50 Mantel Folding Bed

Not one of the poorly made kinds. Rigid construction. Golden finish. All complete with wire bed spring.

$13.75 Good Luck Gas Range

With Two Ovens, one for baking, one for broiling. Four gas saving burners. Pilot light. Asbestos interlining. Nickel trimmed. Not equaled in any other store less than $17.50.

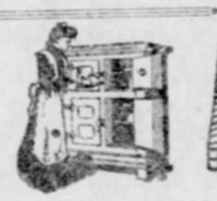
A CLEAR-UP IN

Dinner Ware

Choice of any $14, $15 or $16 set in the store for..... $12

Choice of any $16, $17 or $18 set for..... $15

100 pieces each, finest semi-porcelain. Beautiful decorations.



Refrigerators, Ice Chests

The best makes we know of. Great economy of ice. Easily cleaned. Pure, dry, cold circulating air. Many styles to select from.

$5.85 to $35

Specials This Week

Soft Top Mattresses..... $1.50

All Cotton Mattresses..... $6.75

Genuine hand-laid cotton felt Mattresses..... $10

These values are worthy the attention of every buyer.

This Sideboard, $30
China Closet, $18.50

Extension Table, $20 Chairs, $3.75 Each

A moderate price suit that meets the requirements of particular people. Designs are rich in their plainness, and carvings are very light. In the finish the finest grain of the wood is brought out to best advantage. Sideboard has French bevel mirror. Genuine leather seat chairs. Round corner china closet. Round top extension table.

$15 This Fine Hall Rack

Golden oak. Deep carvings. Cabinet seat. French bevel mirror. Double hooks. A $20 value.

$65 This Elegant Sideboard

Finest quarter-sawed oak. Pedestal graduate, rubbed and polished by hand. Massive pillars. Clear-cut hand carvings. Large French bevel mirror.

$1.00 Hickory Rocker

A $1.50 Rocker for $1—not the $1 kind for $1. Body and frame made of best hickory, with reversible spring seat, are waxed hickory and varnished.

$1.00 Lawn Bench

An extra good one. Not the kind that is nailed together, but rigidly constructed with Bolts and Screws. 3½ feet long. Folding seat. Green or red frame. Slats are varnished on the wood.

75c This Reed Seat Porch Rocker

Hard maple frame. Strong and durable. Porch Suits $10 to $40

$4.25 This Sturdy Lawn Settee

Made of slightly rounded, hard wood slats and fully bent legs and arms. All rigidly bolted. Finished golden, red or green. One of the best settees made.

Go-Carts, $7 to $45

Stylish and Serviceable Sleeper Go-Carts. Reed and splint bodies. Enameled running gears. Rubber tires. Newest adjusting attachments.

W. H. KEECH CO., 923-931 Penn Avenue.

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, cleanses and protects. Use

Eureka Harness Oil

on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

MICA AXLE GREASE lightens the load—shortens the road.

Helps the team. Saves wear and expense. Sold everywhere.

MADE BY STANDARD OIL CO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

At 11:30 a. m., Sunday, May 31st.

Offers will be considered and action taken thereon at a meeting of St. John the Baptist's congregation, Thirty-second street, and Liberty ave., for the following properties:

First—Property at the southeast corner of Thirty-second st. and Liberty ave., fronting 120 feet in Liberty ave. and extending back 174 feet even width along Thirty-second st. to Sassafras alley, with a two-story brick building, used for church and school purposes; a three-story mansard roof brick building, used for a residence; a frame building, known as Union hall, used for meetings and entertainments; a frame building, 40x60 feet, with five rooms, used for school purposes. Railroad facilities.

Second—Property at forks of the road, on the south side of Penn ave., beginning at a point 132 feet east of Thirty-fourth st. and extending eastwardly 50 feet even width of 100 feet to Spring alley, with 15 dwellings thereon a rental of about $2,000.

All offers received subject to the approval of the congregation and the court, with a certified check for 5 per cent of offer, to be returned in case offer is not accepted.

Terms—One-third cash, one-third payable one year after date of deed; one-third two years after date of deed. Possession in a reasonable time after delivery of deed.

For further information address St. John the Baptist's church, Thirty-second st. and Liberty ave.

Commission of two (2) per cent for agent securing offer, accepted by the congregation and the court.

BIG FOUR

Raymond Hat $2.00
Whitfield Hat $2.50
Byron Hat $3.00
Nelson Hat $3.50

Sold—Wholesale—Only By

R. G. GAMBLE CO.,
612 Wood St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis	* 1.10 am	* 7.40 am
Columbus, Cleveland and Toledo	* 1.10 am	*12.10 pm
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis	* 1.10 am	* 7.40 am
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 1.10 am	* 7.40 am
Cleveland and Toledo	* 1.10 am	* 7.40 am
Akron and Cleveland	* 1.10 am	* 7.40 am
Atlantic and Western	* 1.10 am	* 7.40 am
Harrisburg and Way Stations	* 1.10 am	* 7.40 am
Ohio Valley Express	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Fort Wayne and Toledo	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
The Forest City Special	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Indianapolis and Richmond	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Erie, Meadville and Oil City	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
New Castle and Shenango	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Youngstown and Ashtabula	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Columbus and Chicago	*10.00 am	* 3.55 pm
Youngstown and Ashtabula	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Cleveland and Toledo	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Akron and Cleveland	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Youngstown and Ashtabula	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Cleveland and Akron	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
The Cleveland Special	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Wheeling and Cleveland	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Wheeling and Steubenville	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
The Chicago Special	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
The St. Louis Limited	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
The Chicago Limited	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Toledo and Detroit	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Island of Cuba	* 1.40 am	* 8.00 am
Leave for Washington, D. C.	*6.40 am	*7.40 am
Leave for Wheeling	*6.40 am	*7.40 am
Leave for Cumberland	*6.40 am	*7.40 am
Leave for Connellsville	*6.40 am	*8.00 am
Leave for Uniontown, *6.40 am, *8.00 am		
Leave for Washington, D. C.	*8.00 am	*9.00 pm
Leave for Cumberland	*8.00 am	*9.00 pm
Leave for Connellsville	*8.00 am	*9.00 pm
Leave for Uniontown, *8.00 am, *9.00 pm		
Leave for Washington, D. C.	*9.00 am	*10.00 pm
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Leave for Connellsville	*9.00 am	*10.00 pm
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Leave for Washington, D. C.	*10.00 am	*11.00 pm
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Leave for Washington, D. C.	*11.00 am	*12.00 pm
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Leave for Uniontown, *11.00 am, *12.00 pm		
Leave for Washington, D. C.	*12.00 pm	*1.00 am
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Leave for Connellsville	*12.00 pm	*1.00 am
Leave for Uniontown, *12.00 pm, *1.00 am		
Leave for Washington, D. C.	*1.00 pm	*2.00 am
Leave for Cumberland	*1.00 pm	*2.00 am
Leave for Connellsville	*1.00 pm	*2.00 am
Leave for Uniontown, *1.00 pm, *2.00 am		
Leave for Washington, D. C.	*2.00 pm	*3.00 am
Leave for Cumberland	*2.00 pm	*3.00 am
Leave for Connellsville	*2.00 pm	*3.00 am
Leave for Uniontown, *2.00 pm, *3.00 am		
Leave for Washington, D. C.	*3.00 pm	*4.00 am
Leave for Cumberland	*3.00 pm	*4.00 am
Leave for Connellsville	*3.00 pm	*4.00 am
Leave for Uniontown, *3.00 pm, *4.00 am		
Leave for Washington, D. C.	*4.00 pm	*5.00 am
Leave for Cumberland	*4.00 pm	*5.00 am
Leave for Connellsville	*4.00 pm	*5.00 am
Leave for Uniontown, *4.00 pm, *5.00 am		
Leave for Washington, D. C.	*5.00 pm	*6.00 am
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Leave for Washington, D. C.	*6.00 pm	*7.00 am
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Leave for Cumberland	*11.00 pm	*12.00 pm
Leave for Connellsville	*11.00 pm	*12.00 pm
Leave for Uniontown, *11.00 pm, *12.00 pm		

Allegheny City.

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Sunday, May 31, 1903.

Germany is certainly thorough in the prosecution of her national designs. While she is building up her sea power she appreciates the importance of communications under her own control. As a step toward the plan of making Germany independent of foreign cables, a cable is now being laid from Germany to New York by way of the Azores. The cable starts at Emden, the new German port which is nearer to New York than any other. The work of laying the cable is now under way and it is expected that it will be completed during the present year.

The action of Pennsylvania in indorsing Roosevelt's nomination brought the pledged support up to 496 delegates, which is more than enough to nominate. The total number of delegates in the next national convention is 987, a majority of which is 484. According to predictions of chairmen of state committees and other party leaders the president's candidacy is assured of indorsement in 16 additional states, which will be represented by 234 delegates in the national convention. If the convention were to meet this year Roosevelt would be renominated by acclamation and there are no signs that any change in the situation will occur before the convention meets next year. Roosevelt's renomination and re-election are as certain as any event of the future can be ever said to be.

The news that that portion of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad extending from the state line at Lowellville to Youngstown, O., a distance of ten miles, is appraised the highest of any railroad mileage in Ohio is only another evidence of the pre-eminence of Pittsburgh, which appears in everything but the census returns. It is the fact that one terminus of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie is in this city that gives the main part of its business, while for purposes of taxation to the ten miles of the line in the state of Ohio. The vast business that originates here creates needs at the other terminus of the "little giant" far in excess of the respectable requirements of Youngstown. Pittsburgh's continually growing prosperity spreads abroad in many ways and benefits regions more remote than the strip between Lowellville and Youngstown.

The New York Evening Post, which has been a thick and thin partisan of civil service reform, now admits a defect which has long been apparent to other observers who value civil service reform according to its results and not by its claims. It says that "the hardest argument" which civil service reformers have to meet is "proof of the laziness, indolence and total lack of ambition which mark so many clerks once they have entered the classified service by a competitive examination." What else should be expected from a system that bases position not on capacity, but theoretic knowledge, which requires charges and trial upon them as preliminary to removal, and which takes away from administrative officials the selection of their own subordinates. The system is contrary to all business principles and no business concern would tolerate it beyond a test of eligibility for admission to the lowest grade. Such a system of compulsory appointment in all grades as has been elaborated in New York by the civil service commission is fatal to business efficiency.

Mr. Bryan keeps pointing to the tremendous reverse sustained by the Democratic party in 1894 during Cleveland's administration, as decisive proof that Cleveland's leadership can lead only to disaster. The evidence would be much stronger if the Democratic party had met with that defeat in following Cleveland's lead, but as a matter of fact the party had broken away from him and was under antagonistic influence. The people were disgusted with Cleveland because he didn't make it his business to hold his party in line, but squandered the resources of his office upon mugwump ideals of duty at the expense of his trusteeship. The people were disgusted with the Democratic party because it had become a mob of squabbling politicians without principles, policy or leadership. So they turned against it in furious disgust. The people respect Cleveland for his firmness and integrity, and they admire the solidity of his character. His stubborn opposition to the silver movement reacts to his credit now, and hence Bryan's attacks on Cleveland are more hurtful to Bryan than to Cleveland, but Mr. Bryan's opposition while helpful is not enough to make Cleveland a strong candidate. Popular sentiment toward him is one of kindliness rather than confidence.

Memorial Day was appropriately observed by the veterans of American wars and by the people of the whole country. There are more soldiers' graves to decorate as year succeeds year and fewer veterans to pay this tribute to the departed. But the goodly custom is not dying out with the departing hosts, for sympathetic hands of the younger generation do a patriotic work from full hearts in aiding the survivors to accomplish the full round of the bivouac of the dead, that no mound where a hero waits the final reveille shall be neglected. In another decade the care of the graves of those who fought for the union will be almost wholly the loving task of their descendants. The men who participated in the combat that kept the nation one will have disappeared from the activities of life, and most of them will have joined the silent majority. But their memory will be kept green by the generation which follows them and by the people of the nation which reaps the fruit of their sacrifices. The places "where sleep the brave" are the holy ground of the nation.

The Isthmian Canal.

The general tenor of reports from Colombia is that the isthmian canal treaty will not be ratified. The United States has been badly treated by Colombia in this matter. When it was Colombia's object to commit the United States to the Panama canal route, assurances were given as to the terms Colombia would expect if the United States would buy out the French company. As soon as the United States came to an agreement with the French company Colombia at once repudiated her own engagements and made a big increase in her demands. Her success has whetted her appetite for more and the rejection of the treaty practically means that the Colombia politicians are scheming fresh exactions.

Opportunity for such behavior was provided by the folly of the senate. In authorizing President Roosevelt to choose the route, a clause was introduced conditioning the purchase of the rights of the French company upon the negotiation of a new treaty with Colombia conferring jurisdiction over the strip of country traversed by the canal. We put ourselves in the position of a purchaser who begins a negotiation by saying "I must have your property; what do you want for it?" As a matter of fact the right to construct the canal was possessed by the canal company; jurisdiction practically belonged to the United States under existing treaties to the extent that we are charged with the duty of keeping the isthmus open to commerce, and we have several times landed marines and held the country. The sensible way to have proceeded would have been to step into the powers and rights of the canal company and gone ahead with the enterprise, leaving the acquisition of territorial sovereignty rights to subsequent negotiations. With leasehold rights and practical sovereignty in our possession the extinction of the nominal sovereignty of Colombia would have been only a matter of time, in which any delay would not have been a hindrance to the construction and operation of the canal. This is the way in which England got and holds the Suez canal—simply by stock ownership in the company.

The way to get out of the present difficulty is to retrace our steps. The present requirement of our law in Colombia's favor and upon which she is presuming should be repealed. Taking over the rights of the shareholders in the French company our government could proceed with the work carried on by that company. When Colombia no longer possesses the power to obstruct the enterprise which we gratuitously conferred upon her, she will take a more reasonable view of the position.

Is Roosevelt Safe?

The New York Sun has been carrying on a sharp campaign against Roosevelt on the ground that he has taken up Bryan's role as an agitator of social problems and has given a dangerous impetus to vain expectations of social gain to be effected by government interference with industrial organization. The New York Times under the inspiration of the Cleveland cult has become subject to similar misgivings, and reports that among thoughtful men Roosevelt is regarded as an unsafe man. His interference in the anthracite coal strike is cited as an illustration of this. The Times says:

It happens that the whole country is one vast turmoil of labor disturbance. We have never had so many strikes and threats of strikes, so many walkouts and lockouts, nor such a vast number of demands, many of them altogether unreasonable, made upon employers by the employed, and made, too, with an arrogance exceedingly trying, even to patient men. Whether it be true or not that the president's interference in the anthracite strike has encouraged this outbreak, it is a fact that he is in a large measure held responsible for it. It is largely believed that labor has taken its cue from the president.

That the president's interference in the coal strike would act as a precedent in favor of similar intervention in labor troubles in the future was acknowledged at the time. Its aptitude to bring labor troubles into politics and to add intensity and stubbornness to future conflicts was fully recognized, but the immediate peril was so great as to warrant acceptance of any risks which the making of such a precedent might create. The coal strike had produced a coal famine of national extent, and the disorders impending would certainly have involved national authority. President Roosevelt's course was an act of wise and timely statesmanship and was and is approved by the sober judgment of the nation. Instead of causing him to be regarded as an unsafe man, it distinguishes him as eminently safe in judgment and action. While radicalism is prone to folly, conservatism is even more prone to stupidity, and history shows that the later trait is even more dangerous to the life of nations, as it gives explosive violence to new accumulations of social force. Safe statesmanship of the highest order is that which recognizes when the time has arrived to assert new powers of government and establish fresh precedents so as to conform social function to social needs.

The attempt to find in existing labor conditions evidence of an intoxicating effect from the president's course perverts the facts in order to make out a case. Such strikes as those which have tied up so many industries in New York and Chicago have no discernible connection with the coal strike, but are the result of the natural efforts of labor unions to take advantage of the brisk demand for labor, to secure better terms and to enlarge their jurisdiction. A marked feature of the situation is the prevalence of conflicts between unions, to which employers are not a party, but in which they are involved by antagonistic demands made upon them. Such troubles are forcing an organization of employing interests which is rapidly confronting labor unions by employers' unions, but so far as the president's course has had any effect upon this condition of affairs it is salutary, as it represents the principle of arbitration. Such a situation as that which caused the president to summon the contending parties before him and subjected them to a moral compulsion to arbitrate their differences can rarely occur, and if it should again occur then he ought to take action again. It is rare that an important industrial interest is under such stupid and tactless management as that of the anthracite combination, and we believe that public rebuke of their attitude was slower to come than it would have been in any other country. The president's action was really conservative, and instead of putting the labor problem in politics, it was a timely recognition of the fact that it was in politics and had to be dealt with. Statesmanship must consider not only past theory, but present facts, and must be able to cope with emergency. It is just because Roosevelt shows that capacity and is striving cautiously to adopt the activities of government to the needs of the times he is preeminently a safe man.

Charges Against Tulloch.

The literature of the investigation of the abuses in the postoffice department is enriched by a letter to Postmaster General Payne from the present postmaster at Washington, making accusations against S. W. Tulloch, former cashier of that postoffice, who recently filed charges with reference to the management of the office under Mr. Merritt's predecessor and to the relations of officials of the postoffice department with it. The purport of the accusations is apparently to discredit the testimony of Tulloch by showing that he is animated by motives not above suspicion and that his own course in office was far from blameless. As a matter of fact the credibility of a witness and testimony relating to it must be taken into account, and some of the force of Tulloch's accusations is really lost in the need to defend himself that is made to appear, but to accuse him is not a sufficient answer to all the charges made by him and does not close the door of inquiry on them. The obligation to investigate is not removed, and the field for inquiry is really broadened by making Tulloch a defendant along with the others. The inquiry into the methods and misdeeds of officials of the postoffice department is not partisan. It is not for the purpose of blackening some and shielding others, but to get at all the facts, good or bad. If Machen has done this and Miller has done that to justify removal and prosecution, the matter does not end with them, and does not end until all who are under suspicion are cleared or proven guilty. Indeed, those who are under any sort of a cloud cannot afford to rest short of the fullest illumination of their official acts, and the postoffice department cannot afford to stop short of illuminating them. Postmaster Merritt has not furnished a reason for any change of policy with regard to the investigation in progress, but has instead disclosed more fully the need to continue and extend it. Doubtless, this is the view that will be taken by the postmaster general and the president. There is every reason to believe that they will continue along the line they have been traveling regardless of individuals and for the good of the public service. If accusations against Tulloch are in any sense intended to divert them from their purpose the object will not be accomplished.

Evil Speaking.

A husband shot to death his wife in a nearby town a few days ago and the reports of the crime published in the newspapers declared that the man had been incited to insane jealousy of the woman by the gossip of the neighborhood which had coupled her name falsely with that of another man. This murder is not an unusual crime, neither was its inciting cause the manifestation of an unusual evil, both cause and crime are a little more brutally displayed, and for that reason the lessons to be learned from the incident will fail to reach the universal application that they should. The cheap vulgarity of a crime of this kind will be passed by as a debasing exhibition of unbridled human passion among the lower classes, and so dismissed without consideration of the personal quality of the moral in it. But ruffianly and brutal men who shoot their wives to death because the tongue of slander has been unwarrantedly busy, only represent the full flowering of influences for evil that are quite as common among the upper and middle classes as among the ignorant. Gossip is a social evil that wields a Damascus blade as well as a bludgeon. Men and women in every walk of life and in all communities become the victims of the habit of careless and reckless speaking about their fellows. The offenders in most instances are unconscious of the enormity of their crimes. They let drop a word or give voice to an opinion that is susceptible of a double interpretation with the thoughtlessness of a child fondling a rattlesnake. The consequences are almost as fatal, not perhaps for the speaker, but for the one who must suffer the results of the poison-ladened speech.

For the unconscious gossipers, the men and women in fine raiment and with social and intellectual standing, there should be a stern inculcation of the doctrine that is true as holy writ, that he who speaks ill of another exhibits a coarseness of breeding, a lack of good taste and refinement, to say nothing of the moral lapse in the offense, which renders the offender as guiltily common and as morally culpable as the cheapest promoters of village tattle. It is possibly just a little difficult in these days of multiplicity of standards for social worth and position to hit upon any one virtue or possession that may be said to represent the ultimate test of true aristocracy and breeding. Of course, the old-fashioned principle that allows but one real aristocracy; that of brains, is still in force, but very much obscured by the clamorous laws that wealth and personal insolence have sought to establish. This aside, however, we doubt whether there is any higher or better test of one's right to be considered well bred, aristocratic, if you like that term better, than the fact that he or she is above the mean-spirited practice of originating or repeating evil gossip of a fellow being. Without this innocence of a common crime the possession of diamonds and all the outward manifestations of wealth and culture will not save the offender from the just charge of being ill-bred, not to use a more comprehensive term. Gossip of an evil nature of another and absent person, whether indulged in by the man in evening clothes or the woman in a Louis XIV. drawing room is a despicable manifestation of evil manners and underbred morals.

But what shall be said of the habitual and professional gossipers. There are hundreds of these in every community and plying their nefarious business in every circle of society, select, common and vulgar. A nod of the head, a wink of the eye, a wise look, as if they could say much more if they had a mind to, form the stock in trade of these people in the first stages of their career. From this evil pantomime they soon pass into insinuation and ugly innuendo, then into open speech with tongues tipped in gall. They usually manage to find out the weak places in the armor of the people with whom they associate, and at these they hurl their shafts of comment and evil surmise. Wars have destroyed millions of lives, but gossip has wrought even greater destruction, for it leaves its victims living with a dead reputation, a hopeless future. Why need we peddle around the weaknesses of our neighbors even though they may really exist? When evil action or speech threaten the public good there is an infallible remedy. Until that danger arises through the faults of our fellow men it is a crime of the most degrading character to parade those faults and by the discussion of them augment a hundredfold the evil consequences.

The harpies who inflict their evil speech, their hints or positive assertions of other people's lives and actions should be whiplashed out of decent society. Men and women of self respect should refuse companionship to gossipers, tattlers of evil rumors, no matter what their seeming respectability may be. The public and common thief who snatches our pocketbooks or rifles our money drawers is locked up out of harm's way if caught at his trade. The social and conversational highwayman should be barred from respectable society and left to herd with the people of like evil mind and evil speech.

One of New York's celebration day orators prophesied for that city a population of 27,000,000 before the end of the century. This will put Chicago to the trouble of devising some new means of counting.

It is declared that the north pole moves about constantly in a radius of 50 feet. Some of its recent would-be discoverers will doubtless take exceptions to the size of the radius.

"What is so rare as a day in June?"
Was a poet's sweet refrain.
Perhaps he meant during a watery spell,
The days when it didn't rain.

As Sunday immediately follows our two most strenuous patriotic holidays this year, the lently conducted.

If the Kentucky feudists and the murderous Balkans could be turned loose on each other, the troubles in both sections might find easy elucidation.

King Alfonso is now rich enough by his recent inheritance to build and equip a navy of his own, but the chances are he won't.

Sir Tom Lipton is assured that our Reliance on the Constitution and our faith in the history of Columbia are still intact.

Uncle Sam has an irrigation fund of $11,000,000, and yet the old gentleman is considered a reasonably temperate fellow.

It used to be that the loss of a game by our baseball pets amazed us. Now the winning of a game has that effect.

The graves of the American soldiers are odorous today with the fragrance of a devoted people's memory.

If Chicago's soda fountain clerks should go on strike the cup of that city's sorrow would be full to the brim.

St. Louis is very busy these days building her world's fair and boosting her headliners into the penitentiary.

Mr. Harris has cashed in and says for the summer at least he will quit the game.

May is doubtless so ashamed of herself that she is going to leave us in tears.

Prematurely exploding fireworks doubtless did some decorating also yesterday.

Mr. William J. Bryan continues to rock the political boat with great vigor.

IN THE EYE OF FAME.

H. E. Huntington, the multi-millionaire, is building a palatial private car which will be exhibited at the world's fair, St. Louis.

Alfred E. Stearns, who has been elected the head of the Phillips Andover academy, comes of noted New England educational stock.

Princess Metternich, who is now approaching her ninetieth year, has completed her memoirs, which are not to be published until after her death.

Ex-Empress Eugenie has left the villa Cyrnos at Cap Martin, on the Riviera, for a month's cruise on the yacht Thistle, off the coast of Greece.

Wallace Nesbit of Toronto, Ont., has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Canadian supreme court bench caused by the death of Justice Mills. Mr. Nesbit is but 44 years old.

Owensboro commandery, Knights Templar, of Owensboro, Ky., has conferred the Knights Templar degree on the smallest Mason in the United States. W. D. Everly of Island, Ky. He is 30 years old and 39 inches in height.

Count Tolstoi's contribution of $1,500 in aid of the persecuted Jews of Kishineff is one of the largest made in Russia. Though not a Jew, and a harsh critic at times of the Jewish theology, Tolstoi has not hesitated to denounce in unmeasured terms the treatment of the race by the Russian government and people.

The Quiet Observer.

ERASMUS WILSON.

Loyalty to a good government is loyalty to God, as the observance of good order is the observance of heaven's first law.

The man who strives to maintain order in social affairs is striving for God and against wrong.

The soldier who fights for the right is fighting the battle of heaven, while he who dies in the strife against wrong that others may enjoy the beauties of peace dies to live forever with God.

Man at very best is merely the instrument through which God gives His blessings to the world. He is of the universal plan a part, and a most important part. He is to the world what wheels are to the clock. Without the moving force, which is God, he would be silent and motionless, and the whole world dumb.

If we could only realize that we are God's agents, messengers and almoners we would live purer, nobler and grander lives. Then would we feel that we are the very sons of God, and our services would be those of dutiful sons to an indulgent father, and instead of living in fear and dread we would live in peace and with the brightest of prospects for the future.

To be a friend of God on earth is to be a friend and brother of man.

What God does on earth is done through His agents, one of whom you are.

Every great achievement in the world for which we give Providence due credit has been wrought through the agents of God. From the beginning these agents have been visible to the eyes of the world. Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and all those who have led the people in the right way were the guides and leaders chosen for a particular time. These were chosen because of their fitness; or, as we may say, their fitness for the work called them to it.

Have you not noticed that no matter how great the emergency, nor how discouraging the conditions, there has always been a man called and sent to lead the people, to give direction to the current of events and to bring order out of what appeared to be chaos? The existing conditions named the man for the place, even though his name had been obscure or unknown.

The same rule holds today as it did in the days of the great men whom we look upon as the specially chosen agents of God. There are great deeds to be done, and there will be men equal to the demands, let them be what they may.

Your call is to do what you can, and you will be required to do it as well as you can. To fail is to be lost, for the work will be done by another, for it shall be done, and he that does it will receive the reward. You need not expect a reward other than you rightly deserve, for a righteous judge cannot award you anything more than is justly coming to you.

You may think there is nothing worth while that you can do.

You can be on the side of God and in His service. Then by doing what you can you will have done as well as the greatest among men. Your work will be appointed by the times and conditions, and it may be of far greater import than you can imagine.

Little did Abraham Lincoln dream of the greatness of the work appointed unto him to do. Every day brought an appalling array of grave duties and responsibilities, but he prayed for strength, fully expecting it to be given him, and it was.

So will strength be given you to do that which you know to be right and proper, if only you trust God, the source and giver of strength, and are loyal and faithful. If you are not loyal you will not expect recognition, as a matter of course.

The power of a timely word, fitly spoken, cannot be estimated.

On that dark and threatening day of riot in New York, following the assassination of President Lincoln, when the commands of officers of the law, the advice of great leaders and the appeals of revered and beloved Christian men had been allowed to pass unheeded by the angry, revengeful mob, a stranger to the crowd and almost unknown to those who had met on the balcony of the exchange to counsel peace and quiet, Gen. Garfield stepped to the front, and, stretching his hand over that turbulent sea of humanity, as Moses may have stretched his over the turbulent waters of the Red sea, in noble voice exclaimed:

"Fellow citizens—Clouds and darkness are round about Him! His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds of the skies! Justice and judgment are the establishment of His throne! Mercy and truth shall go before His face! Fellow citizens, God reigns and the government at Washington still lives."

The tumult ceased, the turbulent scene became calm, and there was no more rioting.

Who doubts that Gen. Garfield was called to meet this emergency—called, in that he was fitted for it, the man for the occasion.

In serving our fellow men we best serve the world, and in serving the world well we serve God, and for serving Him shall we be saved unto life everlasting and become sons of God in fact and enjoy the joys and comforts of a home which only those who love that which is good and true and pure—which is God—may or can enjoy.

The world needs philosophy and demonstration and logic, but each of these will avail nothing to mankind unless it is linked with a feeling and abiding interest in our fellow man. Love for Jesus Christ produces love for our fellows. Do not the scriptures say: "He that hateth his brother abideth in death," and "Whoso hath this world's goods and seeth his brother have need and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"

"The hour is coming when this our body church
Shall melt away in ever-widening walls,
And be for all mankind; and in its place
A mightier church shall come, whose covenant word
Shall be the deeds of love. Not 'Credo' then,
'Amo' shall be the password through its gates.
Man shall not ask his brother any more,
'Believest thou?' but 'loves thou?' till all
Shall answer at God's altar, 'Lord, I love.'
For hope may wither, faith may cease, but love,
Great love alone is captain of the soul."

SANCTUM BY-PRODUCTS.

By THE COLONEL.

Pittsburgh sports can pick a winning candidate earlier than a winning horse.

The startling intelligence comes from Boston that Anna Held is up in Maine fishing for fish.

Boston does the hoop again.

Bob-tailed coats and ulsters are not the whole thing in New England. Boston has had a work horse parade and it was miles in length.

First Detective—Is he a safe cracker?
Second Sleuth—Nope. Dynamite fiend.

The most desirable place to live in the summer is New York. It is such an easy day to get out of.

It is about time the officers of the new up the Monongahela got busy. The ferry wasn't good for as dangerous as Bulgaria.

Cleveland's idea of order in a labor parade is not a bad idea, but suppose the paraders decline there is nothing to arbitrate?

Whitney's cheddar was a black cartridge.

The mistakes out for at Harrisburg, while the counted aswed wood.

Wheredoes do not the circumference hexagons come in?

The Paris woman who had been asleep for 20 years woke up Wednesday. Then she died.

Father Ignatius has brought down upon his head the wrath of Britain because he says "English ladies have forgotten how to blush."

An Arabian philosopher puts it: "If you can't be near to those you love, try and love those that are near."

A writer in the Manchester (Eng.) Times does not fear us. He says: "Who was it educated American competition in a tone of voice suggestive of despair." Mr. Friend, throw not that cruet of melancholy and reverse the expression about the corners of your mouth. The Yankee may be sneaking your trade, cornering the world's markets and licking you into a cocked hat from a business point of view. But cheer up, Jonathan is your brother, even if he is your competitor. When he has collected the world he'll do the fraternal thing by you and go whacks. See if he doesn't!

The leaders put through their cut-and-dry ticket at Harrisburg, and the voters may either smoke it or chew it.

Talked of in New York

GEORGE C. JENKS.

(By Private Wire to The Gazette.)

NEW YORK, May 30.—Memorial day passed off in a fairly successful way, although the weather was cloudy and threatening, with occasional showers. The weather was not allowed to interfere with the program arranged by scores of different interests, however. There were any number of athletic contests, excursions to the various resorts within train ride of New York, as well as along the coast, where they could be easily reached by boat. There was the dedication of the Gen. Sherman statue, lawn parties in the parks and the theaters. Everything passed off pretty well according to program. New York had been getting itself into a holiday frame of mind for a week, by celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city, and it was only natural that it should enter into the exercises of Memorial day with earnestness and much evidence of patriotic feeling. Certainly there could be no complaint of half-heartedness in the sentiment shown. Tonight the theaters are packed and there are many reunions of veterans in different parts of the city, where the battles of old are fought over again, and young folk listen with deep interest to recitals of deeds that made history 40 years ago. There has been practically no disorder, and the fact that the rain held off as well as it did is regarded as a special dispensation in favor of the veterans and their hundreds of thousands of admirers.

Campania's Passenger List.

That the Cunard line continues to be one of the most popular of those in this city was proved today by the very large passenger list of the Campania. Every berth was taken, and when the steamer swung out of her slip in the North river the pier was crowded with friends of those on board, wishing them a safe and pleasant voyage. Among the Pittsburghers sailing on the Campania were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dewrie and family, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lynch and family and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. O'Neill and family.

Calve Coming to America.

It is said here that Emma Calve may come to America in the fall, for a concert tour under the direction of Robert Grau. "Bob" Grau, as he is generally called, is a brother of Maurice, the grand opera impresario.

Men May Smoke.

Men may smoke as much as they please on the elevated railroad stations now. This is indicated by the taking down of all the signs prohibiting that indulgence. It is true that no one regarded the order, and that people have smoked as much as they liked at all times on the platforms. Employes of the company never interfered, and it is to be presumed that the offense was winked at by the higher officials. Now the signs have been taken away, and with them one of the principal incentives to passengers to enjoy a smoke while waiting for a train. The adage in reference to "stolen fruit" applied to smoking on the "L" stations as much as to anything in the daily life of New Yorkers.

Last of John Boyd Walker.

Poor John Boyd Walker! The final act in the career of the formerly well-known Pittsburgher was closed yesterday, when his widow and the mother of Mrs. Gertrude Guernsey examined the effects of the couple in a hotel here and claimed the things that belonged to each. They did not take the property away, however, for the hotel proprietor claimed it as security for a bill incurred before the woman killed herself and her companion died of pneumonia a few days later.

Devery Is Shelved.

"Big Bill" Devery is still speechless with indignation over the last remarks made by Dr. Parkhurst before that energetic divine steamed away on the Celtic yesterday for his regular summer retirement in Switzerland. The doctor had the best of the argument, because there was no chance for Devery to come back at him, and when he gets within reach of the telegraph and mail the whole affair will be no "cold" that anything the "chief" may say will lose most of its effect. Devery is a forgiving soul, too, and no doubt the strictures of Dr. Parkhurst will roll off him just as have many other showers of unkindness from which he has emerged smiling within the past three years.

Fay Templeton Busy.

Fay Templeton, the perennial, who resigned from Weber and Fields at the end of last season, will not rest at present. It is said that she is to play a part written specially for her in "The Runaways," the spectacular extravaganza which is drawing large audiences at the Casino. As could be seen at the beginning, the piece in its present shape will not do for a long run. So another "book" is in course of construction, with Miss Templeton's part as a starter in it and the new version will be seen in about a fortnight, it is said. This is a common proceeding with Casino shows. New versions are requisite in five cases out of six. Even "Florodora" was a failure at first, although it has

Wanted to The Gazette Bureau.

J. S. Lansdale, who has for some years been associated with the Hamilton department of Bureau, in Pittsburgh, was a visitor to The Gazette bureau this afternoon. He was en route for New Orleans, where he will engage permanently with the firm of Leopold Levy, proprietors of Chalet street. Mr. Lansdale was born in Pittsburgh and has a very large circle of friends here. In company with J. S. Hamilton, formerly a Pittsburgher, he will go to New Orleans by a quiet steamer, nothing of the destination, next Thursday or Friday.

New Look for Awful Show.

From the Minneapolis Journal.

The movement of the book dealers of Indiana to pulverize the cheap trash with which some enterprises to prevent who never before thought of the cheap romancing persons never read and never talk. The natural will be watched with interest, and all loyal lit-erary souls, especially Carnegie, Clark and Pinkerton as leaders the arrogant and grasping J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. Let the latter have it first!

Judge Parker's Hoodoo at Work.

From the New York Mail and Express.

Judge Parker has been almost overlooked lately, and probably he is wishing he had been entirely. Tillman is out for him.

The Postal Scandal.

Postmaster General Payne and his chief assistant, Mr. Wynne, deserve, and will receive, the grateful recognition of the American people. Considering the fact that this vast machinery of fraud and spoliation, which they are now exposing was organized and in full working order before they assumed their present duties, and keeping in mind the ease with which faithless officials can conceal delinquencies from superiors bent by novel cares and charged with grave, but unfamiliar, responsibilities, it is wondered that, in so brief a time, they should have even suspected, much less discovered, iniquities so artfully conducted and hedged about by such shrewd combinations of harmonious collusion.

Mr. Payne, especially, is entitled to the country's thanks. In his capacity as one of the brightest newspaper men, long resident in Washington, Mr. Wynne may well have known something and suspected more, but Mr. Payne came here a stranger to the ways of the capital, and could have had no previous thought or vaguest intimation for his guide. Nevertheless, within a few months many infamies have been laid bare and more and still darker revelations may be reasonably expected.—Washington Post.

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The arrest of Supt. Machen of the free delivery service is the most aggressive action thus far compelled by the disclosures in the investigation of the postoffice department. It is a welcome evidence that the postmaster general is aroused to the seriousness of a scandal that he showed a disposition, at the outset, to regard as trivial. He must perceive now clearly two facts: That the offenses disclosed in the legal and the free delivery sections of his department are symptoms of a disease that must be eradicated, and that public opinion will brook no trifling, but will demand a thorough cleansing of a business that touches the homes and the offices of the country more closely than does any other executive branch of the government.—New York Mail and Express.

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The assumption that nothing more than trifling irregularities existed has become wholly untenable. The arrest of four other men besides Machen on charges of corrupt conduct, the removal of Tyner, the suspension of Christiancy and the hasty resignation of Beavers, the superintendent of the salaries and allowances division, form a chain of events which lead irresistibly to one conclusion.

The postmaster general is under an imperative obligation to push the probe relentlessly, no matter where or whom it may hit. The country wants the whole truth, and it is entitled to have it. Every man who is shown to have been criminally concerned in cheating the government should be made to feel the weight of the law. The department needs a thorough house cleaning, and it is Mr. Payne's business to carry on the work with energy.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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The American people will not be slow in guessing the source of the stern, inexorable mandate that has been the inspiration of and warrant for the fearless operations of Messrs. Wynne and Bristow against the well-entrenched combination of really powerful politicians, in which Neely, Rathbone, Miller, Tyner and Machen were conspicuous figures. The spirit and will that demanded that the whole truth should come out and all faithless public servants exposed and punished, came from the president. Justice will be done and the postal service purified without the least fear of the enmity of powerful palterers. If officials have betrayed their public trusts and betrayed to their own profit, they will be known and punished. They will be dismissed and prosecuted, soon as evidence can be obtained against them.—Buffalo Commercial.

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Whether or not the postmaster general was slow at the start in realizing the extent and magnitude of the frauds in his department, there is no doubt about his full appreciation of the seriousness of the situation at present or his determination to make thorough work of the business of exterminating them and of punishing the guilty. The public will be kept informed," he says, "and everything made known at the proper time. The innocent will be protected and the guilty shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law." The detection and arrest of Machen, on charge of taking $22,000 in bribes, shows that Mr. Payne has been at work collecting evidence before announcing his intentions, to this case at least. That is better than a method than hunting for evidence with a brass band or through the newspapers.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

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The developments of the postoffice investigation during the past few days have been along lines which leave no doubt of the need of the inquiry and which will undoubtedly satisfy the public of the determination of the authorities to probe to the bottom regardless of injuries to individuals or to political parties. Two former officials of the department under arrest, charged with peculation, one of them a grave offense, and one confederate on the outside likewise in custody, constitute what the police would term a "good haul." But the public's interest is centered in the fact that these arrests, without reference to the personality of the accused, make a good beginning in the real work of cleansing the postal service, and of restoring full public confidence in its management.—Washington Post.

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Full confidence may be reposed in the investigation which is going on. Gen. Bristow is an honest, thorough and fearless officer, who will go to the bottom of things. Postmaster General Payne is standing right behind him with full support. When the report shall come to be presented it may be unhesitatingly accepted.—Philadelphia Press.

Pennsylvania Doctrine on Protection.

Protection has long been a thoroughly understood doctrine. It is also a most favorably abused doctrine, and Pennsylvania is the theme alike of its strongest vindication and most unfortunate abuse. It is common to present that the tariff, as it stands, is a "tax, devoid of honest exposition, of protection. To those of the Pennsylvania Republicans to do that the incoming congress shall not touch the tariff is to declare for nothing as to local advantages secured by vocation of faith. This is not the Dingley tariff as our fair some of the commerce and the association planned for the without immediate reduction of many schedules. The tariff is commonsense also of Blaine, of Clay and Lincoln, and the honest soul of the late William D. Kelley would be appalled to see given a perversion of the doctrine he preached so earnestly to some of the present protection supporters in Congress. Pennsylvania editor "to make the words for supporting candidates."—Washington Post.

Henry Watterson, LL. D.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Yale is to-day honoring Henry Watterson, the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and Letters, while Wake Forest is to-morrow to confer the same honor upon Mr. Watterson. Mr. Watterson is a Democrat of the old school, and he has never been afraid to express his opinions, even when they were not popular with the majority of his party. He has been a consistent opponent of the free coinage of silver, and has never hesitated to say so. He has been a consistent opponent of the free coinage of silver, and has never hesitated to say so. He has been a consistent opponent of the free coinage of silver, and has never hesitated to say so.

IT IS TO SMILE.

Columbus among the world was round,
A lot of men of science
Then since our time we've often found
It something not unique.
—Catholic Standard and Times.

A postscript is one who, on the eve of the wedding, persists in thinking how it will feel to go back to work.—Baltimore American.

"Build up, McKinley," said the police magistrate. "Are you guilty or not guilty?"
"Yuh, jedge, I'm guilty as can't be; but I'm all up here in Jefferson," replied McKinley.—Chicago News.

"My dear Mrs. Blank," said the Rev. Percy Grubwalker, "why do you not induce your husband to come to church with you?"
"Oh, it would scare me to death to see him there!"—Philadelphia Press.

"Why don't you get a physician?"
"Oh, Alfred answered Father Cassidy, "it's a good deal like trying to get a doctor to attend to a case that's already been cured by a regular doctor."—Washington Star.

Fate (cruel day, Dr. I cannot see how anybody like him in the west, but, alas, circumstances will force me to marry him.
Friend—Have a heart, girl! Don't sacrifice yourself on the altar of a selfish pride at a wedding!—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Brooklyn Eagle roared
From its nest by the white water front,
And as it croaked the Commoner roared,
"Pat! Keep old Grover at home!"
—Chicago Tribune.

ROBBER LEFT VICTIM TO DIE

Struck Aged Man Unconscious, Turned On Gas and Set Fire to House.

RESCUED BY NEIGHBORS

Egbert M. Freeborn of Akron Had Narrow Escape From Death While in Bed in His Son's Home in Bennett Street.

An attempt at robbery, followed by an effort to commit murder, leaving a false trail to lead the police to believe that suicide had been committed, was made by a burglar in the East End yesterday. The victim was Egbert M. Freeborn of Akron, O., who was alone in the house of his son, Dudley Freeborn. Freeborn was rescued by neighbors from the burning house, which the burglar had set afire. The victim was also unconscious from the fumes of gas, the culprit having turned it on before fleeing. It was fully an hour before Freeborn recovered at the hospital. He awoke and began shouting that he had no money and begging that his life be spared.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a pedestrian saw smoke issuing from the second-story windows of the house at No. 7209 Bennett street, occupied by Dudley Freeborn, his wife and child. The observer raised a cry of fire and awakened J. O. McCavitt, the owner of the burning house. McCavitt lives in the adjoining house. He shouted to the neighbors who had gathered in the street to save those in the house and he himself ran downstairs and hunted for a key to the fire alarm box.

RESCUERS HAD TO BREAK WINDOWS.

The men tried to enter the house, but the doors were locked, so they broke in a window and in the room behind the dining room they found Mr. Freeborn lying in bed, unconscious.

The whole house was filled with the fumes of gas, all the gas cocks having been turned on full. The rescuers turned them off and dragged Freeborn out of doors and got him into the fresh air. The firemen soon arrived and put out the fire, but not before the entire second floor, which was unoccupied, had been burned, the flames having burned through the ceiling of the first floor and scorched several rooms there, besides ruining a piano.

Freeborn was hurried to the East End hospital. He was unconscious and it was an hour before the physicians brought him to his senses. As he opened his eyes he saw the doctor bending over him.

"Don't kill me!" the old man cried. "I have only $35. Take that and don't murder me."

His struggles were so violent that the doctor had to step back, while the nurses quieted the man and finally convinced him that he was not in danger.

INJURIES TO THE AGED MAN.

An examination showed that there was a lump on the back of Freeborn's head, apparently made by some heavy but yielding instrument, and there were two bruises on his face, one on each cheek.

After a good sleep by the aid of a sedative Freeborn was able to talk and said that nearly a week ago he came from his home in Akron to visit his son, who is employed as a stenographer by the Best Manufacturing Company. The latter's wife and daughter are at present visiting in Ohio.

"Last night," said Freeborn, "I told Dudley to go to McKeesport to see a friend of mine named Calhoun. I wanted Calhoun to spend Sunday with us. Dudley went to stay all night with Calhoun. About 10 o'clock I went to bed. I woke up suddenly and found myself looking at a man who was holding a match in his hand.

"'Give me your money,' he said, 'and be d— quick about it, too.'

"I sat up in bed and the man grabbed my face in his hand, apparently to keep me from shouting. I twisted my head around, felt a blow on the back of the head and then knew no more until I awoke in the hospital here. I had about $35. I was brought here in my night clothes and don't know whether the money was stolen or not."

DENIED IT WAS ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Freeborn apparently knew nothing about the gas having been turned on in the house. He was indignant at the intimation that he had tried to commit suicide. At the hospital it was said it was impossible for him to have been shamming unconsciousness, and his actions convinced those who saw and heard him that his story was true.

There were no marks of jimmies on the windows in the front or rear. However, the windows might have been unlatched when Freeborn rented.

Freeborn's son got back from McKeesport last night. He had heard nothing about the fire until he arrived. He went immediately to the hospital to see his father. The aged man was much better, but was not yet considered out of danger from the gas he had inhaled.

Mr. Freeborn is a veteran of the civil war, having served in an Ohio regiment. He formerly kept a store in Wadsworth, O., but retired from business some time ago and now lives in Akron.

MANY MURDER CASES.

Fourteen, Including Young Charles Cawley, Indicted for Homicide.

A supplementary jail calendar was prepared last night. There are 14 cases in which murder is charged, the additional list being remarkable in this respect as is the regular calendar. There are nine charges of conspiracy to defraud against Jacob Guttman growing out of trouble in a society.

The 14 persons charged with murder are as follows: Charles Cawley, Joseph Canovsky, Alexander Ferguson, Nicholas Glazner, Tony Gregg, William L. Hartley, T. V. Hoag, Allen McCune, William Szivabowski, Angelo Trello, Joseph Vanda, William Young, John Crosbey, Water P. Kountz.

FRENCH ADMIRAL GUEST OF ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 30.—Capt. Willard H. Brownson, superintendent of the Naval academy, today exchanged official visits with Admiral Rivet, commanding the French cruiser Tage, anchored in Annapolis roads, and extended to the admiral and his officers the liberty of the station and an invitation to visit the academy. Capt. Brownson entertained Admiral Rivet and his staff at dinner tonight.

...ESS CENSOR WAS FOUND SHOT DEAD

...HANNESBURG, May 30.—Capt. Sir ...ard Henry Hulz, who was press censor during the latter part of the South ...rican war, was found shot dead in the ...droom of his residence here today.

Cut Throat and Both Wrists.

...CANTON, O., May 30.—(Special.)—John ...ung, an inmate of the county infirmary, ...empted suicide by slashing his throat ... a razor and cutting deep gashes in ... wrists. He was found in a pool of ... in the commissary, in which he ...locked himself. Although he lost ... blood he may recover. Young is ...minded.

CROWDS CLUNG TO MOVING CARS

Big Business of Traction Lines Showed Inefficiency of the Service.

HARDER THAN WORKING

Both City and Trolley Parks Were Visited By Thousands Who Fought Their Way To and From Breathing Spots.

Pittsburgh street cars from early morning yesterday until long after midnight this morning were sights of confusion rarely equalled even in this city of poor street car service. The strap-hanger and the bumper-rider were well in evidence and the conductors were helpless to prevent the latter breach of the rules. In the open cars the narrow spaces between rows of seats were packed with people wedged together like sardines in a box. Go any way you wished and the same conditions were visible.

The parks were, of course, the points visited by the greatest proportion of the travelers. The holiday had turned loose tens of thousands who would ordinarily be engaged in more peaceful labors than riding on a car of the Pittsburgh Railways Company. It needed all the brawn of a mill worker to accomplish much in the way of reaching a destination and the suppleness of the eel was needed for the poor unfortunates who were forced to make an exit from the car before the crowd had reached its destination.

Kennywood was visited by thousands. The cars were overloaded when they started from the downtown terminus. At each cross street other loads awaited their coming. At Brady street and Craig street there were several car loads who wished to go on board, and if there was a chance to literally squeeze another nickel out of some one the conductor did not overlook it.

The city parks, both Highland and Schenley also received a crowd of visitors who made the usual appearance of these parks on Sunday seem deserted in comparison. Calhoun, Oakwood, Southern and all the others were patronized and with each additional patron went up a fervent prayer that some day the city would have sufficient trolley accommodations to handle in a better manner the many who must perforce use them. Allegheny did not escape the street car crowds. The Riverview park cars in particular were loaded inside and out both ways all day long.

The song entitled "The Strap-Hanger's Lament," which was sung early last week in "The Serenade" at Duquesne Garden did not last the week out. The Pittsburgh Railways Company owns the Garden and the song did not exactly suit the management of the street car system.

CITY'S POPULATION DECREASED BY 25,000

By Train Loads Excursionists Sought Pleasure Spots On All the Railroads.

"Like the Fourth of July," is the description one railroad station master gave yesterday of the excursion traffic on account of the Decoration day holiday and its special rates. Independence day is the busiest day in the year for excursionists, but July 4, 1903, will need to surpass all former local travel records if it is to go down high mark. It is estimated that 25,000 people left the city. The stations were crowded to their utmost. They were filled with happy crowds, bent on having a holiday no matter if rain did threaten and finally fall. Great dinner baskets heaped up with the toothsome lunches, fishing poles and babies in arms, all went to add to the general confusion which reigned until the crowds could be seated on the coaches.

That is, until some of them could be seated, for the supply of such comforts ran out long before the last person was loaded on the trains. Hundreds were content to stand until the journey's end was reached and many a brakeman and conductor expected his hair to turn gray yesterday from saving reckless youths from injury.

In figures, the day's travel cannot be computed as yet, exactly. In addition to the many special trains there were also extra coaches on every regular train. Engines strained themselves hauling 15 or 18 cars and keeping in front of the many trains following.

The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad took from the southern divisions and the main line between Pittsburgh and Youngstown about 5,000 excursionists to Woodland Beach park at Ashtabula. To accommodate the crowds coaches were borrowed from the Lake Shore and other connections. To Cascade park, New Castle, 3,500 were carried by the same line, it is stated, while to Aliquippa park which has been newly equipped this year, there were 6,000 ticket sales. Trains to Aliquippa made three round trips during the day, three trains being assigned to this service alone.

On the Baltimore & Ohio a similar rushing business was done. For Alameda park, Butler, there were two trains from the Allegheny station, with 1,400 passengers aboard. The Bessemer & Lake Erie also ran two specials, with about 1,500 passengers, to Conneaut lake. East of Pittsburgh the Baltimore & Ohio carried 800 passengers to Ohio Pyle, while other resorts came in likewise for good patronage.

The Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania railroad made no bid for the special business, but it came to them anyway. The many pleasure spots reached by these lines had their hundreds and thousands of visitors during the day and all trains were crowded.

Line Surveyed for New Road.

KEYSER, W. VA., May 30.—The location survey for the Potomac & Pocohontas railroad was begun here yesterday. The road will be 30 miles long and will run from Keyser to Maysville, and will open up a new bark and timber territory. It will be standard gauge and have passenger service.

WHAT TWO CENTS WILL PROVE.

For a two-cent stamp Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, O., will send a free sample of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm. This remedy will prove and is guaranteed to do more good and to cure in less time, for less money and trouble, than any other medicine or treatment obtainable. A trial will convince anyone of its merits.

"The first half of a 50c jar of your Catarrh Balm did me more good than all medicines or treatments I used for Catarrh in the head and throat in the last 10 years. Your Balm does the business O. K." Stephen Millington, 1472 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

"The Catarrh Balm you sent me entirely cured me." E. Ellis, 3211 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

"The only Catarrh medicine on earth that is any good." Wm. B. Edmunds, Bangor, Mich.

Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm is for sale by druggists, or will be mailed for 50 cents for full size jar. Address Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, O.

MANAGER OF COMPANY MISSING FOR TEN DAYS

Nothing Heard of Charles Jones, Jr., of Big Cincinnati Coal Concern.

Charles Jones, Jr., manager of the Pittsburgh Coal Company of Cincinnati, left Cincinnati on May 21 ostensibly on a business trip to Chicago, Indianapolis and other western points and has not been heard of since. Jones was 39 years old, has a wife and one daughter, and was of exemplary habits. George W. Theis, vice-president of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, which controls the Pittsburgh Coal Company of Cincinnati, said last night:

"Jones' disappearance is mysterious. He had every reason to remain home. His business career has been long and honest, having been all his business life with the same company and remaining with it when the consolidation took place. Jones made returns every day. He had no bad habits and was a respected business man."

Other officials of the same company said that Jones had not been heard of. The auditors of the company have not looked over the books yet. Men who have been connected with Jones in business say it is a strange case for which they are unable to give any reason. Jones was of domestic inclinations. He was born and reared in Cincinnati, but was known in Pittsburgh through his business dealings here.

NEWS ON SHIPBOARD.

Liner Philadelphia in Constant Communication During Western Passage.

NEW YORK, May 30.—(Special.)—The American liner Philadelphia, which arrived early today from Southampton, reported that scarcely a day of the voyage passed that the ship was not in wireless communication with some other vessel. When passing Nantucket last night the Philadelphia got into wireless communication with the Herald's station on the lightship and received the result of the English derby and also that of the Brooklyn handicap. Word of the departure of the Shamrock III from the Clyde was also received.

It was late last night when the news came aboard, and in consequence the passengers did not learn of the wireless message until seven o'clock this morning, when the small newspapers containing the dispatches were handed out. They were read with interest and carefully treasured as souvenirs.

Couldn't Dance, Drank Poison.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 30.—Mabel Sullivan, aged 18, who has been ill with rheumatism, desired to attend a dance last night and her mother refused her consent. Securing a solution of carbolic acid, the girl took a walk with her lover and drained the vial. She was hurried to the hospital and is in a critical condition.

Liver Ills

DR. RADWAY & CO., New York:

Dear Sirs—I have been sick for nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the best physicians of the United States. I have been bathing and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your pills, and have nearly used two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have ever used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleepy, drowsy feelings; felt like a dirt-lazy man; pain right above the navel, like as if a three bite on top of it. Generally bowels were costive. My mouth and tongue sore most of the time. Appetite fair, but food would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach, and sour eructations of food would come up again. I could only eat light food that digests easily. Please send "Book of Advice." Respectfully,

BEN ZUG, Hot Springs, Ark.

Radway's PILLS

Price 25c a box. Sold by druggists or sent by Mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm st., New York, for Book of Advice.

DEATHS.

ASTON—On Thursday, May 28, 1903, at 6:35 p. m., THOMAS ASTON, husband of Ellen Crowley, in his 47th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 2729 Carson street, South side, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family and members of John A. Brashear lodge, 1024, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

DOUGLAS—On Saturday, May 30, 1903, at 5:45 a. m., NANNIE GRUTHERE, infant daughter of W. L. and Bland Douglas, aged 4 months, 10 days.

Funeral services this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

GREER—On Saturday, May 30, 1903, at 11 a. m., JAMES M. GREER, aged 72 years.

Funeral services at his late home, Plum township, near Murrayville, Pa., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

HOSICK—On Wednesday, May 27, 1903, MRS. MARY M., wife of Joseph Hosick, in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, Springdale, Pa., on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

LYONS—On Friday, May 29, 1903, at 11:45 a. m., at the family residence, No. 816 South Negley avenue, East End, DENIS M. LYONS, in his 47th year.

Funeral services at the Sacred Heart church, on Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Interment at Uniontown, Pa., Monday, on arrival of train leaving Pittsburgh at 8:25 a. m.

(Uniontown papers please copy.)

MOFFAT—On Friday, May 29, 1903, at 6 a. m., at Wilkinsburg, NANNIE E. MOFFAT (nee Stotler).

Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Tillie Smith, 1015 South avenue Wilkinsburg, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Hebron cemetery.

NEESNER—On Friday, May 29, 1903, at 1 a. m., at the family residence, 412 East North avenue, Allegheny, JOHN NEESNER, SR., aged 75 years.

Funeral services at his late residence this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

SHAW—On Friday, May 29, 1903, at his home, No. 812 FIFE avenue, McKeesport, Pa., GEORGE SHAW, in his 61st year.

Services this afternoon at 2 o'clock from Coursin Street Methodist Episcopal church. Interment in Versailles cemetery.

SPEAKER—On Saturday, May 30, 1903, at 7:45 a. m., CATHERINE, relict of S. H. Speaker, in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Auderheide, 1621 Locust street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

STAGG—On Friday, May 29, 1903, at 12:30, noon, EDNA M., daughter of Charles Stagg, in her 19th year.

Funeral from the residence of her father, No. 926 Second avenue, Homestead, Pa., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private later.

STOTZ—On Saturday, May 30, 1903, at 11:30 a. m., JEANIE FORRESTER, twin daughter of William H. and Nannie F. Stotz, aged 10 months 28 days.

Funeral services this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the family residence, Allen and Duncan Avenue, Crafton, Pa. Interment private. Monday morning.

WALPEE—Suddenly, on Friday, May 29, 1903, at 6 p. m., of apoplexy, AUGUSTUS WALPER, member of Company M, Second Pennsylvania heavy artillery and of Schiller lodge, No. 46, A. O. U. W., in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his daughter, 10 Kearsarge street, Mt. Washington, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh, via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st. 'Phone 3449 Grant.

2 DAYS OF ASTOUNDING BARGAIN-GIVING IN

Summer Comforts!

350 Fine Summer Weight Comforts, made of neat washable Silkoline; finest white laminated Cotton filling; plain or with ruffle; fine and fluffy wool knotting; worth from $2.50 to $8.98; sale price for choice, each, $3.69 to..... $1.25

Silkoline Draperies!

5,000 yards Fine Silkoline Drapery, in the very newest styles and colorings; full one yard wide and fast colors; positively the best 12½c value made; all to be let go during this sale at half price, per yd..... 6¼c

JOYCE'S

305-307-309 PENN AVE. AND THIRD ST.

TWO SQUARES FROM SIXTH.

Store Open Evenings Until 5:30—Saturdays Until 10.

GREAT VALUES IN

Ladies' Muslin Wear!

$2.50 Fine Cambric Skirts, extra deep ruffle, with three rows of insertion and lace; made extra full, each..... $1.25

See Girdle Corsets, suitable for the season, in white and in any size you want; per pair..... 25c

$1.50 Fine White India Linon and Persian Lawn Dressing Sacques; deep ruffles, trimmed and pinked on edges; fine sheer quality; made in latest cut; each..... 44c

49c Cambric Muslin Drawers, with plain or hemstitched ruffle; also tucked and lace trimmed, any size, per pair..... 19c

Joyce's Sensational Business-Bringing Bargains for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Are

UNMATCHABLE IN PITTSBURGH'S MERCANTILE REALM!

These stirring offerings will open the way to the greatest ECONOMIES ever known to the most keen-eyed shoppers! We have revolutionized prices. We've gotten beneath competition's prices in a manner truly phenomenal!

Go into the Dry Goods Department and see the unusual preparations for this great history-making undertaking—Study the soul-stirring bargains which came into our possession through the most advantageous trade-turn in our entire career! They are the handsomest, most captivating "loom beauties" which have received the indorsement this season.

AGAIN "spot cash" demonstrates its efficacy in reducing prices on Ladies' and Misses' handsome, excellently made Suits, Skirts, Waists, etc. The gigantic purchase of Manufacturers' Samples of Ladies' Suits at LESS THAN 50c ON THE DOLLAR is being swept away with hurricane speed. The thousands of wide-awake shoppers who keep constant tab on Joyce's wonderful Profit-Sacrificing Sales were on the spot the instant the garments were put on sale. They saw the marvelous supremacy of these bargains and couldn't help talking about their lucky purchases to their neighbors and friends. It's to this unsolicited testimony that we lay the credit of the greatest of all successes.

THE BARGAINS ALL OVER THE HOUSE ARE BEYOND DUPLICATION. We're not continually in "hot water" figuring out how we can save a few pennies here and there to help meet our enormous expenses, so can afford to name prices which put competition entirely out of the question.

The Manufacturer's Sample Sale of

LADIES' SUITS

continues the trade-theme among shrewd shoppers all over these two cities. MORE THAN 50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS on the most beautiful, handsomely made suits is the magnet that has brought thousands to the department every hour since the inauguration of this great sale. They are the BEST efforts of celebrated manufacturers—no SAMPLES or garments which were made with the aim of spreading patronage and winning fresh laurels—so you must act quickly if you want to make your selection while these LESS THAN HALF PRICES PREVAIL!

Misses' Fine Tailor-Made Suits—Sizes 14, 16 years; of fine all-wool cheviots, broadcloths, Cheviots, Venetians and Scotch Novelty Suiting, with collarless blouse effect; lined with fine satin; new puff sleeves; skirts made in the latest style; flare or plaited effects; former price $12.98, will be closed out at..... $4.98

Women's Elegant Tailor-Made Suits, created from light weight fancy and all-wool cheviots, broadcloths, cheviots and novelty goods, some lined or with percaline drop, and some unlined; newest style blouse; beautifully trimmed with shoulder capes, fancy braid and buttons; stole front and the new puff sleeves; skirts made in the latest cut, either flare or plaited and kilted bottom effects; former prices $18.00 and $20.00, now..... $7.98

Women's Extra Fine Tailor-Made Suits, in light weight fabrics, such as Venetians, cheviots, homespuns, mohairs, voiles, etamines, cheviots, new mottled novelties and London twine; many of them with French percaline or taffeta drops and some unlined; blouse jacket style, trimmed up to date; skirts made in the prevailing flare or kilted effects; former prices, $26.00 and $30.00; will be closed out at..... $11.98

Women's Shirt Waist Suits!

Women's Shirt Waist Suits, made of excellent quality in a variety of newest designs and beautiful colorings, new blouse waists, trimmed up to date; latest stock collars and puff sleeves; skirts made in the new flare or plaited and kilted bottom effects; worth $2.98, closing out at..... $1.98

Women's Fine Shirt Waist Suits—Made from the most desirable material, such as linen, lawn and madras; a variety of new designs and colorings, some with French fronts, pearl buttons, plaited and tucked, with fashionable blouse puff sleeves; latest cut skirts; $6.50 values closing out at..... $3.98

Women's Satin Foulard and Persian Lawn Shirt Waist Suits—Beautiful patterns in all the prevailing colors, trimmed in the most approved style and splendidly made; new shape blouse, skirt plaited or flare effect, with white lawn drop skirt; finished with deep plaited ruffle and edged with lace; $15.00 values, closing out at..... $8.98

Women's and Misses' Jackets—Made of strictly all-wool English Covert Cloth, lined with best Romaine satin and best tailor finish; all summer weight, perfect fitting garments; former price $6.98..... $2.98

Women's Silk Coats—Made of fine taffeta or peau de soie, some lined with elegant quality of mercerized French satin cloth, others unlined; trimmed in the latest style with shoulder capes, fancy braids and medallions; colorless and new puff sleeves; former price $7.98, closing out at..... $3.98

Women's Beautiful Tailor-Made Dress Skirts, made of fine broadcloth, venetians, cheviots, granite cloths and new novelty cloths; trimmed up to date in all desirable colors; made in different styles; flare or plaited and kilted effects; value $6.98, closing out at..... $3.98

Women's Elegant Walking Skirts, made of all-wool summer weight cheviot, homespuns, mélons, granite cloths and Scotch mixtures; elegantly tailored and trimmed in the most desirable styles; $4.98 values closing out at $2.50; $6.50 values closing out at..... $3.98

THE MOST POTENT SACRIFICE OF HANDSOME LACE AND RUFFLED SWISS

CURTAINS

that mortal being ever heard of will make tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday historical days at Joyce's. Come with the combination of seeing tremendous assortments of the season's handsomest designs PRICED ON A BASIS UNPRECEDENTED IN THE ANNALS OF CURTAIN SELLING—won't have your hopes realized in a manner that'll thrill you with amazement. WE MADE THIS MIGHTY PURCHASE AT A PRICE-CONCESSION THAT WAS THE TALK OF MERCANTILE CIRCLES, AND CUSTOMARY WITH OUR REGULAR POLICY WE DIVIDE WITH YOU, DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.

100 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains—3 yards long and 46 inches wide; 20 of the very newest patterns to select from, and the best 75c value made; come and take your choice during this sale at, per pair..... 49c

200 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, full width and extra long; newest designs; worth 98c, sale price for your choice, per pair..... 59c

250 pairs Fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, in all the very newest patterns, extra wide and 3½ yards long; best $1.50 value in the market; our price for your choice at, per pair..... 98c

300 pairs Imported Fine Lace Curtains—Extra wide and 3½ yards long, in Persian stripe or floral effects; very full and elegant; latticed edges; worth $2.00 and $2.50 pair; choice of the lot during this sale at, per pair..... $1.25

200 pairs Ruffled Swiss Curtains, in plain or striped, fine sheer quality; extra deep ruffle, full width and length; worth 75c and 89c; sale price for choice, per pair..... 39c

Women's Wash Skirts!

Women's Wash Skirts, made from all the new materials suitable for this season; latest styles and newest colors; splendidly made and perfect fitting; $1.98 values closing out..... 98c

Great Values in

Women's Waists!

Women's Fine Waists, made of madras, lawn and percale, in a large variety of new stripe and check patterns; elaborately trimmed with fine lace; pearl buttons and clusters of tucking; newest style collar and full sleeve; $1.98 value, closing out at..... 98c

Women's Extra Quality Imported French Lawn and Organdie Lawn Waists, in beautiful designs, very latest styles of plaiting and tucking; gathered fronts, pearl buttons, newest stock collar and latest full sleeve; $2.50 values, closing out at..... $1.98

Women's Elegant White Silk Wash Waists—Beautifully trimmed with Valenciennes insertion on front collar and cuffs, with fancy tucking; newest style collar and fancy puff sleeves; $3.50 values, closing out at..... $1.98

JOYCE'S 3-DAY SACRIFICE OF

Summer Silks, Dress Goods and Domestics

Will make this the rallying point for the greatest, most enthusiastic crowd of shrewd shoppers that ever entered our doors. SENSATIONAL PRICE REDUCTIONS and NEW, EXCELLENT STOCKS will be behind the glorious success. That's the combination that'll stamp every trade event inaugurated by Joyce's into instant and overpowering popularity!

SILKS.

2,500 yards Corded Wash Silks, in all the new combination colorings; beautiful material for waists or children's dresses; worth 48c, sale price for all you want, per..... 25c

SILKS.

2,000 yards Fine Foulard Dress Silks, 24 inches wide, in newest designs and colorings; excellent value for 69c; sale price, for choice, per yard..... 39c

BLACK SILKS.

2,000 yards Black Taffetas, Peau de Soie, Peau de Cygne, etc.—High finish, 36 inches wide, sale price for choice, per yard, $1.19 to..... 59c

JAP SILKS.

2,000 yards Fine Imported Japanese Silks, in black, white and any color you want, 19 and 22 inches wide; just the thing for up-to-date gowns; sale price for your choice, per yard, 69c to..... 39c

BLACK SILK GRENADINES.

2,000 yards Fine Black Silk Grenadines—the newest fabric of the season, in stripes, floral and plain effects; 45 inches wide. They are exclusive dress patterns—no two alike, and marked at ridiculously low prices, at, per yard, $2.50 to..... 59c

WASH GOODS.

5,000 yards Fine Dotswiss Lawns, in beautiful colorings and patterns; 45 inches wide; sheer quality; worth 10c; fast colors; sale price, per yard..... 6¼c

WASH GOODS.

2,000 yards Fine Domestic Ginghams, in all the newest styles; beautiful colorings; sale price, per yard..... 5c

WASH GOODS.

5,000 yards Fine Imported French Batistes, in stripes, floral and polka dot effects; finest sheer quality; cheap at 15c, at, per yard..... 10c

WASH GOODS.

5,000 yards Imported Oxford Suitings, in white grounds, in stripes, polka dots and neat figures; goods worth 15c yard; 37 inches wide; sale price, per yd..... 10c

WHITE GOODS.

5,000 yards 42-inch White Nainsook Lawns; fine grade; worth 15c; sale price, per yard..... 8c

WHITE GOODS.

7,000 yards White Mercerized Lawns, with fancy satin striped border; 40 inches wide; makes fine aprons and children's dresses; cheap at 12½c; sale price, per yard..... 7c

LINENS.

50 pieces Extra Heavy Irish Table Linen, half bleached, 60 inches wide; newest patterns and the best 75c Linen made; all you want during this sale at, per yard..... 44c

NAPKINS.

200 dozen Strictly All Pure Linen, ⅝ Size, Bleached Napkins—this is an extra fine grade of linen and comes in all the neat patterns; never sold for less than $1.00; sale price for all you want, per dozen..... 69c

CRASH.

500 yards Joyce's All-Linen Bleached Crash, 16 inches wide, worth 12½c; sale price, per yard..... 8c

Sheets—1,000 Bleached and Half Bleached Sheets, 81x90; hemmed, hemmed, ready for use; worth 50c and 65c; sale price for choice, each..... 33c

Pillow Cases—2,000 Bleached Pillow Cases, 42x36, good quality muslin, ready for use; best 10c case made; sale price, each..... 6¼c

Bolsters—1,000 Bleached Bolsters, 42x72, fine quality muslin, not starched; 6-inch hem, ready for use and worth 25c; sale price, each..... 19c

Spreads—50 dozen fine white Bed Spreads, beautiful Marseilles pattern; extra large size; best $1.50 spread made; sale price, each..... 89c

A 3-Day Record-Making Sale of

MEN'S FURNISHINGS!

Men's Negligee Shirts—5,000 Men's New Negligee Shirts; handsome patterns, all sizes, plain or pleated bosoms; separate cuffs; shirts that should sell for 50c and 75c. Special tomorrow at, each..... 27c

Men's New Neckwear—500 doz. Men's Ties in Four-in-Hands, Clubs, Shields, Bows and Midget effects; made of fine Barathea and Peau de Soie Silks; Ties that are positively worth 25c and 50c. Special Sale Price, each..... 10c

Men's Night Robes—2,000 Men's Night Robes, made of fine muslin, extra wide and long, with or without collar. Special tomorrow at, each..... 25c

Boys' Shirt Waists—Beautiful new patterns; made of fine imported madras, with or without collar; sizes 6 to 14; you will pay 75c for the same quality elsewhere. Special Sale Price..... 48c

Men's Balbriggan Underwear—500 doz. Men's Open Balbriggan Underwear; double seat drawers, long or short sleeves; pearl buttons on shirt and drawers; never sold for less than 35c. Special Sale Price, each..... 18c

Men's Cellular Mesh Derby Ribbed and French Balbriggan Underwear, made of fine combed Egyptian yarn; all sizes; shirts 34 to 50, drawers 28 to 50; in plain blue, black, tan, ecru, brown, white, etc.; Underwear that is sold everywhere for 75c and $1.00 a garment; special sale price, each, 48c and..... 38c

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS!

Ladies' Pattern Hats, made of all horsehair, trimmed in taffeta chiffon, velvet ribbon, flowers and fancy buckle; worth $4.98, only..... $2.90

Another Lot of Hats, in burnt, navy blue, black or any color you want, also..... $2.90

Splendid assortment of Ladies' Hats, made of cotton, trimmed in straw, buttons and flowers; worth $2.98, only..... $1.90

Children's Trimmed Tats—Tascans—daintily trimmed, any color you want; worth from $4.00 down to $2.50, at $1.90 and..... 98c

Ready-to-Wear Hats, any style, consists that were worth $1.98 and $2.50, only..... 68c

Misses' or Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats, trimmed with chiffon scarf; worth $1.98, only..... 48c

Children's or Misses' School Hats, worth $1.25, only..... 48c

Ladies' Sailors, regular $2.50 value, only..... 98c

Untrimmed Straw Hats, brown, burnt or any color; worth 98c, only..... 48c

Untrimmed Hats..... 15c

A Large Assortment of Roses, fruit, etc., positively worth $1.25, only..... 48c

Foliage, regular price 10c, only, per bunch..... 18c

Black Flowers, 6 in a bunch, worth 25c, only, per bunch..... 15c

LOOSE TEETH RESET.

If you are wearing a loose plate, allow us to reset the teeth on a new plate that will be as good as new and fit you perfectly for $5.00.

Corrugated Suction Teeth,

with extracting.

$10 Per Set — $10 Per Set

Made and owned by us.

Gold or Porcelain Crown and Bridge Work (best), per tooth..... $5

Filling, 50c up.

Painless Extracting by Gas, Air or by an application to the gums under the personal care of Dr. Urling, assuring safety.

Born here and established 17 years.

Largest Dental Concern in Pennsylvania.

URLING BROS., Home Dentists,

204 Sixth Street, Cor. Penn Ave. Opp., Hotel Anderson.

East End Office, 5125 PENN AVE., COR. COLLINS.

City Hours Daily Till 6 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday 9 P. M. Closed on Sunday.

Both Phones.

DICKSON SUITS

A Dickson suit costs very little more than ready-made clothing and has all the style and fit of the most expensive made-to-order suits.

Garments cleaned, pressed and repaired by Dickson last longer and look as good as new—Reasonable prices—Satisfactory work.

DICKSON, The Tailor,

420 Wood Street.

DOUBLEDAY-HILL ELECTRIC CO.,

319 Liberty St. Manufacturers and Dealers in Electrical Supplies. Nernst Lamps, the new electric light. Saves in electric light bill. Improves quality of light. Electrical equipment of every description. Highest grade, lowest prices, quickest delivery.

61st Year in Business. Oldest in Allegheny County.

This Offer for June Only

During this month we will give a discount of 25 per cent on all teeth.

$20 SET OF TEETH, 25 PER CENT OFF—With Gold Crown and two Gold Fillings, FREE. $15.00

$15 SET OF TEETH, 25 PER CENT OFF—With one Gold Crown and one Gold Filling, FREE. $11.25

$12 SET OF TEETH, 25 PER CENT OFF—With Gold Crown FREE. $ 9.00

$ 8 SET OF TEETH— $ 5.00

Remember, these are the best teeth, with which we give a guarantee for 20 years.

We offer $500 reward for the production of ONE PERSON having our guarantee whose teeth we have refused to repair. FREE OF CHARGE.

These prices include PAINLESS EXTRACTION OR NO PAY. NO COCAINE, NO POISON, NO TORN MOUTHS.

Gold Crowns, 22k, Guaranteed, $3.50. Gold Filling, $1.00 Up.

Bridgework, Guaranteed, $3.50. Silver Filling, 50c.

Open Sundays, 10 to 3:30. Evenings to 8:30.

Scott Dental Offices,

628 PENN AVE.

P. & A. Phone 191 Main. Bell Phone 1176 Grant.

YEARS OF SERVICE ON PENNSYLVANIA BEING REWARDED

Only Its Own Men Advanced in the Many Changes Effective Tomorrow.

THIS CITY ALSO BENEFITS

In Both the Freight Traffic and Transportation Departments Men Who Know Local Conditions Take High Office.

Not for years has there been on the Pennsylvania railroad so striking a series of changes as those which will take effect tomorrow morning. Ties formed by residences of many years will be broken for a large number by removal to other cities, occasioned by the promotion of officials who are needed in new locations. To higher positions step many with whom the public have been dealing and new faces will be seen in the accustomed place of the old ones. Equally striking with this great series of changes is the notable example of civil service which the Pennsylvania sets. Not for a single official has it left its own system. Advancement that encourages all the younger men to work for like fortune in later times has been given throughout.

GOES TO PHILADELPHIA.

Edwin F. Bates, who has all his life been a resident of the Pittsburgh district and throughout his business life connected with railroad traffic in this city and its vicinity, leaves tomorrow the division freight agency of the Buffalo & Allegheny division to become general freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His headquarters will be in Philadelphia, and the old despairing cry of the Pittsburgh shipper in times of congestion, "Philadelphia does not appreciate Pittsburgh," cannot be expected while Mr. Bates is general freight agent. He is a young man and undoubtedly has still further advancement in the Pennsylvania traffic department before him.

So in the equally important transportation department. R. M. Patterson, who came to Pittsburgh a year or more ago with no detailed knowledge of the city, becomes now superintendent of freight transportation of the Pennsylvania railroad. He has had months of experience with the Pittsburgh congestion problem on all of the six Pennsylvania divisions here, and this intimate knowledge cannot but be beneficial locally.

NEW OFFICE CREATED.

To the appointment of John B. Thayer, Jr., to the position of fifth vice president, a new office, President Cassatt gave his further approval of the policy of placing comparatively young men in positions of much responsibility. Mr. Thayer was 41 years old on April 23. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and for 22 years has been in the freight service of the Pennsylvania railroad. He has held for four years the title of general freight agent, from which he advanced two steps to a vice presidency. This advancement was made possible by the resignation of W. H. Joyce.

George D. Dixon, who steps from assistant general freight agent to freight traffic manager, is also a young man. He is 46 years old and one of the best-known rate experts in the country. His entire railroad service has been in the Pennsylvania freight department. He has held his present position three years.

James R. Wood, who now after 22 years of service at the head of the passenger department of the Pennsylvania railroad with the title of general passenger agent, takes the newly created position of passenger traffic manager, ranks among the best known passenger officials of the country.

TRAINED IN THE WEST.

Although born in New York state, Mr. Wood's earlier railroad service was in the west and largely with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. It was this road he left to become general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad. For three years before he had been the head of the Burlington's passenger department. To Mr. Wood's untiring effort must be credited largely the remarkable efficiency of the harmony agreement in the passenger departments of the trunk lines. Nowhere else in the country is there such unified action on all rate matters and other passenger affairs as on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Buffalo, and in all their councils he holds a high place. This close working agreement has been the cause of much criticism, but it is certainly successful in carrying out the purposes for which it was organized.

George W. Boyd, who steps from the assistant general passenger agency to the position made vacant by Mr. Wood, is also a western man. He was born at Indianapolis, and his first railway service was in the freight department of the Big Four. Since 1872 he has been with the Pennsylvania's passenger department and for over 21 years has held the title he now resigns.

NEW A. G. P. A.

Rufus M. Pile, the new assistant general passenger agent, has been connected with the passenger department for some years and assumes his new position with an intimate knowledge of its requirements.

William A. Patton, whose likeness is presented with the other officials, is not one of those who receive advances in position at this time. Mr. Patton is assistant to President Cassatt, and all those familiar with the office of the Pennsylvania's president know the importance attached to the office Mr. Patton holds. He is an instance of the invaluable office man without whom no executive official could make a success of his work. He has risen to his present position through chief-clerkships, his entire service having been with the Pennsylvania railroad. For almost 20 years he was in the office of the general superintendent at Altoona, and was then transferred to the general offices, where he has served with the general manager, the third vice-president, and the first vice-president. Six years ago he was made assistant to the president. He is also president of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk railroad, a Pennsylvania line along the Chesapeake bay. He is the best informed man in Pennsylvania affairs generally that the system has.

SUPERINTENDENT OF TELEGRAPH.

Andrew Keiser, the new superintendent of telegraph, is one of the many general officials of the Pennsylvania contributed by the Pittsburgh division. For about a year he has been passenger trainmaster, rising to that position from division operator. He is strictly a transportation man, and is an instance of the Pennsylvania's appreciation in these latter days that a man may possess excellent executive ability without having been trained in engineering.

The new passenger trainmaster of the Pittsburgh division is D. C. Stewart, who takes his title after nearly 25 years of service on the division. He started as telegraph operator at New Florence. In 1884 he became train dispatcher at Pittsburgh and in 1896 became assistant trainmaster. This title he held until 1900 when he was transferred back to Pittsburgh as division operator to succeed Andrew Keiser, promoted. His new position is one that brings him closely in touch with the traveling public. Over the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania travels at some time nearly every dignitary, American and foreign, that travels at all, and all such special runs have the personal supervision of the passenger trainmaster.

J. B. THAYER, JR.,
Fifth Vice President.

EDWIN P. BATES,
General Freight Agent.

JAMES R. WOOD,
Passenger Traffic Manager.

GEORGE D. DIXON,
Freight Traffic Manager.

W. A. PATTON,
Assistant to the President.

GEORGE W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

ROBERT C. WRIGHT,
Assistant General Freight Agent.

D. C. STEWART,
Passenger Trainmaster Pittsburgh Division.

RUFUS M. PILE,
Assistant General Passenger Agent.

LABOR CARNIVAL A GREAT SUCCESS

Immense Crowds Attend Opening Exhibition at Arsenal Grounds.

MAYOR HAYS ABSENT

"Golden Rule" Jones of Toledo Made Eloquent Address—Free Performances and Numerous Side Shows for Two Weeks.

An address by "Golden Rule" Jones, the famous mayor of Toledo, and an attendance of about 20,000 people were the noteworthy features of the opening of the United Labor carnival yesterday afternoon and last night in the arsenal grounds, Butler, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets.

The initiation of the carnival was most successful and promises a large patronage during the two weeks of its run. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the grounds were packed afternoon and night. The crowds at night were particularly large and the two dozen side shows which, with the outdoor performances, constitute the carnival, did a rushing business.

While the side shows were equal to the best of their class, the free exhibitions in the open grounds were far the best feature of the carnival.

BICYCLIST'S DARING LEAP.

The crowd was held spell-bound by the daring jump of Marvelous March with his bicycle from an inclined plane, 40 feet high, into a tank of water. The inclined plane is 200 feet long and 100 feet high at the point where the bicyclist starts on his downward course. The distance along the ground from the bottom of the structure to the tank is 65 feet, 5 feet more than the rider ever jumped before.

Red fire was burning on both sides of the tank to give the rider a clear view of the spot where he was to alight. As he left the inclined plane he shot over the top of his wheel and dropped headfirst into nine feet of water, the bicycle falling on a stretch of canvas behind him.

The nervy feats of two wire-walkers, a man and a woman, also excited wonder and much admiration. They first gave a double exhibition attired as an elephant and then the woman stood on the shoulders of her companion, who was balanced on the wire in the midst of a display of brilliant pyrotechnics.

The open air program also included the 70-foot dive of the two clad into the tank of water and a trapeze performance. The miniature railway, which runs the length of the grounds, was a popular institution, while the streets of Cairo, as usual, proved to be the most liberally patronized of the numerous side-shows. Interest in the latter was lent by the famous hoochee-coochee, which was seen in an inside tent by the payment of another admission.

MAYOR HAYS ABSENT.

Mayor William B. Hays was not present at the opening ceremonies to extend a welcome and to greet his fellow executive from the city of Toledo. Mayor Hays was represented by Police Magistrate Joseph H. Vilchestain and Assistant City Solicitor John A. Ingir. The address of Mayor Jones was an eloquent tribute to labor and a defense of trade unionism. He said in part:

"Trade unionism had emphasized the idea of the brotherhood of those who toil, and so far it has done well; but trade unionism must yet learn that the idlers, the drones, whether they be rich or poor, are equally in the brotherhood and by the slow process of education and revolution must be brought to a realization of this fact before they can contribute to that peaceful and more just order of society for which humanity is ever longing.

"Trade unionism is yet young, and, although it is a giant in strength, it should be well borne in mind that its mission is one of peace and not of war. There is no hope for the workers by a display of brute force, whether that be represented in glistening bayonets of the military on the one hand, or the bludgeons, rock and missiles of the mob on the other.

"I believe that the peaceful organization of society for the good of all the people is to be aided through the education that is to bring men and women to look upon labor, upon work, as something that is noble, dignified and lofty quite as much as it is by securing by labor a large share of its product in increased wages."

TWO HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Frightened Horses Make Wild Dash Down the Sewickley Valley.

George Schmidt suffered a bad sprain of his shoulder and Joseph Syrat, his driver, was seriously hurt internally in an exciting runaway in the Sewickley valley yesterday afternoon. Mr. Schmidt was being driven down the valley in a two-horse high trap. Both horses became frightened and started on a mad tear down the road.

Mr. Schmidt and the driver were thrown from the trap. The runaway horses started at Edgeworth and continued through Sewickley, Glen Osborne, Haysville, Agnew and Glenfield, where a railroad crew caught them. The trap was smashed to pieces, but the horses had not hurt themselves.

Died of Smallpox.

Edward Walls died of smallpox, yesterday at the Municipal hospital. His home was at Seward, Cambria county, but he had lived here at No. 917 Wylie avenue, from where he was removed to the hospital 11 days ago. He was 23 years old. Patients taken to the hospital yesterday with smallpox were George White, 30 years old, of No. 21 Natchez street, and Anna J. Carroll, 6 years old, of No. 2123 Liberty avenue.

MINERS ARE RESTLESS; LEADERS WANT MITCHELL

Situation in Anthracite Field Is Strained By Delays of Conciliation Board.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

WILKESBARRE, PA., May 30.—The situation here, the mine workers believe, requires the presence of President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' union. Although President Mitchell said yesterday that he could not come to this city, but would come half way and meet the district presidents at Buffalo, they will endeavor to persuade him to attend the meeting of the district executive boards to be held here Monday.

The mine workers, irritated by the constant delays in the meeting of the arbitration board, claim that they are enduring grievances to which they would not submit had they not been directed by their officials to remain at work while the conciliation board adjusted the grievances. Now, when they see but little hope of a speedy adjustment of the grievances they are growing so restless that a slight thing may lead them to declare a strike, the extent of which cannot be estimated.

While the mine officials do not admit it, they are much worried about their ability to hold the mine workers in check, and they will feel much safer when President Mitchell comes and uses his influence to keep the miners at work while the operators' representatives on the board of conciliation accept the credentials of district presidents and the work of conciliation is started.

STEAM LAUNDRY WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE

SHARON, PA., May 30.—The Pearl steam laundry at South Sharon was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning together with the machinery and contents of the building. The origin of the fire is not known. When the fire was discovered it had such a good start that the fire department could not get it under control. The loss will reach about $10,000. The laundry was owned by Mayberry brothers, formerly of New Castle. The large barn of George Riley in Otter Creek township, Mercer county, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground together with five horses, 600 bushels of oats, 50 tons of hay and farming implements. The loss amounts to about $5,000.

Found the Gas Leak.

Alexander Ruman, a baker at 2731 Penn avenue, went into the cellar of his place last night with a lighted lamp to find a gas leak. An explosion followed and he was badly burned about the face and hands.

Man Dead, Companion Missing.

STEUBENVILLE, O., May 30.—David R. Smith, a traveling veterinary surgeon, was found dead in a buggy, near Smithfield, last night. He had been drinking heavily of grain alcohol. His assistant, who was with him, has disappeared. His son, Basil, is an auctioneer in Pittsburgh.

15% DISCOUNT ON DIAMONDS
Watches, Clocks, Cut Glass and Sterling Silver
Prior to my annual trip to Europe to purchase Diamonds I will allow 15 per cent discount from my regular retail prices on all such sales made during June. No stock reserved. You have the pick and choice of the finest stock of Diamonds west of New York.

My Diamonds were all purchased last July before the advance and this is certainly a rare chance to secure bargains in Precious Stones, as the prospects are for further advances in Rough Diamonds.
SAM. F. SIPE,
Direct Importer of
Diamonds and Precious Stones
Schmidt Building, Second Floor.
339 Fifth Ave. Pittsburgh.
Old gems and flawed diamonds recut.

PILES
"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed a change for the better and at the end of two weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Snyder, Napoleon, O.
Best for The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 918
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

VON PLEHWE IS AGAIN ATTACKED

Was Closely Intimate With Editor of Anti-Semitic Paper.

HAD FEAR OF THE CZAR

The Bessarabyetz Published Article Stating That a "Golden Ukase" Commanded Death of Jews at Easter.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

BERLIN, May 30.—The part which the Russian interior minister, M. von Plhewe, took in the Kishineff massacre is described by a person behind the scenes in Russian court life, in a communication to Dr. Bath, leader of the Radical Liberals, and editor of the Nation. The writer says:

"Von Plehwe, who was the assistant of Gen. Ignatieff (when the latter was chief minister) in 1881, at the time the Jewish persecution took place, desired to impress the czar with the unfitness of the common people to have any share in local self-government by a spectacular outbreak in the provinces, in which the crudity and primeval character of the loyal people could be shown.

"Parallel with this object was a desire to divert the attention of the people from the government by giving their passions an outlet against the Jews. Von Plehwe chose as his agent his political friend, Kroushevan, who is known as the most extreme anti-Semite in Russia, proprietor of the Bessarabyetz, a newspaper of Kishineff. In Kroushevan's interest he suppressed the Bessarabyetz Westnik, the rival paper in Kishineff, giving Krousheven the exclusive field.

"As showing the close relation between the two, Von Plehwe obtained for Kroushevan a government subvention of 25'000 roubles, with which he founded the anti-Jewish paper, Shamja, at St. Petersburg. Von Plehwe at a council of the ministers asked for a further subsidy, but M. Witte (the finance minister) objected on the ground that the state did not get sufficient return. Kroushevan then got the amount he asked at the state bank, on his unsecured personal note.

"Kroushevan prepared the minds of the people of Kishineff by publishing anti-Jewish articles. A rumor was started that a 'golden ukase' of the czar had arrived, commanding the death of the Jews at Easter. Gov. Von Raaben refused to deny the rumor and the vice governor, Ustrugoff, was the censor and a contributor to the Bessarabyetz, so that even the inteligent people of the town credited the report that the government was willing to exterminate the Jews. After the massacre Von Plehwe informed Gov. Von Raaben that he had permitted the outbreak to go too far, and that the barbarities of the drunken robbers was inexcusable.

"The czar was deeply displeased with Gov. Von Raaben, and directed Von Plehwe to remove all the officials of the city and provinces. Von Plehwe urged that an inquiry first be made and the czar agreed to this. He said he would send one of his own adjutants, but Von Plhewe suggested that Lopuchin, one of his assistants, be selected to inquire into the matter. Lopuchin returned with a mild report, which was too dark. Von Plehwe revised it before its submission to the czar."

A Trip for Your Vacation.

Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet Line steamer for Cincinnati, Monday, 4 p. m. Fare $7; round trip, $12. Meals and berth included.

HEAVY RENTALS FOR POSTOFFICES

Postal Investigation at Washington Uncovers Other Fraudulent Practices.

BIG PRICES CHARGED

Bad Methods in the Letting of Railway Mail Contracts Are Being Brought to Light—Payne Consults Smith.

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.

Investigation of the postoffice scandal now promises to reach the contracts of the railway mail service which amounted last year to the sum of $34,700,000, the largest single item of expenditure in this great department. Another development of today was the admission of the officials of the department that the charges of excessive rentals for buildings and real estate used in the postal service in the state of New York had already become an important part of the inquiry.

Various hints of bad methods in the matter of railway mail contracts have been made at the department and other places in Washington. Today for the first time came a practical admission that charges of this character were among those on file. The opportunities for favoritism, commissions and other illegal transactions in the matter of such contracts are quite extensive, more so than in any other division of the department.

One of the charges is that officials have arranged these contracts in this city at a time when the mail was heaviest, so that no fair average was obtained. The transportation of stamped mail and that which goes out under executive and congressional franks, the latter in the course of a year amounting to thousands of tons, is a source of great revenue to the mail-carrying railroads.

In making up the estimates for the year it has been alleged that the basis of calculation was taken at the time when the mail was the heaviest and on this account the government has lost large sums of money. Investigation of this part of the scandal has just begun, but before it is completed a thorough overhauling of all mail contracts will be made. It is even charged that some senators and representatives have compiled with a request to hold back the larger part of their mail, such as pamphlets and other documents, in order that it might be weighed at a particular time.

Postmaster General Payne said today that he believed certain specific cases of excessive rentals of postoffice buildings in New York state were under investigation, but that the report that such excesses amounted to $500,000 in the course of a year were a great exaggeration.

Former Postmaster General Smith had another consultation with Mr. Payne on the postoffice scandals and filed his statement bearing on the charges of Seymour W. Tulloch. It is the present intention of Postmaster General Payne to give this out tomorrow for publication.

Carpenters Between to Work.

MONESSEN, PA., May 30.—The strike of the union carpenters, which for weeks has paralyzed the building operations in the Monongahela valley, at at least this section of it, has been practically settled in all the towns, with the exception of Monessen. Monongahela City and Donora were the first to see the men break away from the union and go to work at the same wages that were in effect before the advance was asked, and Charleral and Bellevernon quickly followed suit. In Monessen the carpenters are determined to stay out until their demands are granted.

Sick and Helpless Come Unto Me.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Life and I Give it Free to You.

My Mission on Earth is to Heal the Sick and Cure the Maimed—Come Unto Me and I Will Give You Health and Life and Youth.

My Vital Life Fluid, the Most Marvelous Compound Ever Discovered, I Send to You Free for the Asking.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of life and can make you live, for I can make you well, no matter what your sickness; I can make you strong and well, no matter how weak or crippled you are. With my Vital Life Fluid, the secret of which is only known to me, I cure every known ailment of the human flesh. Cripples throw down their crutches and walk

He Has Discovered the "Secret of Life" for He Cures All Diseases With His Marvelous Vital Life Fluid.

away well and happy; the sick take up their beds and walk. There is no ill or ailment under the sun which my marvelous Vital Life Fluid will not banish, and it restores to the perfect bloom of health every poor and unfortunate sufferer.

I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who had given up all hope of life. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes. If you suffer from kidney and liver disease, lung and stomach or heart trouble, consumption, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, blood and skin diseases, catarrh, bronchitis, paralysis, diabetes, nervous debility, insomnia, blood disease, anemia, female weakness and ailments, eczema or salt rheum, headaches, backache, nervousness, fevers, coughs, colds, asthma or any disease or weakness, come unto me and I will cure you and make you well. The wicked may scoff and cry "fake," but the people whom I have snatched from the very jaws of death and have lifted up and given strength and health are living witnesses to the everlasting power of my matchless Vital Life Fluid. To me and my marvelous remedy all systems and all diseases are alike. It matters not how long you have been afflicted; it matters not how hopeless and helpless you may be; it matters not what doctors have said or what remedies have failed to cure you; it matters not whether you have faith, my Vital Life Fluid is life itself and banishes all disease. From the very edge of the grave, by the aid of this mysterious compound, I have brought them back to life and youth and perfect health. For I will send to every sufferer some of my priceless Vital Life Fluid absolutely free. That is my duty, and it will perform its miraculous cures right before your own eyes. Write and tell me what you wish to be cured of, and I will cure you. I will send you the marvelous Vital Life Fluid that will make you as strong and healthy as if disease had never touched you. Write me today. Never mind the scoffings of your friends. Your life may be at stake and you not know it. They cannot save you, but I can save you and I will if you will only let me. My private address is Dr. D. Sargent Ferris, 5042 Strawn Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I personally assure every person who writes me, be they rich or poor, a prompt and courteous answer and enough of my precious Vital Life Fluid free to convince them that I have truly discovered the secret of long life and perfect health.

The Leader
SILBERBERG, ATHA & ADLER
242 FIFTH AVE.
PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST

THE NEW STORE OPENS NEXT SATURDAY
JUNE 6TH
PLACING ON SALE THE ENTIRE STOCK OF ATHA & ATHA,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, LINENS, DOMESTICS, WASH GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY, LADIES' NECKWEAR, RIBBONS, CLOAKS, SUITS, WAISTS, SKIRTS, UNDERMUSLINS, CORSETS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, HATS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, LEATHER GOODS, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, PICTURES, FRAMES, GLASSWARE, CHINAWARE, HOUSEFURNISHINGS, ETC.
ALL PITTSBURG IS AWAITING THIS GREAT SALE.
EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO PLACE THIS EVENT ON RECORD AS ONE WITHOUT EQUAL.
CROWDS WILL BE LARGE, EAGER AND CONTINUOUS.
PRICES ARE THE LOWEST EVER ATTEMPTED.
QUANTITIES ARE UNLIMITEDLY LARGE.
NEXT SATURDAY, JUNE 6, IS THE DATE.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO WAIT.
WANTED 300 SALESPEOPLE FOR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS—
CASHIERS, INSPECTORS, PARCEL WRAPPERS, CASH BOYS, CASH GIRLS AND DELIVERY BOYS—APPLY ALL NEXT WEEK.

BOSTON PLANS FINE SUBWAYS

Rapid Transit System There Being Studied by Pittsburghers.

CITY WILL OWN SYSTEM

Harbor is Now Being Tunneled From Boston to East Boston and Subway Will Be Built Along Washington Street.

Pittsburghers share with the residents of other cities in America and throughout the world the interest aroused by the efforts of Boston, Mass., to secure an underground railway system that will make rapid transit in the congested portions of the city a possibility unfraught with danger to pedestrians and drivers. Boston's dreams are now being made realities. A plan more comprehensive than that ever worked out before in a city of its class is approved in large part and the prospects for the solution of the street car problem there are of the brightest.

A well-known Pittsburgh engineer has been recently inspecting the Boston plans in order to learn thoroughly the details that have been brought to light there and the solutions to many vexatious questions arising from this comparatively new method of city passenger transportation. In due time this city will undoubtedly be made the recipient of his knowledge of these matters and be shown the valuable results obtained in the work in progress in the Hub.

CITY WILL OWN THE SYSTEM.

When Boston has carried out her subway plans she will not only have a system of underground transit unrivalled by any other, but will own that system. And the time limit under contemplation for this desirable result is from 20 to 40 years.

These plans refer strictly to the subway propositions which have grown out of the first subway legislation, passed in 1894, authorizing the construction of the first subway. This was begun in 1895 and has now been in operation for the past six years.

Now the harbor is being tunneled from Boston to East Boston and the rapid transit commission is making its plans for another subway which will extend for a mile through the most congested portion of the city and relieve the dangerous conditions.

At the time the East Boston tunnel and the new Washington street subway are ready for service the city will have $16,165,000 in vested in subways. And then comes the further question of making them pay for themselves. Accurate computation has been needed in this regard.

CITY ISSUED 40-YEAR BONDS.

By the original subway act, passed in 1894, the city was given permission to issue bonds covering 40 years' time. The city was to build the subway and a contract was to be made between the Boston Elevated railroad and the city of Boston for such a time as the transit commissioners should agree.

The city furnished the subway in 1897 and the contract provided for a lease of 20 years at an annual rental of 4⅜ per cent. This was computed by figuring what would pay the interest of bonds and sinking fund requirements for 40 years. The city issues its bonds nominally for 3 per cent and 3½ per cent, and all premiums go into the sinking fund.

The old subway extends from the North Union station to the Pleasant street terminal and is about one mile in length. Connecting with both ends of the subway is the elevated structure of which there is about six miles. The cost of the old subway approaches $4,165,000.

FORM OF CONSTRUCTION NOT SETTLED.

The proposed Washington street subway will be paid for by the Boston Elevated at the rate of 4½ per cent. The subway act passed last June fixes the compensation, whereas the act of 1894 did not. Just what the form of construction is to be has not yet been settled. The plan most commonly spoken of by the transit commissioners is a tunnel for the elevated trains and a subway for the surface cars. The Boston Elevated is to have it 25 years from the completion of the tunnel. When completed this subway will be nearly a mile long. The act of last June provides for a subway so designed as to be adapted for the accommodation of two tracks especially for use by elevated trains and two tracks especially for use by surface cars.

The route is along Washington street from Broadway to Adams square, where there is a station of the present subway. At present the transit commission and the Boston Elevated railway are considering the structure of the four tracks. The problem is not an easy one.

SUBWAY MAY COST $8,000,000.

One of the transit commissioners was asked how much the Washington-street subway was going to cost and he thought the figures might go as high as $9,000,000. Damages to property holders is likely to prove enormous. But when the new subway is once in operation much of the jam of Washington street traffic will have been turned aside. There are also other propositions for relief, such as the widening of certain streets and the cutting of new avenues.

An extremely interesting piece of construction work is now going on beneath Boston harbor, and that will be finished in the course of a year. The transit commissioners figure that the East Boston tunnel should be ready by next January. Two gangs of men have been digging toward each other for the past year and are now only a few hundred feet apart.

The East Boston tunnel is under a proviso different from those of the two subway acts. Instead of paying at the rate of so much a year on the cost of construction the Boston elevated is to pay ⅝ of 1 per cent of the gross earnings of the whole system. The lease dates 25 years from 1897 and the elevated begins to pay when it begins to use.

ONE CENT TOLL BESIDE CAR FARE.

Passengers will be charged a toll of one cent in addition to the regular car fare of five cents. One cent is the present ferry toll. The estimated cost of the tunnel is $5,000,000. The act authorizing the tunnel was secured by John L. Bates, the present governor of Massachusetts, who lives in East Boston. In 1897 he was speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives. When other street railway legislation came up Bates modestly suggested that it was a good time to have a clause authorizing the tunnel. And it went through.

For 10 years now the subway legislation has played its figure in the politics of the state. During the campaign last fall it was one of the paramount issues, for Ex-President William A. Gaston of the Boston elevated railroad, was running for governor on the Democratic ticket against the Republican, John L. Bates. And the lineup next fall will unquestionably be Bates versus Gaston.

TRANSIT COMMISSION IN CHARGE.

All construction is under the direction of a board of five commissioners known as the Boston Transit commission. Two of the commissioners are appointed by the governor of the state and three by the mayor of Boston. The commission was created in 1894 for the period of five years, but its life has been extended from time to time and now by the acceptance by the voters of the act of 1902 it has been set forward to 1906.

It is the belief of some street railway men that the commission has many years after that. Shadows of other gigantic schemes are looming up in the future. The Charles river may have to be tunnelled and the present system of subways extended.

It will be subways in preference to further construction of elevated tracks. Bostonians do not like the roar of trains and the best proof of this is the heavy damage suits that are being brought against the elevated. The Boston electric trains make more uproar than a western tornado. Put them under ground and the Bostonian is happy. He will support any measure to make the Boston chain of subways the finest in the world.

DOCTORS WILL MAKE A FIGHT

Removal of Municipal Hospital to Outside of City Opposed by Physicians.

NEW SITE SUGGESTED

Project to Utilize Railroad Property at Brilliant — Ordinance for Purchase of Andrews Farm Comes Up Tuesday.

The doctors are preparing to make an organized fight against the proposed removal of the municipal hospital to a site outside the city limits. The physicians who went to Harrisburg during the last session of the legislature to oppose the passage of the Cook bill which gives second class cities the right to locate municipal hospitals outside of their boundaries will take the initiative in the fight against the removal of the pest house from its present location in the Thirteenth ward.

Dr. W. J. Asdale of the East End is one of the leaders of the opposition. Dr. Asdale and other physicians assert that if the hospital were located on the Andrews farm in Robinson township, as proposed by the Thirteenth ward councilmen, it would endanger the life of every patient taken there, as few would be able to stand the fatigue of a seven-mile drive on a country road in an ambulance.

The contention of the physicians is that the hospital should have as nearly a central location as possible and that the site in the Thirteenth ward should not be abandoned unless a more central site is obtained.

The tract of land in the Twenty-first ward, opposite the Brilliant pumping station and adjoining Highland park, acquired by the city from the Pennsylvania railroad is suggested as a suitable site if one more isolated than the present place in the Thirteenth ward is considered necessary. This property is far removed from the inhabitated section of the city and offers peculiar advantages.

This place offers pure air and plenty of room for the enlargement of the hospital and is ready for occupancy without cost to the city. The only objection against the Brilliant property is the same that local physicians have against the proposed site in Robinson township. It is alleged that it would be too long a drive for patients to travel.

The ordinance for the purchase of the Andrews farm for $25,000 was introduced in councils last Monday night and will be considered Tuesday night at a meeting of the finance committee. A delegation of physicians will be present to protest against the ordinance and also a delegation from the Thirteenth ward to urge its adoption. It is believed the finance committee will report the ordinance to council negatively.

In addition to the protests of the physicians of the city the residents of Robinson township are also up in arms against the proposition to locate the pest house in their midst.

Councilman C. C. Schad of the Thirteenth ward, who is supporting the project to put the hospital on the Andrews farm, thinks the consent of the Robinson township authorities can be obtained by the promise to annex the township to the city, and the objections against the long distance can be overcome by the city getting automobile ambulances.

NOTE TO HUSBAND WAS FOUND ON DEAD WOMAN

Told What to Do With Property and Indicated Suicide By Mrs. Wolf.

Morris Wolf, who was arrested Friday night in connection with the death of his wife, who was found dead in their rooms at No. 77 Magee street by hanging, was committed to the Allegheny county jail yesterday morning by Coroner Jesse M. McGeary to await the result of the inquest Tuesday.

There was a letter found on the dead woman yesterday showing she took her life. It was addressed to her husband and was as follows:

Dear Morris: I will have you give my property to your children and the orphan asylum. You must give up everything. Also Gotlieb. Please attend to everything. Good by, Morris, love well. I cannot live any more and will leave everything for you to look after.

The letter was found on her clothing at the morgue. It is thought the woman was despondent because of ill health. There was a tumor found in her stomach which would have proven fatal within a year or so. The woman was identified by her brother-in-law, Max Levy of No. 25 Crawford street. She was 44 years old and a German.

Wolf was arrested because he refused to tell the police about the particulars of the affair. He cut the woman down and placed the rope in his pocket. When the officers asked Wolf for the rope he said he did not have it and denied he cut his wife down.

Deputy Coroner Hugh Dempsey ordered his arrest. A post-mortem examination was made yesterday by Dr. Walter C. McCandless, and strangulation was given as the cause of death.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Elaborate Exercises Prepared for Graduates of Blairsville Institution.

The commencement exercises of Blairsville college will begin today. They will last four days and are elaborate in arrangement. This morning the baccalaureate sermon will be preached by President S. B. Linhart of the Methodist Episcopal church. The farewell meeting of the Young Women's Christian association will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The planting of class ivy and the rose maiden's dance on the college campus are on the program for tomorrow morning and the class day exercises will take place in the evening. Tuesday morning will be the art reception in the college gymnasium, and in the evening the commencement concert will be held in the Presbyterian church. The exercises will close Wednesday evening by the president giving a reception to the students of the college.

Turkish Baths Open.

The repairs to the Natatorium having been completed, Turkish and Tub Baths and Swimming Pool are now open for business.

We sell only thoroughly reliable goods--don't let the low prices lead you to think otherwise

Newest Shirt Waists

This department owes its success not to its immense size, but to the excellent values constantly offered. For instance:

Hundreds of White Lawn and Madras Waists, come in plain white, plain black, or in white-and-black or black-and-white polka dot effects; some are plain, some are hemstitched, some with inserting, some lace trimmed — newest pouch sleeves and fancy stock collar—many are worth $1.50 and $1.75—the greatest showing ever made for..... $1

Pure Linen Waists from $1.98 to $9.00.

Embroidered Linen Waists—front beautifully hand embroidered, tucked to form yoke, new pouch sleeves — tucked back — fancy stock—worth $4.00—special at..... $2.75

Great purchase finest Imported White Persian Lawn Waists. Closed out entire line of a famous maker, whose name is on the goods. Forty different styles, some with low neck and short sleeves, others with stock collar and fancy pouch sleeves, some with front embroidered and sleeves and cuffs tucked, others daintily finished with fagoting stitching—see our window display—positively worth $3.50 and $4.00, we consider them a great bargain at..... $2.98

Embroidered Linen Waists—front embroidered in fancy floral designs—3 large tucks on each side—full pouch sleeves and fancy stock—worth $5.00—special at..... $3.50

Finest Hand Embroidered Handkerchief Linen Waists—Duchess front, tucked on each side to form yoke; tucked back; tucked pouch sleeves; worth $7.50, special at..... $5

Shirt Waist Suits

Finest White India Lawn Shirt Waist Suits—waist has 12 rows of fagoting stitching and tucks in front; 3 rows of fagoting stitching in back; fagoting stitching around cuffs and collar; skirt has 4 rows of fagoting stitching around flounce and fagoting stitching around hem; belt and collar to match; easily worth $10, special at..... $5

White and Tan Lawn Shirt Waist Suits—waist has 3 rows of embroidery and plaits in front—plaited back—pouch sleeves—fancy flounce skirt to match—worth $4.50—special at..... $2.98

Silk Coats

Taffeta and Peau de Soie Silk Coats—either box or Monte Carlo style—plain or braid trimmed—plain or plaited back—full sleeves—worth $8.50—special at..... $6.50

THE WOMAN'S STORE: EASILY REACHED BY ALL CARS

ROSENBAUM COMPANY

Monday Will See Spirited Selling in Newest

Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Fabrics

Our remarkable dry goods business—for remarkable it surely is—was not built up by luck. Good honest values for your money—many times very unusual specials—has brought the desired result. It is only natural that you should go where you receive the greatest inducements. We expect great crowds tomorrow—for you never were offered such strong values in most wanted goods before.

Colored Silks

Navy Blue Polka Dot Foulard, in the small, medium and large dots, full 20 inches wide, made of the pure silk, and exceptionally nice finish; really worth 65c, for Monday only, at, yard..... 39c

Very Finest Grade Japanese Twilled Foulard, handsome new designs and the most artistic color blendings; full 27 inches wide; 12 yards being sufficient for the full gown; without question the greatest foulard offer of the season; worth fully $1.25, your choice of 36 different pieces for Monday at, yard..... 57c

Satin Liberty Foulard, very finest grade cloth with exquisite designs in the small and medium effects; goods have sold readily all season at $1.00, your choice of over 75 pieces for Monday at, yard..... 68c

Black Silks

Black India Silk, full 27 inches wide, made in Japan and dyed in Lyons, France, insuring the most perfect color; any person requiring a soft, cool summer gown should see this beautiful silk; always sold for 50c, a limited quantity on sale Monday at, yard..... 34c

36-inch Wide Black Taffetas, with our guarantee to wear woven in the selvage, made of the purest grade of silk; a splendid color and of an unusual high lustrous finish; we positively assert that this cannot be duplicated for less than $1.25, 100 yards on sale Monday at only, yard..... 89c

Dress Goods

A Summer Sale of Challies, 10 pieces of handsome new goods just received, in exquisite floral and set designs, medallions, satin stripes, etc.—these are perfectly fast color, and have never sold for less than 45c and 50c, on sale Monday at only, yard..... 25c

French Voiles and Mistrals, full 45 inches wide, and made of the purest wool, a full line of the most fashionable colors, have sold readily all season at 50c, your choice of this handsome collection at only, yard..... 36c

Fine Black Grenadines, a seasonable bargain at a time when you will want them, in handsome satin stripes and open mesh effects; made of pure bright silk and handsomely finished; 45 inches wide; we know that like grades cannot be bought for less than $1.00, for Monday only, yard..... 68c

Linings

French Percaline, a light weight and perfectly finished reliable lining; any color you want; our very finest 15c grade on sale Monday at, yard..... 10c

Spun Glass, in such demand this season for lining of light weight sheer materials on account of its brilliancy of finish; these come in all the light new tints and also darker shades; have always sold for 15c, for Monday only, yard..... 11c

Lovely Wash Fabrics at Fascinating Prices

Figured Dimities, in neat rose buds, scroll and Dresden effects, choice new styles for the summer dress; also a full line of colors in plain dimities; have sold readily this season at 15c, your choice of over 100 pieces on Monday at only, yard..... 9c

White Persian Lawn, a fine sheer material much used for summer wear—this should be of particular interest now with the commencement season at hand; do not fail to get your share of this splendid lawn; our best 20c grade on Sale Monday at, yard..... 14c

Imported Mohair Swisses, come only in the white ground with the black woven stripe, and the black ground with the white and grey woven stripe; without question the newest and prettiest fabric of the season; highly finished and beautifully made; imported to sell for 75c, on sale Monday only at the almost unbelievable price of, yard..... 29c

Underwear Specials

The department has been increased to 5 times its former size—the assortments were never so large nor perfect — the quality of the garments was never so thoroughly good — and it's a fact we never sold at such uniformly low prices before.

Women's and Misses' Fancy Lisle Vests, low neck and sleeveless; lace yoke and shoulder strap; value 29c, Monday..... 25c

Muslin Gowns, square neck; solid yoke of hemstitching and embroidery insertion; hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeve, and ribbon trimming— value 65c, Monday..... 48c

Women's Lisle Pants, wide or tight knee; 12c wide knee like a 2½-inch lace ruffle of either point de Paris or torchon lace— value 65c, Monday only..... 45c

Women's Fancy Silk or Lisle Vests, low neck and sleeveless; hand embroidered yoke and shoulder straps —colors are white, pink and blue; value 89c, Monday..... 69c

Women's Cotton Ribbed Corset Covers, high neck and long sleeves; tinted neck and pearl buttons—value 25c, Monday..... 21c

Cambric Corset Covers, trimmed with insertion of torchon lace; lace edge neck and sleeve; ribbon trimmings; value 35c, Monday..... 25c

Muslin Drawers, with cambric ruffle and a beautiful 2½-inch torchon lace ruffle; value 35c, Monday..... 25c

Cambric Skirts, with 3 inserting of fine lace and lace ruffle; value $1.25, Monday..... 95c

Skirt Sale

Undoubtedly the reason for our great success with skirt sales is because we give such excellent values in newest and perfect fitting skirts.

Misses' New Skirts, sizes from 12 to 18 years, or 26 to 36 in the newest seven-gore flare style, tailor made or trimmed with straps to match, made out of all-wool novelty cloth in grey and tan mixtures—value $5.00, special at..... $3.98

Walking Skirts, all made in the newest flare style—melton and novelty cloth, in all the leading colors, including black; value $5 and $5.50, special..... $3.98

Voile, Brilliantine or Mohair Dress Skirts, made in the newest flare style with taffeta bands to match or plain taffeta made, in plain black or plain blue, value $7.50, special at..... $5

Voile, Granite Cloth, Etamine, Mohair and Brilliantine Skirts, in plain black, plain blue, tan, castor and white, are either plain or taffeta trimmed, special at..... $6.50

Wash Skirts

in P. K., duck, linen and crash, in white, black and blue, from

$1 up to $13.50

Newest Tailor-Made Suits at Almost Half

Almost half prices will cause great selling and reduce our stock to the size we want it. Every suit is new this spring and is just as bright and stylish as the best tailors can make 'em. Prices reduced as follows:

$18, $20, $22.50 and $25 Suits reduced to $12.50.
$27.50, $30, $35 and $40 Suits reduced to $22.50.
$45, $50 and $60 Suits reduced to $32.50.

Another Great Hat Bargain!

Another great bargain opportunity and we believe a better than any yet offered. *We bought the entire sample line of the best manufacturer who makes nothing but*

Hand-Made Silk Straw Hats

Regular Price $2 to $5

Choice Monday at..... 75c and $1.48

These hats come in the very best colors only, in the newest shapes, perfectly made *by hand* of finest silk straw and at these prices are doubtless the greatest hat bargain that ever was offered in the line. Come early Monday for first choice.

Children's Trimmed Hats

The enormous sale of Children's trimmed hats last week did not diminish the assortment one bit. You will find an entirely new line of children's soft wide brim Cuban hats tomorrow, beautifully trimmed with dainty flowers and only pure silk ribbons—trimmed as prettily as only our designers can trim them, at..... $2.50

We ask you to compare these hats with any sold elsewhere at $4.00.

Wrist Bags—Extraordinary

We make the strong assertion that we are selling wrist bags for less than other stores buy them. For proof we submit these extraordinary values.

Full Real Seal or Walrus Leather Wrist Bags in black, tan or gray—6-inch curved frame—moire silk lined—separate inside frame—nickel frames—long chain—sold everywhere for $1.00, special at..... 65c

Large Full Real Seal Wrist Bags—6-inch nickel frame—moire lined—each bag fitted with small leather purse and card case. Never could be sold for less than $1.00. Special at..... 75c

New Real Walrus Leather Large Carriage Bags with riveted Gilech nickel frames—extra heavy and long nickel chain—moire lined—fitted with leather purse to match—black only—worth $1.25. Special at..... 89c

Strong Curtain Specials

While it's true that the prices are unnecessarily low, please remember that curtains of honest-wearing qualities and artistic patterns are the only kind we sell. This makes the bargains all the greater—especially when you consider the large varieties.

Ruffled Net Curtains, with a beautiful renaissance edge and inserting; 3 yards long; never sold before for less than $2.00 pair, Monday..... $1.45

(See window display, Market street entrance.)

Cable Net or Wire Net Curtains—plain or neat striped centers; heavy button-hole edges; 3½ yards long, 50 to 56 inches wide; over 50 many patterns; value $2.98 and $3.25 pair, Monday choice..... $2.50

Just In—New Rope Portieres, just the thing for summer drapery; light and airy; in a dozen color combinations; value 98c and $1.25, Monday..... 75c

Curtain Swiss—in plain white or white with self or colored stripes; 36 inches wide; value 10c and 12½c yard, Monday..... 7½c

Just received new lot of Fireside Screens, at $2.25, $1.98, 75c and..... 68c

Sterling Silver and Best Quadruple Silver Plated Ware

Special display of sterling silver ware and best quadruple silver plate for June weddings and other functions. The newest patterns, newest finishes and low prices will commend themselves to you.

Quadruple Silver Plated Ware

Bread Trays, $1.25.
Baking Dishes, $2.48.
Pera Dishes, $1.50.
Fruit Bowls, $1.95.
Claret Jugs, 70c.
Water Pitchers, $2.25.
Syrup Jug with tray, $1.19.
Cake Baskets, $2.25.
Butter Dishes, $1.25.
Fruit Baskets, $3.48.
Three-piece Tea Sets, $3.45.
Four-piece Tea Sets, $6.95.
Candle Sticks, $1.60.
Bon Bon Baskets, $2.50.
Chafing Dish, $2.95.
Five O'Clock Teas, $1.60.
Shaving Mugs, 98c.
Smoker Sets, $2.25.
Etc., etc., etc.

Solid Sterling Silver, "Butler" Finish

We carry a full line of useful articles, including:

Bon Bon Spoons, 98c.
Berry Spoons, $2.45.
Cream Ladles, 98c.
Cheese Scoop, $1.75.
Pie Knives, $3.15.
Ice Spoons, $3.95.
Cold Meat Fork, $3.85.
Tomato Servers, $3.85.
Salad Forks, $3.10.
Ice Tongs, $4.85.
Asparagus Forks, $5.85.
Infants' Spoons, 75c.
Berry Forks, 65c.
Pickle Forks, $1.95.
Bread Pushers, 75c.
Cucumber Servers, $1.98.
Cake Knives, $4.25.
Tea Spoons, $2.40 per half dozen.
Butter Knives, $1.45.
Etc., etc., etc.

Lovely Laces

The proof of the money-saving possibilities and up-to-dateness of our Lace Department is seen in the great number of dressmakers who patronize it. They know. Now suppose you take the hint and save money yourself.

Cotton Cluny Laces and Insertions, ecru and white; 1½ to 5 inches wide; from 20c yard to..... 5c

Hand Made Linen Clunys, ecru and white; 1½ to 4 inches wide; from $1.25 yard to..... 7½c

Laces for Graduation Gowns, the finest French vals and insertions—1 to 4 inches wide; from 50c yard to..... 10c

Embroidery and Lace Medallions, by the yard or single; they're just grand for trimming commencement dresses; by the yard $1.75 to 25c—or single, 10c to..... 5c

White Skirt Flouncing, 45 inches wide; tucked, lace or embroidery inserting, with a beautiful 3-inch embroidered or lace edge ruffle, from $2.50 yard to..... 90c

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CLASSICAL COURSE—Leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts (A. B.) affords the student an opportunity to become well versed in the ancient languages, Greek and Latin, as well as in the modern languages, French and German, English Literature and the usual courses in Science and Mathematics.

LATIN SCIENTIFIC COURSE—Leading to degree of A. B. This is an intermediate course between the Classical and Latin Scientific Courses in which the student is permitted to substitute French and German for Greek.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE—Leading to the degree of Ph. B., gives the student an opportunity to lay a broad foundation in the Natural and Physical Sciences, Mathematics, the Modern Languages and English Literature.

CHEMICAL COURSE—A modification of the Scientific Course has been so arranged as to give such general training in chemistry as will prepare young men for the practice of Chemistry as a profession.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

In the Department of Engineering the University furnishes theoretical and practical instruction for those who desire to become professional engineers. It affords the student an opportunity to prepare a broad and sound mathematical foundation, strengthened by the Natural Sciences, Field Exercises, Shop and Laboratory Work, which will enable him to enter intelligently upon the duties of his profession.

The Department provides the following courses:

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Mechanical Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.
Mining Engineering.

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Acting Chancellor,
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Every statement I make regarding the efficacy of MY ELECTRO CLEMIC METHOD to permanently and painlessly cure Rupture and rectal diseases is backed by the unsolicited written testimony of hundreds of patients in Allegheny and surrounding counties.

If you are wearing a truss you are not only shortening your existence, but are barring yourself from a cure.

There is no necessity for any man, woman or child to undergo the dangerous, painful surgical operation while the discovery of Dr. Elmer Clemic Method is daily giving relief or cures to perhaps my treatment and I have never had a single failure in my entire practice.

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DR. GEO. B. WIX, The discoverer of the Electro-Clemic Method.

He has devoted years and years of unbroken study to the development of his treatment, and has accomplished the greatest record of CURES in all medical and surgical annals. His present prominence are as good as a bond, because he has the facts and the power to back them up.

Interview These Patients and See For Yourself Whether My Claims Are Facts:

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Thousands of cases can be cited as proof that my Electro Clemic Method effects POSITIVE, ABSOLUTE AND PERMANENT CURES. Surgical operations have been less successful in the treatment of these afflictions than any other diseases. The only excuse for their use is based upon theory, not upon any real achievements.

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KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"

Jewelry

ANNIVERSARY SALE of jewelry at decidedly interesting prices.

Sterling silver thimbles—nicely engraved, all sizes, Anniversary Sale Price, **7c**

Belt pins—fancy gold plated or gray finish, metal belt or sash pins, several designs, Anniversary Sale Price, **12c**

Link cuff buttons—good gold filled, suitable for women or men, many neat patterns to select from, Anniversary Sale Price, **15c**

Bar pins—large size, with fancy turquoise or pearl centers, silver or gold mountings—Anniversary Sale Price, **48c**

Domestic wash fabrics

About 5,000 yds. of fancy printed lawns and printed Challies—very neat designs on light or dark colored grounds—Anniversary Sale Price, yd., **3½c**

Printed oxford, French duck and printed organdie, per yd., **12½c**

About 3,000 yds. of fancy printed cambric, printed batiste and printed percale, in the newest summer designs—regular price 15c, Anniversary Sale Price, yd., **10c**

Satin rayo organdie—newest French printings—per yd., **8½c**

White goods specials

Manchester white lawn—fine sheer goods of standard quality—worth 12½c, Anniversary Sale Price, yd., **6¼c**

3,000 pieces white goods—including India linon, 36-in. French nainsook, 32-in. English long cloth, 20-in. striped madras—Anniversary Sale Price, yd., **10c**

Manchester lace lawn—also fine dimity and striped madras—usual price 20c, Anniversary Sale Price, yd., **12½c**

A large table of remnants of imported vestings, such as damasse, oxford madras, etc., which have sold as high as 75c—Anniversary Sale Price, yd., **25c**

Famous books

ANNIVERSARY SALE of cloth bound copyright books, including the following titles:

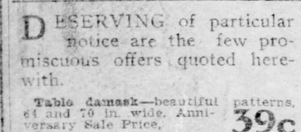
Choir Invisible—Allen
The Singular Life—Phelps.
The Eternal City—Caine.
Blix—By Frank Norris.
Life On the Mississippi—Twain.
The Red Axe—By Crockett.
War of Worlds—Wells.
Lady of Quality—Mrs. Burnett.
Jocelyn Cheshire—Kennedy.
Truth Dexter—McCall.
In the Midst of Alarm—By Barr.
The Prisoner of Zenda—Hope.
and hundreds of other popular titles, choice for **35c**

2nd and last week of the 32nd Anniversary Jubilee Sale

Recalled to one's mind the busy Christmas times to see the big crowds wending their way Kaufmannward last week. The fact is, that in spite of the temporary drawback caused by the present re-building, "The Big Store" did more business last week than during its Anniversary of last year, all of which goes to prove—and this is the main thing—that this store today enjoys the good-will and confidence of the people to a greater extent than ever before. Tomorrow and every day this week, each department throughout the store will contribute an even greater quota of matchless money-saving opportunities. "A word to the wise," etc.

White fans for graduates

THE sweet girl graduate who has the knack of good dressing knows that there are many possibilities in the fan—but few hardly practicable. Their use may be indicative of coquettishness, demureness, winsomeness or indolence; more generally employed as a toy or ornamental addition to the toilet than as an indispensable warm weather accessory.



You never had a better opportunity to indulge your individual tastes than in the magnificent assortment we are now showing in white silk gauze fans with carved bone sticks, resplendent with scintillating steel pailettes (or spangles); also hand-painted, lace trimmed and the new 5½-in. empire fan to be worn suspended from the end of your fan chain. Artistic workmanship displayed in all the new creations, many of the patterns are quite unique. Four interesting Anniversary Sale Prices:

48c 75c 98c 1.25

44 in. pure silk black grenadine, yd., 69c

THERE'S no need to dwell on the unusualness of this offer—every woman who is at all posted regarding dress fabrics knows very well that the 44-in. pure silk black grenadine is never sold for less than $1.25. WE frequently have paid more than 69c wholesale for the same identical quality. A lucky business stroke, however, placed 175 pieces in our hands at this price, and, as an Anniversary special we pass the goods on to you for just what we paid for them, not charging anything at all for the cost of handling the goods. These grenadines come in 5 distinct designs, plain voile grounds with neat satin stripes. Choice tomorrow only at, yd., 69c.

$1.50 to $2 imported silk and cotton or silk and linon batiste, mohair pontille and silk and cotton gauze—our entire stock in this Anniversary Sale at, yard, **85c**

Embroidered grenadine—(silk and cotton mixed) Gro Roman, French organdy and dotted Swiss—regular prices 45c to 75c, Anniversary Sale Price, yard, **35c**

Best silk ginghams—also spider web tissue and lattice batiste—a most complete assortment of designs and colorings—regular price 75c to 98c, Anniversary Sale Price, yd. **50c**

White satin damask—with neat black figures—also silk zephyrs and printed silk mousselines, very fashionable shirtwaist suit fabrics—reduced from 49c to, yard, **25c**

French organdie, silk mull and St. Gall swiss—a miscellaneous lot, but all colors are included—regular price 39c, Anniversary Sale Price, yard, **19c**

French Percale, Scotch madras and zephyr—very popular fabrics, in all colors, also black lace striped leno—regular price 25c, Anniversary Sale Price, yard, **15c**

46 in. pure wool French voile, at yd, **75c**

French voile reigns supreme in the dress goods world. If you've been coveting a gown of this lovely fabric with that crisp, wiry finish, you'll make haste to avail yourself of this offer. All the latest tints are included, champagne, tan, castor, gray, brown, reseda, red, royal, cadet, navy, cream and black. $1.25 is the regular price, our Anniversary Sale Price tomorrow is only, yd., 75c.

Real hand-made cluny laces

NO touch of adornment is more distinctly feminine than that imparted by laces—and there's no limit to the extent that they may be employed except that set by good taste.

Exquisite hand-made linen cluny laces, bands and edgings—charming designs; wheels, scrolls, squares, medallions, etc.—yd., 1.25, 98c, 75c and **48c**

Silk cluny lace bands—in white, black or rich pongee shades, 3 to 5 in. wide; these prices for this Anniversary Sale only. Choice, yd., 75c, 58c and **1.48**

Val laces—2 and 3 widths of laces and 2 widths of insertings to match, new cupid, bow knot, pt. d'esprit, honiton, etc., patterns, doz. yd. pieces at 75c, 48c, 25c and **25c**

Fine wash laces—Normandy val. lace edges and insertings, pt. de Paris lace edgings and insertings, dainty torchon, medici and cluny laces, at, yd., 15c, 10c and **5c**

Pt. Venise lace bands—in lovely new separable patterns, rose and medallion designs, also straight bands in Irish crochet patterns at, yd., 25c, 15c, 10c and **5c**

Silk surprises

WE'VE waived profits on these Anniversary Sale offers. It's up to you whether or not you profit by them.

$1 and $1.25 foulards—all the newest designs and colorings, plain and broche satin grounds, 24-in. wide—Anniversary Sale Price, yd., **62½c**

Striped kaiki—for those cool unlined waists and dresses, guaranteed to wash and launder perfectly—Anniversary Sale Price, yd., **15c**

Corded Jap. silks—in the new shades of pink, blue, green, red, yellow, etc., single and cluster cord effects—Anniversary Sale Price, yd., **22½c**

36-in. taffeta silks—guaranteed to wear, will neither crack, split nor turn gray, only 6 to 12 yds. to a customer—Anniversary Sale Price, yd., **87½c**

Crepe de chine—in shades of navy, royal, turquoise, pink, nile, reseda, tan, brown, red and gray, 12 to 18 yds. to a customer—Anniversary Sale Price, yd., **59c**

36-in. black taffeta—very strong, durable and lustrous fabric for lining, ruffling, skirts, etc.—8 to 12 yds. to a customer—regular price 75c and 85c—Anniversary Sale Price, yd., **45c**

Tailor made suits, half price

NOT at half somebody else's prices but at half our own low marked prices. And not a few dozen or so suits to select from, but over 2,000—almost our entire stock of women's and misses' dress and walking suits. We've enjoyed an exceedingly large business this season and can well afford to accept a loss on these suits during our Anniversary Sale.

There are no restrictions as to styles—select any you please, blouse, fly front, long coat, Louis XV., tight fitting or collarless jacket—or any material, broadcloth, cheviot, Scotch mixtures, Venetian, etamine, covert, etc.

All suits marked $ 5.00, go now for only 2.50
All suits marked $ 7.50, go now for only 3.75
All suits marked $10.00, go now for only 5.00
All suits marked $15.00, go now for only 7.50
All suits marked $25.00, go now for only 12.50
All suits marked $35.00, go now for only 17.50
All suits marked $50.00, go now for only 25.00

We also include in this half price sale a large number of fancy imported costumes, in crepe de chine, lace effects, voiles and other silk and fancy materials. All costumes marked $100, go now for 50.00. All costumes marked $200, go now for 100.00.

1/2 off the plainly marked prices

Anniversary Sale silk shirtwaist suits

Women's shirtwaist suits—made of satin liberty foulard—polka dots, checks and other designs in blue, pink, black and various shades—the waists trimmed with buttons, pleats, tucks and tailor stitching—the skirts in the latest gored style, with kilt bottoms, stitched effects, etc.—Anniversary Sale Price **5.98**

Women's shirtwaist suits—made of striped and polka dot taffeta silk, or of satin foulard in shepherd check designs, black and white or blue and white—the waists tucked and pleated, some being fancily stitched, while others are trimmed with lace insertions—newest style gored skirts—Anniversary Sale Price **14.85**

Women's shirtwaist suits—made of handsome all-silk satin foulard, exclusive patterns in light and dark colors—the waists trimmed with chantilly and other dainty insertions, shirred and tucked and having separate stock collar—the skirts trimmed to match waists, made with full sweep and long train, **25.00**

Anniversary specials in shirtwaists

Women's shirtwaists—made of fine quality India linon, large quarter inch tucked full front, neatly trimmed with sheer embroidery, large pouch sleeves, stylish stock collar—we've already sold hundreds of these waists for $2, and they were good value at that, but tomorrow's Anniversary Sale Price is only **1.49**

Women's silk waists—made of white China silk, the coolest of all silks for summer wear—full tucked lace insertion and lace medallion trimmed front, tucked back, full large sleeves, tucked cuffs and stock—$3.50 and $4 are the prices these waists would sell for elsewhere—tomorrow's Anniversary Sale Price is only **2.49**

Women's white waists—made of dainty sheer lawn—alternate tucks and drawn work on front and back, low neck, exquisitely trimmed with valenciennes lace and insertion, short sleeves, finished with deep ruffles and neatly trimmed—waists which are positively worth $5, offered in this Anniversary Sale for only **3.98**

Summer shoes

AS an Anniversary treat, we've cut the prices on the following lines of shoes down to the cost mark:

Women's dressy oxfords—in extra fine ideal patent leather, plain and patent tips, turn soles, leather or wood heels—regular price $3, Anniversary Sale Price, **1.90**

Women's patent leather shoes and oxford ties—with bright or dull matt kid top, Cuban heels, all sizes—regular price $2, Anniversary Sale Price, **1.40**

Women's bathing sandals—with cork soles, black or white—the kind usually sold for 75c, in this Anniversary Sale at **50c**

Men's lace shoes—in Corona colt patent leather with kangaroo tops, Goodyear welt sewed, new Princeton last—regular price $3, Anniversary Sale Price, **2.15**

Splendid school shoes for boys and youths—made of extra grade satin calf with English back stays—regular price $1.50, Anniversary Sale Price, **1.00**

Misses' and children's vici kid school shoes—spring heels, patent leather tips, all sizes—regular price $1.25, Anniversary Sale Price, **85c**

Domestics

DESERVING of particular notice are the few promiscuous offers quoted herewith.

Table damask—beautiful patterns, 64 and 70 in. wide, Anniversary Sale Price, yd., **39c**

Table napkins—Irish made, ⅝ size, doz. **1.00**

Towels—fringed, hemmed and hemstitched damask and huck towels—worth to 40c, choice **25c**

Toweling—checked glass, fine Bedford make, yd., **8½c**

Unbleached sheeting—for furniture coverings, etc., yd., **1c**

Bleached muslin and cambric, 36 in., at, yd., **10c**

Special sale of bed sheets—Anniversary Sale Prices are, each, 52c, 50c, 39c and **29c**

Bolsters—at 50c, 39c and **25c**

Pillow cases—Anniversary Sale Prices are 20c, 15c, 12½c and **10c**

Bed spreads at 1.00, 1.25 and 2.00.

Anniversary sale millinery

OUR display is resplendent with infinite multiplications of the various styles of imported hats, plain or elaborately trimmed, to tempt the woman with limited purse or the very elect.

Special Anniversary Sale offer of women's trimmed dress hats, adaptions from the high priced models, made from good quality maline, chiffon and fancy braids, exquisite effects in materials and trimmings, reduced for this sale from $7.50 and $9 to only **4.98**

Street and ready-to-wear hats, spring and summer styles, all possessing unusual merit, black and colors—reduced to **1.49**

Women's sailors—of split sennet braid, latest block, special at **98c**

Women's sailors—fine quality Jap. braid, low crown, wide brims, choice **49c**

Women's and misses' duck hats, white and colors, trimmed with a quill—worth $1.50, choice **89c**

Misses' bell crown flats—made of Cuban grass braid, choice **35c**

Women's and misses' dress shapes—several styles and braids, were $1.25, reduced to **63c**

Leather goods

Wrist bags—solid leather, in black, brown or gray, with or without inside pocket, round or straight frames, plain nickel or fancy jeweled ball clasp—sale price **22c**

Chatelaine bags—solid seal, morocco or walrus leather, lined with inside pocket, fancy oxidized frame, chain and hook, **49c**

Music rolls—imitation seal, nicely lined, riveted strap, harness buckle, solid leather handle—sale price **24c**

Wrist bags—genuine seal, walrus or giraffe skin, large size, silk lined, plain or with fittings, **39c**

Hosiery

Women's stockings—fast black, full seamless, patent seam in heel and toe—Anniversary Sale Price, **8c**

Women's stockings—fancy silk embroidered, clocked, full seamless and fast black—Anniversary Sale Price **15c**

Women's stockings—fine lisle thread, plain drop stitched, all-over lace and silk embroidered ankle effects— **22c**

Men's half hose—maco cotton, plain, tan or black, spliced heel and toe, sale price **15c**

Boys' and misses' stockings—narrow, medium and wide ribbed, double heel and toe, sizes 5½ to 10, choice **12c**

Anniversary undermuslins

WE have appropriated the best ideas that the leading makers have recently originated in the fashioning and making of garments and the application of trimmings.

A special display and sale of women's white walking skirts and train petticoats, umbrella styles, cambric or lawn flounces, prettily trimmed flounces with lace or embroidery, all made full width with wide dust ruffle, Anniversary Sale Prices 5.00 down to **98c**

15 new styles of drawers—made of fine cambric, muslin or nainsook, umbrella shape, trimmed with fine laces and embroidery, hemstitching and tucking, Anniversary Sale Prices 1.25 down to **35c**

Women's gowns—many new styles, made of finest nainsook and cambric, in low, square, empire or bishop effects, trimmed with beautiful lace, embroidery and hemstitched ruffle, Anniversary Sale Prices 4.50 down to **75c**

Special—corset covers, cambric or muslin, pearl buttons, **5c**.

Women's vests—ribbed, lace trimmed yoke, front and back, 12½c.

Women's vests—lisle or mercerized silk, swiss ribbed, 19c.

For baby

LOW prices on well made little garments that will lessen the cost and relieve mothers of the irksome work of making these garments.

Special Anniversary Sale of children's umbrella drawers, well made, all sizes—very special value at **10c**

Children's umbrella drawers—made with dainty cambric ruffle and trimmed with lace insertings—all sizes—special Anniversary Sale Price **19c**

Babies' dresses—made from nice, soft nainsook, long or short style, pretty baby yokes trimmed with lace or embroidery, skirts nicely tucked or hemstitched—sale price **1.00**

Babies' cloaks—made of good quality Bedford cord or cashmere, regular price $2.50—Anniversary Sale Price, **1.50**

Anniversary Sale china

THIS department more than keeps abreast with other departments with its lists of Anniversary Sale specials.

Dinner sets—neatly decorated English porcelain, 100 pieces, 3 undergiazed colors to choose from—worth $8.50, per set **5.87**

Dinner sets—fine quality English porcelain, 103 pieces, exquisite Art Nouveau decoration, bought below cost to import, would be cheap at $17.50, sale price **9.98**

Dinner sets—choicest Limoges china, made by Haviland, Martin and Guerin; 100 pieces dainty floral spray decorations with coin gold embellishments, per set **19.50**

Toilet sets—the "Hero" and "Malta," including large covered slop jars, fine underglazed decorations—worth $5, per set **3.50**

Toilet sets—12 pieces, including large covered jars, tinted and floral spray decoration with gold stipling—worth $6.50, per set **4.98**

Berry and salad sets decorated saucers to match—per set **39c**

Table tumblers—a fortunate purchase makes possible this unusual offer: Neatly engraved, thin blown table tumblers—worth 75c doz., at 6 for 25c. Crystal table tumblers—worth 35c doz., at, each **2c**

Ice cream sets—imported china, consisting of large platter and 12 plates, variety of choice decorations, gold embellishments throughout—worth $3.50, at, per set, **1.98**

Cut glass

APPROPRIATE suggestions for June wedding gifts at special Anniversary Sale Prices.

Water carafes—chrysanthemum, star and clover leaf patterns, brilliantly cut—worth $4, Anniversary Sale Price **2.98**

Berry or salad bowls—strawberry diamond with chrysanthemum star cutting, highly polished—worth $5, sale price **3.50**

Table sets—richly cut jug with 6 cut glass tumblers and large mirrored plateaux—complete set for **5.00**

Wall paper

ANNIVERSARY SALE buyers save one-third to one-half what they spend.

About 5000 bolts pretty white blank wall paper—suitable for bedrooms or kitchen, regular price 5c, Anniversary Sale Price, bolt **2c**

About 5000 bolts artistic wall papers in stencil, scroll, stripe, granite and tile effects, regular price 10c, Anniversary Sale Price, bolt **4½c**

About 7000 bolts high art wall papers—in newest stripes, florals, and chintz effects, regular price 10c, Anniversary Sale Price, bolt **6½c**

About 10000 bolts high grade wall papers, in rich dark colorings—also light bedroom papers in large florals, etc., regular price 15c Anniversary Sale Price, bolt **10c**

Anniversary grocery offers

THAT will cause the big grocery to be a veritable bee-hive of business activity tomorrow.

HAMS—"Diamond C" Premium and "Shield Sugar" hams, small, lean, extra selected hickory cured hams, elsewhere 18c, lb. here Monday, lb. **14c**

SUGAR—best American granulated, special price for 21 lbs. tomorrow **1.00**

CALIFORNIA HAMS—extra fine lot, weight 6 to 10 lb. each, per lb. **10c**

COMPIUM BRICK—extra fine Georges, absolutely nonetting, regular price 14c, at, per lb., brick **10c**

PEAS—"Pope's Island" brand early June peas, choice quality, tender, fine flavor, usually sold for 10c, Monday doz. 90c **8c**

DRIED RASPBERRIES—finest quality, regular 30c per lb., at, per lb. **23c**

STRAWBERRY PRESERVES—small and tender, 3 lb. cans **15c**

TOMATOES—"Oyster Grove" brand, standard quality, solid packed, red ripe, regular price 10c, two dozen cans, 1.75, at, can or can **8c**

PEAS—"Sweet Violet" brand, sifted, early June peas, small size, equal in flavor and tenderness to the fresh picked, regular 15c quality, per can, 12c, 3 cans 35c, or can **10c**

SUCCOTASH—"Monopole" brand, fancy Maine corn and small green lima beans, somewhere 15c per can, here, doz. 1.35, or can **10c**

LIMA BEANS—"Silver wedge" brand, very small and tender, special price Monday, doz cans, at, can or can **8c**

APPLES—Warm County, boxed extra fancy, hand sorted and packed, boxed for apple sauce and pies, at doz. 2.25, at or can **20c**

SOAP—"K. B." brand, German mottled laundry soap, extra large cakes, 6 cakes with wrapper for 25c, Monday at, 8 cakes for **25c**

BORTON BAKED BEANS—"Queen" brand, extra fine quality, plain or with tomato sauce, 3 lb. can, doz. 1.80, or can **8c**

2 lb. cans, doz. 2.40, or can **8c**

PRESERVED FRUITS—fancy quality, strawberry, raspberry and currant, Damson plums and apricots, usually 25c lb., special at **1.35** 20 lb. pails

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—"Cyprus" brand, packed in good syrup, regular 15c and 20c qualities, special price for Monday only, 2 square cling peaches, 2 halves or can, 2 pears, doz. 1.40, or can **12c**

Anniversary sale carpets and rugs

ECONOMICAL buyers will appreciate the values we quote the more when it is considered that all grades of carpets have been subject to a generous advance in price. Now that we know what designs in the various makes and grades the mills will continue to weave, we have determined upon a clearance of all the discontinued patterns.

Ingrain carpets—splendid patterns, excellently woven, colors guaranteed fast, usual price 35c, Anniversary Sale Price, yd., **22c**

Ingrain carpets—extra super all-wool filled, in beautiful shades of blue, red, green and tan and combinations of these colors, geometrical designs for dining or bedroom, 65c quality, Anniversary Sale Price, yd., **45c**

Tapestry Brussels Carpets—Alexander Smith & Sons' make, give splendid service, in such patterns as will be discontinued—regular price 95c, Anniversary Sale Price, yd., **75c**

Velvet carpets—in bright reds, browns or tans, strictly Oriental styles, for libraries or halls and stairs—worth $1.00, sale price, yd., **69c**

Empire Brussels rugs—size 9x12 ft., heavy wool surface, patterns are exact copies of Wilton and imported designs, in Bokhara reds and greens and Turkish reds and blues, Anniversary Sale Price, **13.95**

Royal and Bundhar Wilton Rugs—size 9x12 ft., for library or drawing room, very artistic designs and colors, in delicately toned green, cerise, reds and tans, Anniversary Sale Price **31.50**

Bungo China mattings, closely and finely woven, in checks and mottled figures, just the thing for summer cottages, Anniversary Sale Price, 40 yd. rolls for 6.50, or, per yd., **18c**

Jap and China mattings—in carpet patterns and inlaid figures or plain effects in blue, red, or green checks, 40 yd. rolls for 8.50, or, per yd., **23c**

Anniversary Sale summer necessities

Screen doors extra heavy frame, spring hinges, **98c**

Electric fans—for 52 volt alternating current or 110 volt direct current—12 in. size—a splendid fan for only **10.00**

Refrigerators at ½ price

WE bought a refrigerator-making concern's entire surplus stock on a 50% saving basis—that accounts for this half price sale right at the beginning of the refrigerator season. You'll have to come quickly, though, for the refrigerators will go quickly at these low prices:

No. 20—single door, width 20 in., depth 16 in., height 25 in., sale price, **4.75**

No. 240—with water tank—width 25 in., height 45 in.—sale price, **8.98**

Stone water filters—will filter 3 gal. a day—now only **1.48**

Gas ranges—the "Union" Favorite, the giving burners, 16 in. oven, splendid baking, price only **13.98**

No. 241—with water tank—width 22 in., depth 17 in., height 42 in., sale price, **9.98**

No. 242—with water tank—width 25 in., depth 20 in., height 45 in.—sale price, **13.98**

Wire cloth—special, per ft., **2c**

Gasoline cooking stoves with 1 burner—special at **2.98**

Gas cooking stoves—with 2 burners—**1.75**

Metal frame window screens—fasten on outside of window—any size, **59c**

Refrigerators—Adler's famous make, lined with asbestos, special at **1.75**

These refrigerators were made by the Hard for window or door screens and are built of the best kiln dried ash, having removable ice chambers, removable flue and glass trap.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL ✕ LATEST TELEGRAPHIC AND LOCAL NEWS

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SPECIAL NEWS FEATURES and Events in This Country. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.

SECOND SECTION — PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1903. — EIGHT PAGES.

HONOR THE DEAD AT OLD ARLINGTON

Charles Emory Smith Pays Eloquent Tribute to Nation's Heroes.

CEREMONY IS SOLEMN

Eighteen Thousand Graves of Blue and Gray Veterans Garlanded With Flowers at the Grounds Opposite Washington.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 30.—With solemn ceremonies Memorial day was observed in the national capitol on a more elaborate scale than ever before. Business was suspended, not only in the departments of the government, but also throughout the city. Notwithstanding the absence from the city of the president, who usually is a conspicuous figure in the Memorial day exercises at Arlington, the arrangements were elaborate and beautiful. They were under the direction of the department of the Potomac, G. A. R., and included a parade of G. A. R. posts, the Old Guard, other patriotic organizations and the militia of the District of Columbia, headed by the Marine band; decoration of monuments and graves, and addresses by men prominent in public life.

The weather was perfect; cool, but with a brilliant sun shining from a cloudless sky. The parade, which was formed in Pennsylvania avenue, moved shortly after 10 o'clock. The 18,000 graves in the cemetery had been strewn with flowers and each marked by a tiny American flag.

CONFEDERATE GRAVES DECORATED.

A touching feature of the ceremony—a feature typifying a country thoroughly reunited—was the decoration of the graves of the confederate dead. The procession marched to the tomb of the "unknown dead," which had been beautifully decorated by a special committee, and there the Marine band rendered a solemn dirge. The march was resumed then to the section allotted to the Spanish war dead, where another dirge was played.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a great crowd gathered in the amphitheater. There impressive services for the soldier dead were conducted. The Hon. Charles Emory Smith delivered the oration of the day. He spoke, in part, as follows:

The beauty and sanctity of Memorial day, instead of declining rather increases with the passing years. The grand army beneath the sod steadily swells in numbers. The grand army which survives approaches closer to the final bivouac. The old graves lose none of their hallowed glory and new graves add to the wealth of flower and affection lavished on these consecrated spots. Here at Arlington is the center of a nation's tribute. If these flower-crowned mounds could open and yield up their noble denizens as they were in life there could assemble under these trees overlooking the broad bosom of the Potomac and yonder capitol of the republic the largest council of illustrious leaders of the war that could be marshaled at any place.

REPUBLIC NOT UNGRATEFUL.

And if they were thus assembled they would recognize that the republic has not been ungrateful to her defenders. She has been generous to the dead and to the living. This was your just due. You and those who fought with you did the greatest work which has ever been wrought for the nation.

The issues which bred the strife of sections have been settled. The reunion of the sections has been sealed in common sacrifice, in the crucible of a common struggle the lines of sections should be melted and in the new destiny the map of the union should no longer be divided into north and south.

The old issues have passed away. There are new questions of deep import—questions which come in part as legacies of the old and which may tend in some measure to excite the old feeling. There is the problem of dealing with a race which has been emancipated from slavery and yet not admitted to the privileges of freedom. The educational, the industrial and, in some degrees, the political aspects of this subject demand the most serious consideration. The burdens and the responsibilities do not belong to either of the old sections. We may not all agree on the elements of the problem or on the true solution. But may we not approach the question in the spirit of mutual forbearance? May we not discuss in a temperate and rational frame of mind? May we not seek to understand each other's point of view and each other's relation to the subject with fair and reasonable consideration of the various aspects which are related to it? We have outgrown the old conditions and the old animosities.

WAR WAS NECESSARY.

Why should we not outgrow the old narrowness and the old one-sidedness? Reunion does not mean the suppression of individual conviction or the stifling of frank expression, but why should it not mean larger liberality of spirit, greater breadth of understanding and higher effort for just, enlightened and patriotic action?

The war for the union had to come before we could enter upon our great national development. The conflict was irrepressible until the cause was eliminated. The war was necessary to make us a true nation. Our subsequent history, with all its resplendent advancement, has been a natural evolution. We had to have the war of sections before we could wipe out sectionalism and enter upon real nationality. We had to have real nationality before we could become a real world power. We had to have broad world interests before we could sit at the world's council table. We already dominated the west because we were the great western power; but before we could exercise a voice in the east we had to become an eastern power, as we did when we went to the Philippines, and we had to become a true world power before we could become the world's best peacemaker, and the most potent influence as we are for arbitration, humanity and civilization.

Later in the afternoon the monument and bust of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. Department Commander Kimball presided. The monument was unveiled by little Marie Angelique Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Johnson of Minnesota, and the oration was pronounced by Henry A. Castle of Minnesota, auditor for the postoffice department. In concluding his eloquent tribute to the memory of Senator Davis, Mr. Castle said:

His soul was the sanctuary of great designs and grand ideals. He walked the mountain ranges in his thought; he compassed the world in his intelligent perceptions. His commanded homage by the brilliance of his genius, the breadth of his culture and the integrity of his purpose. He enthroned the flag with the luster of his achievements; he wrote new pages of glorious history. More, after life's toils and joys and conflicts, he serenely sleeps. Here lingers the voiceless echoes of his high renown, and with this comely monument we mark the spot around which cluster memories and loves and inspirations which can never die.

Under the auspices of the various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial services were held in all of the cemeteries of the District of Columbia, national and

COMPANIES MAY BE ABOLISHED

A special meeting of McKees Rocks department has been called by Chief Hart for tomorrow night. The question of abandoning companies No. 2 and will be brought up and it is thought will be abolished. The members of companies mentioned have not been doing fires or meetings recently. The cost of getting new uniforms for the convention of remen at Latrobe to be acted upon.

Week of Rest and Pleasure.

burgh & Cincinnati Packet Line for Cincinnati, Monday, 4 p. m. round trip, $12. Meals and berth

VEIL DRAWN FROM SHERMAN STATUE

Equestrian Monument to the Great Soldier Presented to New York.

TRIBUTE BY MR. ROOT

Secretary of War Says the Proffered Presidency of the United States Could Have Added Nothing to His Laurels.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 30.—Very appropriately New York chose Memorial day for the unveiling of Augustus St. Gauden's equestrian statue of Gen. William T. Sherman, erected by the citizens of the metropolis in the Plaza Circle at the Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue entrance to Central park. This ceremony was the principal event in the city's observance of the day. It was preceded by a parade of troops, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, and of which Maj. Gen. A. R. Chaffee was grand marshal.

The parade was reviewed by Gov. Odell and Elihu Root, secretary of war, who were accompanied on the reviewing stand by Mayor Low, the officials of the chamber of commerce and guests. The cord which unveiled the statue was drawn by Master William T. Sherman Thackara, a grandson of Gen. Sherman. This was followed by prayer by Archbishop Farley, after which Cornelius N. Bliss, acting chairman of the committee, presented the statue to the city. Mayor Low accepted it on behalf of the corporation in a short address and Secretary Root delivered the oration. He spoke as follows:

Barely, as the centuries pass, some great national crisis, with the inspiration of struggle, and the test of requirements beyond the capacity of common men, sifts the material of a nation, and reveals a man equal to great occasion, whose deeds link his name forever with the decisive events which determine the world's progress, render his existence a fact of historic significance and make what he was, a part of the common familiar knowledge of mankind. Such a crisis was the American war for the union. Such a man was William Tecumseh Sherman.

The tremendous consequence to mankind of the decision whether America was to be one nation or a group of small and discordant states, dimly foreseen by the men of half a century ago, even now only begins to be realized by the world, which sees looming large in the horizon of the future the immeasurable possibilities for good or evil in hundreds of millions of people, free, independent, self-governing, with limitless resources, with vital force and energy never surpassed, and united under one government by common institutions, a common sentiment of nationality and general loyalty to the same ideals.

The part that Sherman played in that great struggles was not merely courageous, loyal, devoted, brilliant. It was essentially decisive. Erase it from the pages of history and no human mind can divine how the blanks would have been filled.

In the general maintenance and conduct of the war, the powerful influence of his military genius, the strong support of his indomitable will, the forward impulse of his tremendous energy, the singular nobility of his unselfish character, which, meeting like characteristics in Grant, enabled them to work together like brothers—all those made the personality of Sherman an essentially decisive part of the great consummation which determined that America was to be free and united.

We cannot add to his fame; we cannot contribute to his immortality. In peace he was constantly solicitous for the adoption of measures for the future welfare and greatness of his country. He entered actively into the execution of broad and farseeing plans for utilizing the lessons of the civil war and improving the military system of the country.

Again and again he put the presidency away from him and chose rather the independence and dignity of citizenship than the honors of high office, which could add nothing to his laurels.

The ceremonies closed with benediction by Bishop Potter.

In all the cemeteries in and about the city and Grant's tomb at Riverside drive memorial ceremonies were held during the day.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BE ASKED IN ALLEGHENY

Director McIlvain Has Plans That He Will Present to Councils.

Street improvements made recently by the new elevated tracks in Allegheny will be outlined in an ordinance to be presented at councils' next meeting by Director E. J. McIlvain of the department of public works.

He contemplates the abandonment of the proposed 20-foot sidewalk along Marion avenue to Sherman avenue and the substitution of a new walk eight feet wide, which will save 12 feet of park land to public uses and give the persons who use the street a more direct route than they have had with a 20-foot walk. In addition it will save 17 fine trees which have stood in their present locations for more than a generation. Other plans are to abolish in Marion avenue, between Ohio street and Ridge avenue, the sidewalk and give it to the park, and at the southeast corner of Ohio street and Marion avenue to start an eight-foot asphalt sidewalk running diagonally across the park to Sherman and Stockton avenue, a distance of about 800 feet.

The graceful sweep of the roadway for vehicle traffic from Ohio street along Marion avenue to Stockton avenue will be preserved under the new arrangement, while pedestrians will have a direct and pleasant walk through the park from corner to corner.

Mr. McIlvain is enthusiastic over the plan. He also contemplates saving for park purposes the triangular piece of land of about three acres bounded by the causeway under the Fort Wayne tracks and Sherman avenue. The plot is now used for a rubbish pile, but in the near future it will be improved and made into a park for use of the residents of the locality. The railroad company will raise the causeway about eight feet to permit of the improvement. These improvements are only a start of many the new administration on the North Side has planned.

LABOR ISSUES DISCUSSED.

Meeting Held in Duquesne Yesterday Was Largely Attended.

The meeting at Dravosburg yesterday morning by the United Mine Workers was a success. A large crowd heard the labor issues discussed by President Patrick Dolan, Vice President Uriah Bellingham and Secretary Dodds.

The meeting to be held today at Madison, which is in the Irwin field, promises to be a better success than the meetings held at Greensburg and Irwin yesterday a week. Several prominent speakers in addition to the officials of the district will make addresses.

William Little, who was appointed as one of a committee to investigate the grievances of the operators regarding the new scale put into effect in the Butler and Mercer county fields, submitted his report yesterday. The contents will not be made known until the executive officials have acted upon it. It is thought it includes a recommendation that will be satisfactory to both the men and the operators.

MOODY OUTLINES OUR NAVAL POLICY

Administration Favors Building Five Battleships Each Year.

WOULD MAKE FOR PEACE

Our Sea Force Must Be Sufficiently Strong to Back Up the Monroe Doctrine Whenever and Wherever It Is Threatened.

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau,
Room 10, Postal Building,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.

Five battleships a year is the dictum of President Roosevelt's naval policy. This means naval expansion which will make the fleet adequate to the needs of the nation within the next few years.

Secretary Moody of the navy, in a speech following the president at Salt Lake City yesterday, states that he would name a battleship in honor of the state of Utah if congress gives him five ships of this type at the next session. Five battleships—the Kansas, Vermont, Mississippi, Idaho and Minnesota—were appropriated for only a few hours before the Fifty-seventh congress adjourned. Secretary Moody's speech is taken as an administration declaration that he will recommend and President Roosevelt will urge upon congress to appropriate for as many battleships, possibly, some armored cruisers and certainly for necessary auxiliaries in the first session of the Fifty-eighth congress, while the second session will be expected to pursue this vitally important work of upbuilding the navy with undiminished energy.

The generosity of the last congress was in part stimulated by the popular feeling aroused over the Venezuelan episode, and the nearness of this government to international trouble at that time. This generosity was a recognition by the congress and especially by the chairmen of the naval committees of the fact that the United States navy at the present time is not strong enough to back up against possible foreign aggression the most vital policy of this government—the Monroe doctrine.

In connection with the appropriation for battleships last year, there was a spirited fight over their tonnage which resulted in three 16,000 and two 13,000 ton ships being authorized. The advocates of reversion to smaller types were beaten, for they desired to revert to smaller types than 12,000 tons. There has yet been no indication as to whether the fight for reversion to smaller units will be reopened at the next session, but on account of the fact that other powers are increasing the tonnage of their battleships it is not thought likely.

STRANGE FATALITY PURSUED A FAMILY

CUMBERLAND, MD., May 30.—Samuel J. Betts, suffering from consumption, aged 35, committed suicide at Pleasant Walk yesterday by shooting himself through the head with a revolver while seated in a chair. Twelve years ago his father committed suicide on account of ill health when he was in his 72d year. Mrs. Betts; while the wife of Hykus Pryor, some years ago shot and killed her husband accidentally.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured.

University Chemist Acting as Judge.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., demonstrated before the editorial board of the Evening Post, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, the power of his remedy to cure the worst forms of kidney trouble. Later a public test was instituted, under the auspices of the Post, and five cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes were selected by them and placed under Dr. Mott's care. In three months three of them were pronounced cured, one of the most prominent universities in the United States having been chosen by the Post to make examination of the cases before and after treatment.

Any one desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured.

The doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed free. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 162 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, O.

TEETH EXAMINED FREE.

We extract teeth, fill teeth and apply gold crowns and bridge work without the least particle of pain by a method patented and used by us only. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine. Come and have your teeth extracted in the morning and go home in the evening with new teeth. A written guarantee for 20 years with all work.

Beautiful Sets of Teeth.....$5
Gold Fillings.....$1 up
Silver Fillings.....50c up
Gold Crowns.....$3
Bridge Work.....$4

BRIDGE WORK.

Spaces where from one to ten teeth have been lost we replace with bridge work. It looks the same as natural teeth, lasts a lifetime and requires no plate. Broken down teeth we restore to beauty and usefulness with crowns of porcelain and gold. Twenty offices in the United States. Open evenings until 9; Sundays, 10 to 4. All work guaranteed.

CUT THIS OUT AND BRING IT WITH YOU in order to get the benefit of low prices. (G)

AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTS,
204 Fifth Ave., cor. Market St., Pittsburgh.
233 Fifth Ave., McKeesport.

Attention, Teamsters: $2 Wagon Umbrellas, With All Attachments, 75c.

Trunks.

Special showing of trunks—75 distinct styles to choose from—prices ranging from $40 down to $2.50.

Satchels and suit cases in every good style—hundreds from which to select—prices $28 down to $1.25.

GUSKY'S
EVERYTHING TO WEAR
300-400 MARKET ST

Hammocks.

Showing by far the largest and best line of hammocks in these cities. Selling them, too, at prices that make it to YOUR interest to buy HERE. Call and see our styles, qualities and prices; marked $6 down to 59c.

YES, WE'RE GOING

To make this month of June a RECORD BREAKER for business—bound, DETERMINED to DOUBLE, last year's business. This is how we'll do it: By offering the same sterling values—values that have made us famous at prices absolutely beyond COMPETITION. To this end the TREMENDOUS force of our underselling will be brought to bear more than ever, thereby forcing prices down to the lowest possible level, and making this store UNQUESTIONABLY the objective point of every shrewd, economical buyer.

Wash Waists, Important.

A thousand of 'em—all the maker had—we'd like to have got more at the price—will be put on sale tomorrow for the first time. Dainty, stylish conceits in white lawn, trimmed with Cluny or Val. lace insertions; pleated and tucked—waists other stores ask $1.50 and $2 for, HERE only..... $1.00

Two-Dollar Wash Waists.

These new two-dollar Wash Waists should find you a ready buyer—handsome, up-to-date garments in basket weaves, lawns, madras, etc., with all this season's styles; well made and finished and put together so as to LAUNDER perfectly, now priced.... $2.00

Silk Wash Waists.

However critical and exacting you may be in the matter of Wash Waists you'll find these new silk creations "just what you want." Come in Jap. silk in black or white only, faultlessly made and perfect in FIT, priced now..... $2.98

Shirt Waist Suits.

Here it is—first of summer, and these chic, stylish Shirt Waist Suits selling at August prices. Think of it. If you're awake to your opportunities you'll not hesitate long in buying. Come in fine percale, nicely made and trimmed, only..... $1.50

MONDAY, 9 to 12—A superb gathering of women's finest waists—all this season styles in popular materials; always sold for $3, $5 and $6.50, owing to their being broken lots, and slightly mussed from handling (a washing'll make 'em like new)... ALL GO AT..... 98c

White Lawn Dresses.

Truly, summer is here—and the dainty, cool Wash Dresses that women like so well. We've an unusually fine assortment this season—that one at $13.50, for instance, ever see anything quite so nice and stylish? All lace insertions, very heavily trimmed; skirt to match—and marked enticingly low at only..... $13.50

Wash Dresses—Excellent Values.

Yes, we could easily get $9 for these handsome Wash Dresses—but that's not OUR policy. When we pick up a bargain we want YOU to share it, too. That is why we offer 'em at $7.50. Come in tan, polka dots, black and white checks and blue and white; nicely made. NOW.. $7.50

Shirt Waist Suits, $8.50.

Why is it some women will persist in paying other stores $10 or more for a suit not as nice—if as good as this we offer at $8.50? Comes in white lawn, trimmed with lace and embroidery, a really marvelous value at..... $8.50

Shirt Waist Suits.

You certainly couldn't spend your money to better advantage than by purchasing one of these cool, comfortable Shirt Waist Suits. Come in lawns, madras, butchers' linen, in white colors, figures, etc. —much underpriced at..... $5.00

Straw Hats.

It will pay you to look over this store's showing of men's and boys' straw hats before buying. Will suit you in quality and style, and save you money on your purchase.

Men's Straw Hats

in yacht, sailor, telescope and negligee shapes; made of split sennett, shansi and fancy braids, prices $3 down to 50c.

Men's French Palm

and Manila hats in all the popular shapes, prices $6 down to $2.

Genuine Panama Hats

in negligee styles—wonderful values at $8 down to $6.

Boys' Straw Hats

in all the new shapes in all grades and styles, prices $1.50 down to 25c.

Misses' and Children's Straw Sailors.

New and exclusive styles in high grade goods—special values at $2.50 down to 25c.

Summer Caps.

Men's and Boys' Summer Caps, golf or yacht shape in duck, crash, crispene, linen and P. K., prices 50c and 25c.

Misses' and Children's Washable Tam O'Shanters and stitched brim sailors in duck, crash and pique, special values at 50c and 25c.

Monday, 9 to 12: Boys' 50c and 75c straw hats; odds and ends in yacht or sailor shapes choice, Monday, 9 to 12, only 25c.

IN BOYS' CLOTHING, TOO,

Will we heed every energy in making June the Banner month of the year. Items that prove it.

Boys' Double-Breasted Suits

Well worth $3.00—and you'd pay it elsewhere. Come in cheviots, worsteds, cassimeres, etc.; unusually well made and trimmed; sizes 7 to 16; marked your free choice at $1.40

Boys' Norfolk Suits:

Just the prettiest little suit you ever saw. Of course, the little fellow will look nice in it—buy him one and see. Come in cheviots and fancy mixtures; faultlessly made, and a bargain, indeed, at $1.40

Boys' Tub Suits—Attractively Priced.

Mothers who bought OUR boys' tub suits last season are coming back for more this year. Certainly, they must have given SATISFACTION. Made only of the best tested materials; guaranteed fast colors, and made with the utmost care and attention to details. Perfect FIT assured in every case; ages 2½ to 8, marked very, very reasonable at $5.00 down to..... 50c

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits.

Yes, such values as these, parents, are well worthy your immediate attention. In fact, unless attention IS prompt there's not much need to give it—for such unheard-of bargains will not last long. Can be had in blue cheviots; swell, exclusive styles; sizes 2½ to 8, at..... $1.40

Monday, 9 to 12—Limited number stylish Boys' Tub Suits; in light or dark blue and tan galatea; sizes 3 to 9; Regular price 50c, Monday, 9 to 12..... 18c

Summer Footwear

Here they are—cool, comfortable shoes that fit right, feel right and give you GENUINE satisfaction in every respect. Prices, too, will be found unusually low. Hints;

Men's Oxfords

Correct New Ideas.

The more you look at the oxfords other stores offer, the more apparent the advantages in buying HERE. Particular attention is directed to our men's $4 oxford. Come in the wanted leathers, hand turn or welted soles, and all the newest patterns, money saved at the price $4

Women's Oxfords.

It's seldom you find such stylish, durable oxfords as these, marked so reasonably—$4 to $2. Through the advantages of our buying prestige we're able to make such extraordinary values. Come in the fashionable leathers; in all the newest styles, including the new heel effects—perfect fit guaranteed, priced, $4 down to..... $2

Women's "Duchess" Shoes.

These shoes will certainly prove of interest to that body of women to whom style and distinctiveness appeal. Can be had in the newest leathers in all the late effects, much underpriced at..... $3

Monday, 9 to 12: Special lot of misses and children's patent colt, lace and button shoes, kid tops, medium weight, extended soles, regular price $1.75 and $2.00. Monday, 9 to 12, sizes 11½ to 2, $1.49; sizes 8½ to 11, $1.24.

Men's Summer Clothing

As a rule lacks FIT and permanency of shape. Not so with OURS. We pride ourselves on the manner which our garments fit—the way they wear, and retain their shape. Details:

Men's Outing Suits.

Yes, our collection this season is a little ahead of anything we've shown heretofore. Smart style, correct FIT, fine workmanship and little cost combine to make these cool, comfortable Outing Suits immensely popular. And well they might, for truly we've never presented a larger, more varied assortment for your inspection. Can be had in homespuns, crashes, etc.; trousers made with turn-up, and priced very reasonably at $15 down to..... $8.50

Men's Spring Trousers.

Naturally, you want an extra pair to go with that new suit. We're showing an elegant assortment, smart, up-to-date styles that'll catch your eye at once. Can be had in popular materials; well made and tailored, and priced at $6.50 down by easy steps to..... $2.50

Men's White Vests.

A splendid array of neat, fancy effects—the like of which you never saw in these cities, now ready for your choosing. Very popularly priced at $4 down to..... $1.50

Women's Furnishings

Women's vests; ribbed; plain or lace weave, 13c.

Women's vests; swiss ribbed balbriggan; worth 21c, Now 15c.

Women's vests or pants; ribbed; lace trimmed; special values at 25c.

Women's stockings; fast black with silk embroidery, 13c.

Women's stockings; fancy lisle; odds and ends worth 50c, to close at 25c.

Women's belts; all silk; odds and ends that sold for 50c and 75c. Now 25c.

Women's stocks; washable P. K., with tabs, only 25c.

Children's school stockings; full seamless; sizes 6 to 9; fast sellers at 17c, Monday 10c.

MONDAY, 9 to 12: Women's 25c lace weave, fast black stockings, Monday, 9 to 12, your choice at 9c.

Summer Outing Shirts

Men's summer outing shirts made of madras cloth or percale; swell effects; also white, tans, blues and the wanted greys—either plain or pleated fronts; 63c and 75c values, only 50c.

Men's Summer Outing Shirts at $1.00—choice, exclusive styles in plain or pleated effects, in stripes and figures; also white, tans and blues in madras, zephyr and oxford cloth; shirts that are perfect in make, FIT and finish, a $1.50 value for only $1.00.

Men's Outing Shirts at $1.50, representing the latest midsummer styles, in plain or imported madras, zephyr and oxford cloth and matopolans, in stripes and figures, plain white, tans and greys; shirts that are the equal in every way of custom-made shirts at $2.50. HERE for only $1.50.

Underwear

Men's Balbriggan Underwear

in ecru and plain colors, 34c values here for 25c.

Men's Balbriggan Underwear

in plain or lace weave; colors ecru, tan, pink, blue and fast black; shirts long or short sleeves; drawers regular or short lengths; exceptional values at 50c.

Monday, 9 to 12: 500 women's umbrellas, made with fancy metal and pearl handles, 75c value, Monday, 9 to 12, only..... 48c

Men's Half-Hose Special.

Men's 50c and 75c Half Hose

in lisles and balbriggan in stripes and silk embroidered, to be closed out regardless of cost, choice Monday, 25c.

Men's Leather Belts

in every new and up-to-date style; immense assortment from which to choose; prices $3 down to 25c.

Men's Night Shirts.

Special values in Men's Muslin Night Shirts; plain or fancy trimmed, with or without collar; prices $1.00, 75c and 50c.

AN IMPOSING DECORATION DAY IN GREATER PITTSBURGH

DESPITE THE CLOUDY SKIES COUNTLESS THOUSANDS PAID GLOWING TRIBUTE TO HEROES

Graves of Fallen Soldiers Strewn With Flowers on a Gloomy, and at Times, Rainy Decoration Day.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES ARE HELD IN MANY CEMETERIES

Grand Army Men, Sons of Veterans and Boy's Brigade and Other Military Oganizations Turned Out—Business Suspended.

Memorial Day celebrations and observances were held yesterday with remarkable enthusiasm considering the climatic conditions. The morning was damp and cloudy, and frequent showers of rain prevetted as large a turnout as in former years, yet many old soldiers and younger ones were not prevented from performing their loving duty and graves were decorated by large bodies of men of all ages in full uniform. No cemetery where rests the body of a fallen comrade was neglected.

The Sons of Veterans, the United Boys' Brigade of America and other civil and military organizations assisted the Grand Army of the Republic in a fitting observance of the day.

The day was not so generally observed as in other years so far as mercantile establishments were concerned. This was because it fell on Saturday and because of it being the last working day in the month. Saturday is usually the busiest day of the week for store and shop keepers and to close would have entailed inconvenience to patrons who buy their Sunday supplies on that day.

BUSINESS GENERALLY SUSPENDED.

All the larger stores were closed and most of the others suspended business at noon. The city markets were open only half the day, but many of the large mills and factories work was suspended and the streets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny took on a genuine holiday appearance. The number of visitors to the city from the country was large and the usual number of city folks took advantage of the holiday to go to the country to visit or to decorate the graves of dear ones buried outside the city limits.

The cars going toward the traction parks and the cemeteries were crowded. Beginning in the early morning and continuing throughout the day countless men and women and children, carrying baskets filled with young plants, crowded the street cars on their way to the cemeteries to decorate the graves of some dear one. And nine out of every ten carried geraniums.

Business was practically suspended at the city buildings in both cities. At city hall, Pittsburgh, all offices were closed except those belonging to the water department. Supt. William Sprague and the office force of the bureau were hard at work all day in an effort to catch up with business.

NO HOLIDAYS FOR THEM.

The offices in the public safety building, except the police and fire bureaus, were closed. The offices in the government building and the court house were likewise closed. The coroner's office remained open.

For those who either had no graves to decorate, or who had completed their fond remembrance, there was much to do in Pittsburgh yesterday. Two National league baseball games, one at 10 o'clock and the other at 3 attracted thousands. The traction parks received their fair quota of the populace as did Schenley and Highland parks. Several downtown theaters held matinees, and the matinee at Duquesne Garden attracted a large crowd. In other lines of sports there was plenty to do.

The principal event of the day downtown was the morning parade of the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans and the Boys' brigade. They formed at Grant and Ross streets and proceeded by a band, marched down Fifth avenue to Market and Liberty streets, where cars were taken to the Allegheny cemetery. Wendel J. Mills was the commander of the day, James C. Kennedy his adjutant general and Frank J. Totten his chief of staff.

VETERANS IN LINE.

The G. A. R. posts in line were Nos. 3, 41, 200, 259, and 480. Post No. 157 was detailed to go to Oakland cemetery to decorate the graves of the veterans there, and thence to Millersville cemetery. Despite the gloomy weather a large crowd assembled to watch the formation of the parade. The court house and other buildings were decorated with flags and in Fifth avenue many flags were unfurled. The column moved in the following order:

Commonwealth Band.
Boys Brigade as escort, under the command of Capt. P. H. Boyle.
Posts Nos. 3, 41, 259, 480 and 200, headed by martial bands.
Shaw post, headed by the Sharpsburg colored brass band.

After reaching Fortieth street the men left the trolley cars and the column was reformed. The route was along Butler street to the Allegheny cemetery, where the principal exercises of the day were held. One division was sent to St. Mary's cemetery.

DEATH THINNED RANKS OF ALLEGHENY POSTS

Exercises at Uniondale Cemetery and Hampton Monument.

Old Soldier Buried.

With their ranks thinned by death during the past year, the members of Posts 88 and 128 G. A. R., yesterday morning marched slowly to Uniondale cemetery, where, with all the ceremony of the Grand Army ritual, they placed in its last home the body of Comrade John Hartman, who died last Wednesday at Warren, O. With muffled drums and bands playing softly, the line left Sherman avenue shortly before 9 o'clock and marched to Uniondale, where a circle of comrades was formed about the bier. Commander John L. Shook of Post No. 88, made a brief address at the grave. Chaplain Scott pronounced the benediction and two buglers stationed on the hillside nearby blew taps.

One of the pretty features of the parade that marched to the cemetery was several platoons of little girls from the Sixth ward public school. The girls were dressed in zouave costume and executed many pretty maneuvers and some of the movements of the National Guard manual. Swift's Mission brigade, the Friend W. Jenkins Camp, Spanish service men, Sons of Veterans Camps Nos. 33 and 98, and the Voegly cadets accompanied the two Grand Army posts to the cemetery and assisted in the decoration of the graves of the soldier dead.

In division No. 2 of the soldiers' plot the ceremony of dedicating the boundary stones presented by the children of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards was conducted by John Bierer and Miss Ida Boreland, representing the two schools. Comrade Campbell Stanton, in behalf of the Grand Army, made an address thanking the children for this evidence of their respect and honor for those who fought to preserve the Union. During the services Commander William C. Knoch and Adjutant Gen. Harry J. Fulmer made brief addresses, and President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, Nov. 19, 1863, was read. The Rev. W. W. Hall of the Arch Street M. E. church delivered a patriotic address, in which he paid glowing tributes to the sacrifices made by the old soldiers in behalf of the country. The exercises were concluded with the singing of "America."

The exercises at Troy Hill cemetery were conducted by Post No. 162. The following program was carried out: Music, American Military band; reading of orders from national and department commanders, John S. Nichol, adjutant, charge, Commander F. L. Blair; prayer, John H. Douthett, chaplain; formal decoration of graves, John W. Leetch, John S. Edgar, H. W. Fletcher; address, the Rev. E. L. Eaton; benediction, the Rev. J. S. Huston.

Capt. W. T. Rees, with 30 members of Battery B, conducted services at the Hampton monument in the East park. The exercises were opened at 9 o'clock with prayer by the Rev. Geo. M. Ryall of Saltsburg, who later made an interesting address. The children from the home of the friendless in Washington street took part in the exercises and sang "Resting on the Old Camp Ground," and "America." The following survivors of the famous Hampton battery were present at the exercises: Col. George V. Marshall, W. A. Arbogast, Harry Young, John Marshall, John Kenning, Fred Bassett, George Ferguson, E. F. Black, Robert Paul, R. A. Macoubray, B. S. Clark, William Clark and George Crapp.

DECORATION DAY ON THE SOUTH SIDE

Two Posts Visited Graves in Nearly All the Cemeteries.

The veterans of the South Side at 9 o'clock in the morning met at the rooms of Col. J. W. Patterson post, No. 151, No. 1923 Carson street, after which the parade started down Carson street in the following order:

Pennsylvania State Band.
The Col. J. W. Patterson Post 151.
The Lieut. E. R. Geary Post 236.
The Col. H. D. Hays Camp 4, Sons of Veterans.
Major Montooth Camp 104, Sons of Veterans.
The Washington M. E. Church Choir, in Carriages.
The Humboldt School Cadets.
Company K of the South Side Presbyterian Church Boys' Brigade.

The parade moved down Carson street to South Eleventh street to incline, up incline to Arlington avenue, to Washington avenue, to Southern avenue, to South Side cemetery. After arriving at the cemetery the following program was taken up: Reading of orders by Adjt. T. E. Jones, address by Commander T. R. Ross, song by choir of Mt. Washington Methodist Episcopal church, address by R. W. Bargesser, after which flowers were placed on the graves.

After an address by Thomas H. Davis taps were sounded by the bugle corps of the Boys' brigade and "America" was sung by all present. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. J. A. Johnson. Details of Patterson post, together with Lieut. E. R. Geary post, No. 236, visited the St. Michael's Old Methodist, St. Paul's, Concord Zimmerman's St. Joseph's, St. George's, St. Wendel's and Outer St. Paul's cemeteries.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN TWO CEMETERIES

Tribute Paid to Old Soldiers Resting in Allegheny and St. Mary's.

The joint services in Allegheny and St. Mary's cemeteries were somewhat late. Less than one-third the usual number of veterans turned out and the crowds that listened to the services were smaller than is customary.

The services began on the "Flats" in Allegheny cemetery at 10 o'clock. The military band opened the exercises proper, and when the column of veterans, preceded by the Boys' brigade, reached the stand erected, everything was in readiness to start.

After the music, invocation and the reading of Lincoln's famous speech at Gettysburg, the oration of the day was delivered by the Rev. Nicholas C. Holmes. Dr. Holmes, himself a veteran, dwelt to a great extent upon the achievements of the Federal army during the Civil war. He pointed out that, while the recent war with Spain caused much furore, it practically ended in a day.

In one big battle in the Civil war, he said, more men fell than in the entire war with Spain. Dr. Holmes closed with a brilliant peroration, asking the present generation to aid those who are now passing away to remember Memorial day hereafter and decorate the graves of those who fought, bled and died for the flag which 70,000,000 persons now honor.

After the services in Allegheny cemetery the column marched across to St. Mary's cemetery and joined the division that had been sent there. Shortly after noon they reached the stand.

Here the orator of the day, Judge J. J. Miller of the orphans' court, was awaiting them with a committee consisting of Chief Coates of the fire department, Clarence M. Johns, the artist, and David M. Lowry, all of Post No. 259.

Judge Miller, in his oration, dwelt at considerable length on the work of the Union army and the reasons for the institution and continuance of Memorial day. Owing to the lateness of the hour the address was shortened.

During the regular services, which took place in the main part of the cemetery, private exercises were held in other sections. Around the grave of Col. Norman M. Smith, the former commander of the Eighteenth regiment, the members of Post No. 259 gathered. Their custom is to gather at the grave of the last departed comrade, and in this instance they selected Col. Smith's. The oration here was delivered by C. O. Smith, a relative of the colonel.

A very unusual scene followed the oration. Thomas S. Maple, a member of Duquesne post, stepped forward and interrupted the set program. Lying just above Col. Smith's grave and in the same lot is the grave of Maj. Frank Ward of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, who was killed in action while commanding the Fifteenth cavalry, and not yet 21 years of age. Capt. Maple, pointing to Maj. Ward's grave, said:

"Here is another soldier, the brother-in-law of Col. Smith. I did not know he was here, I never saw his grave before and seeing it now I feel that I must speak. He was my captain in the old Anderson troop, I was a sergeant and Comrade Smith was a private. This was when we went in first. A braver soldier than Frank Ward never lived or died in battle."

F. H. Kennedy, another member of Duquesne post, stepped out. "I, too, can speak for Maj. Ward," he said. "The wound that killed him he got in a cavalry charge. The night before I slept under the same blanket with him. Let me add my tribute to his bravery."

First Sergt. James Gormely of Battery B, No. G. P., with a detail of men, decorated the graves of three former battery members—Capt. Alfred E. Hunt and Privates Loomis and Starkey.

FLOWERS AND MUSIC IN OAKLAND CEMETERY

Col. Hull Post No. 117 Then Held Services in Minersville Cemetery.

The graves of the veterans in Oakland cemetery were decorated by Col. Hull Post No. 157. The post met in its hall, Fifth avenue and Stevenson street, at 8:30 o'clock and boarded cars for De-Soto street. Here it formed in line and marched to the cemetery, headed by the Fourteenth regiment band.

At the cemetery 20 pupils of the Holmes school, under the direction of Miss K. E. Ander, with Miss Rose A. Neely at the organ, opened the program by singing "Bringing Flowers Fair." Adjt. E. J. Coll read the orders, Chaplain W. G. Mahaffey read Lincoln's Gettysburg address, and this was followed by a prayer by the Rev. R. D. McKee, D. D. The children followed with "Strew With Fresh Garlands."

Commander W. Davis delivered the address. He was followed by singing by the school children of "Plant the Colors O'er the Grave." The Rev. T. N. Boyle delivered the oration, the band played a dirge and the firing squad gave a salute. At the conclusion the graves were decorated. Immediately after the ceremonies the post went to Minersville cemetery and decorated the graves there.

Col. R. G. Shaw Post No. 206 formed at its hall in Bedford avenue and marched to the Lincoln cemetery. A selected choir sang "Shall We Know Each Other There?" W. H. Harris read the orders, W. H. Brown read Lincoln's Gettysburg address and Commander M. J. Earks delivered an address. W. T. Lowry delivered the oration and the choir brought the ceremonies to a close with a rendition of "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

MANY OTHER SERVICES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Graves of Departed Soldiers Not Forgotten in the Suburbs.

In all other parts of the county impressive Memorial day services were held. Garfield post, No. 50, of the West End, and Thomas Espy post, No. 153, of Carnegie decorated the graves in Chartiers cemetery. The children of the Carnegie High school, under Prof. R. M. Hay, furnished the music. After the exercises the veterans were dined by the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic of Carnegie.

Commander Samuel Scott of Post No. 88, G. A. R., delivered the oration at the services in Sewickley cemetery. Nevin camp, No. 38, S. W. V., U. S. A., attended the services in a body, parading from the Sewickley depot. Gen. George A. Custer post, No. 78, G. A. R., held services at Etna and Greenwood cemeteries. At the former the oration was delivered by the Hon. T. J. Ford, and the Rev. T. M. Thompson spoke at the latter.

A handful of gray-haired old soldiers visited Church hill cemetery in Turtle Creek, accompanied by about 1,500 persons, to pay their respects to the dead. The memorial address was delivered by the Rev. William T. McConnell. The Rev. John L. Miller delivered the memorial address at Soldiers' monument, Braddock cemetery. This service was attended by the Maj. A. M. Harper post, which had previously held services in Monongahela cemetery. Other services held were:

Versailles cemetery, McKeesport, and Soldiers' plot, Richland cemetery, McKeesport, Col. Samuel W. Black post, G. A. R.; Hebron cemetery, Maj. W. G. Lowrypost, No. 181, G. A. R., of Wilkinsburg; Troy Hill cemetery, Post No. 162, G. A. R., oration by the Rev. E. L. Eaton; Keane's auditorium, Col. C. H. Rippey circle No. 21, Ladies of the G. A. R., luncheon to comrades.

EXERCISES AT BEULAH.

Veterans of Wilkinsburg Turned Out and Placed Flowers on Comrades' Graves.

A large number of the veterans of Wilkinsburg turned out and many graves were decorated in Beulah cemetery. Maj. W. G. Lowry post No. 548, G. A. R., assembled at 9 o'clock in the morning, forming in South avenue. The parade was headed by the Veterans drum corps, composed of 15 old soldiers not one of whom is under 70 years of age. A detail of eight men from Company I, Fourteenth regiment, under command of Sergt. Harry Turner, was in line to act as firing squad. The Maj. Lowry post was under command of D. R. Douthett.

The parade moved along Wood street to Ross, up Ross to the end of that street and then boarded wagons and were driven to Beulah cemetery, where there are graves of heroes of the revolutionary, the 1812, the Mexican and the civil wars. In this cemetery there was a good-sized gathering of spectators and the exercises of music, prayers and addresses were listened to with profound attention. The oration was delivered by Maj. Robert W. Ewing, Fourteenth regiment.

The morning was consumed at Beulah cemetery and at noon dinner was served by the women of the congregation and afterwards the veterans came back to town. A detail was sent to Homewood cemetery, where Lowry post has a number of dead, to decorate graves.

EAST END PARADE.

McPherson Post No. 117 and the Pittsburgh Academy Cadets Marched to Homewood.

In the East End in the morning a parade of veterans and cadets made an imposing show. The parade formed at 9 o'clock in North Highland avenue, with the right resting on Mount Hope avenue and moved along Penn avenue to Shady and Fifth and out to Homewood cemetery.

In the line were the Pittsburgh academy band of 25 pieces, followed by 80 Pittsburgh academy cadets under command of Maj. J. M. Lee. McPherson post, No. 117, G. A. R., which had charge of the services, turned out 40 members in command of John A. Wherry. Following were the Sons of Veterans, E. G. Allen camp, No. 462, commanded by William Pentleberry. There were 20 in line. The Imperial Sabels of Homewood, numbering 30, made a striking show in duck trousers, gray hats and coats. Capt. O. B. Alcorn commanded them.

The oration was delivered by the Rev. John Royal Harris. In the afternoon McPherson post sent details to the German Lutheran cemetery, Smithfield Street German cemetery and Mt. Carmel German Catholic cemeteries.

MEMORIAL SERVICES TODAY.

Western Association of Sons of Veterans to Visit Allegheny Cemetery.

The western association of the Sons of Veterans will hold memorial services this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the grave of the late Maj. A. P. Davis, in section No. 17 of the Allegheny cemetery, near the Penn avenue entrance. The camps of the organization that will take part are Davis Star camp, Col. H. B. Hays camp, No. 4; Speer Orr camp, No. 14; Col. T. G. Parr camp, No. 18; Col. John I. Nevin camp, No. 23; Gen. J. B. Sevitzer camp, No. 98; Maj. E. A. Montooth camp, No. 117; Col. E. H. Collier camp, No. 139; camp No. 162 and Sergeant P. C. Grace camp, No. 205.

The principal address will be made by the Rev. N. S. Brown of Davis Star camp. The choir of the Denny Methodist Episcopal church will furnish the music. The widow of Maj. Davis will be present and will be accompanied by the representatives of several patriotic organizations of which she is a member. Members of the Grand Army, the Union Veteran Legion, the service men of the Spanish war and of other patriotic societies are invited to attend. Maj. Davis, himself a veteran of the rebellion, founded the Sons of Veterans and his grave is cared for by its order.

MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Erected to Memory of the Rev. James A. Cosgrove By A. O. H.

A monument erected to the memory of the Rev. James A. Cosgrove was unveiled yesterday afternoon in St. Mary's cemetery by the A. O. H. with appropriate ceremony. The principal speaker was the Rev. John Price of St. James church of the West End. He spoke of "The relations of the Celtic cross to the Irish people, and what it represents." He made a lengthy address, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Father Cosgrove.

The monument was presented to Bishop Regis Canevin, president of the board of trustees of St. Mary's cemetery. In the absence of Rt. Rev. Bishop Phelan, D. D., the monument was unveiled by the Rev. Father William Cunningham of Turtle Creek.

Father Cosgrove was a native Pittsburgher, born of Irish parents, and was one of the first active members of the A. O. H in this city. He was also their first chaplain.

FLOWERS WERE STREWN ON DELAWARE RIVER

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Memorial Day was fittingly observed in this city. A novel feature of the day's observance was the strewing of flowers upon the Delaware river in memory of the dead heroes. The exercises took place on Recreation pier at the foot of Race street. Mayor Weaver and other city officials, Admiral Forsythe, Captain Clark and other prominent men attended the ceremonies. The oration was delivered by Rear Admiral George W. Melville.

DECORATION DAY IN PORTO RICO OBSERVED

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 30.—Decoration Day was observed as a general holiday here. The graves of 18 American soldiers sailors and marines at San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez, and those of 30 Porto Perio Rican soldiers at San Juan, were decorated.

RESIDENTS OBJECT TO ELECTRIC ROAD

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., May 30.—(Special.)—On petition of Monroe Patterson and other property owners to Pennsylvania avenue, Judge W. W. Hole of common pleas court, has been asked to grant an injunction restraining C. A. Smith of Pittsburgh, president of the East Liverpool & Rock Springs street railway, from building a street railway line to the East End. Sheriff Leonard has served notice on the board of public safety of the city of the petitioners' intentions to secure an injunction preventing Smith from building the road, work on which has already begun, on the ground that the franchise is invalid and the construction of the line against public policy.

NEW OIL PROJECT.

Western Pennsylvanians Will Open Up Old Wells in Ohio Territory.

CLEVELAND, May 30.—(Special.)—S. A. Holdbrook and others of Bradford, Pa., John B. Chapman, Attorney M. J. Dain, H. E. Hunt of the Hunt Foundry and Machine Co., both of Pittsburgh; S. G. Lockwood and J. M. Bashline of Butler, Pa., and several others are the stockholders in the Canoe Oil and Gas Co. that is now arranging to re-open several old wells at Hampden and drill three new ones in the Geauga county field.

S. T. Whitehill of Pittsburgh, the general manager, is at Chardon superintending the work. The capital, which has just been secured and Mr. Whitehill says work will be pushed ahead at a rapid pace. The company has three wells in operation and several old ones that will be cleaned out and connected with the pipe line. The sinking of new ones will begin in a few weeks.

STREET RAILWAY OPENED.

Webster, Monessen and Fayette City Road Nearly Completed.

MONESSEN, PA., May 30.—(Special.)—The Webster, Monessen, Bellevernon & Fayette City electric street railway was opened from this city to Bellevernon today and new cars put on the line. Work on the Fayette City end of the road is being rapidly pushed, with a view of having the line completed by the Fourth of July.

On the Webster end of the road work is also being rushed, and it is announced that the end will be in operation by June 15. From Webster the line will be extended to West Newton, where it will connect with the proposed branch of the Irwin-Greensburg line. This route will be of great benefit to the inhabitants of this end of the county, as it will give them a direct line of electric cars to Greensburg, the county seat.

Factory Shuts Down.

UNIONTOWN, PA., May 30.—The fires were extinguished yesterday at factory 8 of the National Glass Company, and 200 employes must now seek other employment. It is rumored that the plant will not start in the fall, but Local Superintendent Darrah refuses to confirm it.

Veterans Entering the Allegheny Cemetery by the Butler Street Entrance.

LINCOLN'S FAMOUS SPEECH FEATURE OF CELEBRATION

Abraham Lincoln's famous speech on the battlefield at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863, was read at many of the Memorial Day celebrations. At nearly every school in Allegheny county on Friday was the address read. A portion of it follows:

"Four score and eight years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men were created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on the great battlefield of the war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who have given their lives that that nation might live.

"It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this; but in a larger sense, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little heed nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.

"It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

THIS WEEK'S JEWELRY SENSATION

$55 SOLID GOLD WATCH $34 FOR

This Watch Is 14-Karat Solid Gold (Not Gold-Filled) and Is Set With a Genuine Diamond.

$34 WORTH $55

One Dollar a Week Is All You Pay

Remember the case is 14-karat solid gold—not a filled case—and it is set with a fine, white, genuine cut diamond—not a chip. You can have your choice of either Elgin or Waltham movement—the best in the world.

If you cannot call at the store send your order by mail right away.

We sell goods on credit to people in any part of the United States.

The only credit jewelry house in Pittsburgh situated on the ground floor. Walk right in. No steps to climb. NO COLLECTORS TO ANNOY YOU.

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Established 1870. 404 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH. CASH OR CREDIT.

DENTAL FREE WORK

JUST to introduce my new gauze Aluminum Plate—an entirely new method of making full sets of teeth—I make this most liberal offer: For one month I will make no charge for Dental work. Time is the item dentists charge most for. I will simply ask you to pay for dental material used. A word about my new gauze aluminum plate. It is the lightest material ever used in plate construction and gives perfect ease and comfort to the mouth. In fact it is a revelation to the dental world.

FINEST EQUIPPED DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA

I GUARANTEE TO GIVE YOU BETTER DENTAL WORK THAN ANY OTHER DENTISTS WHO CHARGE HIGH PRICES.

I GIVE A 25-YEAR GUARANTEE ON ALL MY FULL SETS OF TEETH.

I can truthfully state that I have the finest and most completely equipped dental establishment in America. No expense has been spared—everything modern and up-to-date. All dental instruments thoroughly sterilized, thus avoiding danger of contracting decayed tooth poison.

MY METHOD OF PAINLESS EXTRACTING

Is a decided innovation in dental practice, being used by myself exclusively.

GOLD CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK. This branch of dentistry has been one of my special hobbies and I pride myself in the fact that I have yet to meet one dissatisfied patient. I execute Bridge Work (teeth without plates) in a manner that gives the teeth so natural an appearance as to deceive the most critical eye. I can save broken and decayed teeth by crowning them at a very nominal expense.

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Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. daily; 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays.
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Given to any Mechanical, Electrical or Commercial branch. If you can give us call or write for Special Inducements.
Prof. Thomas Prat Green, A. T. Schwamberger, Pres. and Mgr.

IT'S TIME to buy that Kodak for your vacation trip, but you don't want to buy without seeing our lines, and getting our prices—
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JOHN HALL, Jr., Manager.

EVERY CONTRACTOR

No matter what line of work he may be engaged in, railroad, building, grading, paving, or what not, will be interested in seeing our new

SHORT-COUPLE, LIGHT-DRAUGHT, AUTOMATIC, DROP-BOTTOM DUMP WAGON.

It's the thing you've all been looking for. It saves time, money, horse and man. It meets every demand you can conceive of, acts either still or moving. Come and investigate it, and also see our improved

DUMP CARTS AND HEAVY WAGONS,
They Appeal Strongly to the Up-to-Date Man.

Horse Fanciers that enjoy holding the ribbons will doubly enjoy driving seated in one of our famous

YOUNGSTOWN CARRIAGE AND WAGON CO.'S

Surreys, Park Traps, Cushion Tired Runabouts, Top Buggies or Depot Wagons. They are the perfection of easy riding and double the pleasure of driving—and there is a "Price Attraction" that is worth consideration.

Goodyear, Stein and Firestone Side Wire

Rubber Tires perfectly adjusted to any vehicle. They have stood the test of service.

JOHN HALL, Jr., MANAGER.

DUQUESNE VEHICLE CO.,
400 to 404 DUQUESNE WAY.

NEW BOARDWALK AT ASBURY PARK

Ocean Front Esplanade Dedicated by Thousands of Merrymakers.

READY FOR THE OPENING

Splendid Hotels at Famous Resort in Spick and Span Shape for the Influx of Visitors—Close of the Golf Tournament.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 30.—Asbury Park's new boardwalk was officially opened to the public this evening with a civic parade in which the populace participated, and there was a great demonstration of local pride and enthusiasm. Thousands of people, young and old, from the twin resorts, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, and from the neighboring resorts of Bradley Beach, Avon-by-the-Sea, Belmar, Allenhurst, Deal, likewise several delegations from metropolitan centers, including New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Trenton and Newark, flocked here in one great aggregation of fashionables to do honor to the event.

The boardwalk was ablaze with electric lights in celebration of the formal opening of the season of 1903. The authorities had previously invited everybody to take part in the procession. The crowds were arranged in divisions. The fashionable folk formed a sort of guard of honor to the municipal officials, who led the procession behind the Old Monmouth Military band of 30 pieces. Then followed a division of pretty little maids in white, bearing flowers, after which came the boys and girls of the local schools, and a division of the Ocean Grove rough riders, which is made up of a corps of excellently drilled boys in khaki uniforms. Then followed a miscellaneous body of joyous young people in fantistical costumes, which contributed considerable fun, and lent a striking picturesqueness to the affair. The procession passed along the entire length of the beautiful esplanade, which was lined with admiring and joyous thousands who showed their appreciation of the hour by loudly applauding the happy and showy paraders. A grand concert in the Asbury avenue pavilion followed the formal dedication by the public.

Beyond a few words of welcome to the visitors from other localities by Dr. Bruce S. Keator, the acting-mayor, and the statement that the boardwalk was now the property of the civilians of this resort, there was no speechmaking or ceremonial. The evening was spent in go-as-you-please merrymaking. The purpose of the commissioners who have charge of the new boardwalk project was to give the citizens and visitors a formal opportunity to view the work on the new walk as far as it has progressed, to launch the season on Decoration day, and to give those who were here a comprehensive forecast of the pleasures in store for the summer guests this season under the new and more liberal order of things, made possible by the possession of the beach by the people of Asbury Park.

ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL FEATURE.

The marine parkway, lawns and floral beds, which are to be one of the attractive features of the ocean front improvement scheme, are now being laid out and planned by F. W. Olmstead of Brookline, Mass. Mr. Olmstead is one of the leading landscape artists of the country, and his arrangement for the beautification of the beach is already received with popular favor. It will include altogether flat effects, such as designs in trailing and lettuce shaped cactuses in variegated colors, low bedding flora and baby hedge plants.

NEW SEACOAST BANK.

The Seacoast National bank is the newest institution of importance that has been added to the financial life of this municipality. Its president is Mr. Frank B. Conover of the famous Coleman House here, one of the foremost rendezvous of the people of fashion during the summer season. The new bank moved this week into the former home of the old Second National bank now defunct.

BUSY AT THE GOLF LINKS.

This has been a busy and enjoyable week at the Deal golf links for the ultra fashionable set, and many new stroke records were made by the crack players of the country who participated. The event which closed there today was the annual golf tournament of the Metropolitan Golf association. Among society's pet golfers who made remarkable plays during the week were: Dr. D. F. Fredericks, of the Deal Golf club; Walter J. Travis, the national expert; John Maller, of Lakewood; Findlay Douglas, Allan Kennedy, Charles B. Croker, Charles H. Seeley, G. T. Brokaw, Archie Graham, and a host of others. The Hathaway Inn which was the official headquarters of the golfers during the tournament, was the brilliant center of many social functions during the week. Afternoon and evening luncheons and more formal party dinners were numerous, and the host, Mr. William H. Warburton, declared that this year's tournament was the most successful ever held by the association.

The St. Elmo hotel was another popular rendezvous for the golfers. Miss Jeannette Williamson, a golf enthusiast from Pittsburgh, made this excellent house headquarters for herself and friends.

SUMMER ACTIVITY AT BELMAR.

Down at Belmar, just across Shark river, the ultra fashionable folk have already given signs of summer activity, while the permanent people of the place have not been slow to anticipate the growing demands of its city clientele for up-to-date attractions. This demand has been met in a large measure by the erection of a beautiful casino directly on Shark river, facing the long bridge, where lovers of good sea food will find an opportunity to satisfy their most fastidious tastes. Here will be found elaborate dining rooms where the different societies connected with the various colleges of the country will be assigned beautiful apartments with capacities varying from 25 to 50 guests. The casino itself will cost upwards of $50,000, and when fully appointed, it will be the most sumptuously furnished and most attractive resort for outing parties on the North Jersey coast. Mr. Thomas J. Murphy, the genial host, will shortly give a dinner there to the hotel proprietors and newspaper representativs of this section.

AFTER NEW WORLDS TO CONQUER.

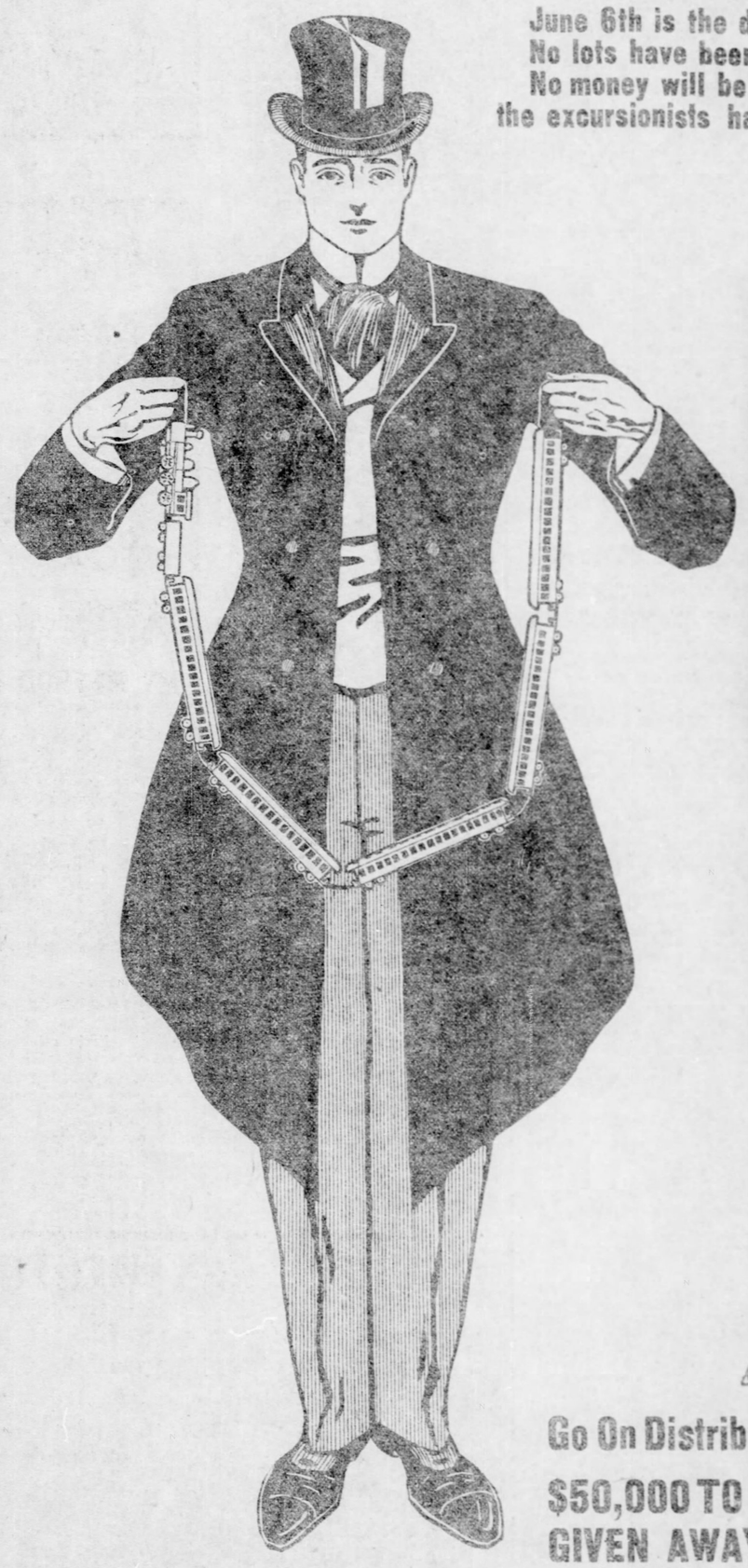
Boniface William B. Duryea, of the Colorado-Atlantic, has this year reached for new worlds to conquer, and in addition to the Colorado-Atlantic has added the Crystal on the square to the north joining the Colorado, to his array of caravansaries. These three mammoth hotels form a trio of the most substantial seashore resorts on this coast. They occupy three whole squares and face directly on the ocean, and between them and the sea there are no obstructions to the view. Several groups of handsome bath-houses pavilions constructed exclusively for the use of the patrons of the three houses add to the convenience and pleasure of the guests, and increase the attraction of the resort. The interiors of the three hotels have been made beautiful with new furnishings, and everything will be in readiness for the formal opening early next coming week. Mine Host Duryea has already booked guests for 1100 rooms.

The most interest-exciting free excursion that ever can occur will take place

SATURDAY, JUNE 6th.

Grand chartered trains on the Pan Handle Railroad leave the Union Depot at 10:15 A. M., Pittsburgh time; Fourth Avenue Depot at 10:17 A. M.; and Birmingham Depot at 10:19 A. M., for the great new Wabash terminal center,

The City of Gould



June 6th is the date the first lot will be sold.
No lots have been reserved for anybody.
No money will be accepted or purchase ratified until all the excursionists have arrived and set foot on the grounds.

The improvements ordered on Wabash system for Pittsburg district will make it necessary to employ not less than 5,000 men who will live and have their being at the great new city of GOULD.

Add to this the tremendous population that will be drawn to Gould because of its natural beauty, its city improvements, its nearness to the business section of Pittsburgh, its unsurpassed suburban service, its traction car service, etc. Then you will realize the future that is in store for this locality. Not the thousands which the shops bring will be the only settlers. A few business men live out here now to enjoy the real home life. Thousands will follow their example when the Wabash has cut through the hills and made the distance to Pittsburgh no greater than it is to Wilkinsburg and some parts of the East End.

PROTZMAN-BARR CO.

Twenty-five Dollars a Lot

Opportunity Unparalleled Will Make This First Grand Sale at Gould City a Fortune-Builder for Both Home Seekers and Business Men.

Choice lots at this great sale will go at $25 up. Beauties will be offered as low as $25, $50, $100, $150, $200, $250 and $300.

Splendid lots on Ramsey, Patterson and Washington Avenues and Murray Street, the business thoroughfares, will be sold at $300 to $1,000.

Some extra choice sites will go as high as $1,000, but for none is there being asked a higher figure than $1,500. Very few will be offered at over $600. Very many will be offered at less than $300.

Terms are, 5 per cent to be paid down; 2½ per cent per month for balance; 15 per cent. discount for cash.

The policy is not to see how much the lots can be sold for, but to see how fast they can be built up, so that there will be markets of supply for the incoming workmen and homebuyers.

STORES NEEDED.

The $450,000 which will circulate every month as workmen's wages will create an immediate demand for first-class meat markets, groceries and bakeries, for drygoods houses, notion and shoe stores, for drug stores, for plumbing, painting, carpenter and cabinet-making shops, for upholsterers, china stores, hardware stores, and more especially hotels and boarding houses. The man who is far-sighted enough to own the best hotel in the place will make a fortune!

The sensational prices, such as $25, $50, $75, $100, $150 up to $300, have been made solely for advertising purposes, as the ground and improvements alone before the acreage was sub-divided cost the Company more than these figures.

For this reason persons having scarcely any money saved can buy at Gould City and start to build. What they save on the price of their lot they can afford to put into building a home. If they decide not to build a home, they can sell the lot almost immediately for at least double what they paid for it. Any man who buys three lots, saves one and sells the other two, can build and pay for a house out of the profit he will make on the two he sells.

THE BARGAIN LOTS.

The Wabash Improvement Company wants it understood that the low prices advertised do not represent only a few lots, but that there will be a sufficient number of these bargain lots to give every investor who acts quickly a chance.

At many sales the practice is to put up only two or three lots at a tremendous sacrifice, but the motive of this sale is to lose a few thousand dollars with the purpose of getting people to build houses for the yardmen, trainmen, car-builders, machinists, etc., to live in. At least 100 lots will be almost given away, and not a stone's throw from these lots which will be given away are lots in Bridgeville containing $7,000 to $16,000 residences.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

This shows what the opportunity is. Not three squares from the bargain lots is a property back of Ramsey Avenue which could not be bought for a dollar less than $100 a foot. $75 a foot was offered and refused.

So investors can see that they are not going into a barren field to buy lots when they go to Gould City, but where there are banking houses, a trust company, two large public schools, churches of all denominations and city conveniences like you get in any large metropolis, in fact enough stores to supply even present demands.

It is the first time it has ever been possible to find ground ample to build such an extensive industrial city next door to a town which has city water, sewerage, gas and nearly every modern improvement.

Free Excursion Tickets Will Go On Distribution Promptly at 8:30 O'clock Monday Morning.

$50,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY TO THE CROWDS WHO MAKE EARLY APPLICATION FOR FREE EXCURSION TICKETS

As our past experience tells us that investors put off calling for such tickets until two or three days before the day of excursion, making it impossible to provide a sufficient number of coaches to comfortably carry the crowds when there is a big rush during the finish or final hours, we have determined upon a plan which makes it to your interest to secure these tickets early.

We have decided to issue in combination with these free excursion tickets, three series of discount cards entitling you to special discounts on any and every lot you may purchase. The first series, **Series A**, will entitle you to a free gift of $15 on any or every lot you buy. The issue is limited to 1,000 tickets. After the last ticket of these 1,000 tickets has been given out, **Series B** will go on distribution.

The tickets in **Series B** entitle you to a free gift of $10, instead of $15, on any and every lot you may purchase. The distribution of this series will not stop until 2,000 tickets have been given out.

Then the distribution of **Series S**, entitling you to a free gift of $5 on any and every lot you may buy, will begin. **Series C** will embrace 3,000 tickets. No tickets will be given out to anybody after the last issue is exhausted.

The Passenger Department of the Panhandle Railroad, Pennsylvania Lines, has informed us that it will be impossible to provide adequate seating capacity for more than 6,000 people on that date.

The free distribution of discount tickets in conjunction with the free excursion tickets is made with the sole purpose of inducing investors to call or send in their requests for these tickets at once.

We are losing money by this operation, but feel that the loss is justified and warranted for the reason that the plan will give us ample opportunity to provide satisfactory accommodations for the crowds, no matter how large they may be.

We advise all who desire to secure tickets of the Series A issue, entitling purchasers to $15 discount, to lose no time making application. Do not forget that many a person will lose $5, $10 or $15 by putting off for an hour, or even five minutes, their application for these tickets. If you intend buying a block of lots you may lose $500 or $1,000.

The free discount tickets will be examined by conductor on the train, but not lifted.

GOULD CITY

besides the local passenger trains and THROUGH EXPRESSES running to and from Pittsburgh every half hour, will soon have traction cars in motion on a schedule that will put these cars into Pittsburgh in less time than it takes to go to Wilkinsburg.

GOULD CITY

will have going each way 17,500 trains per annum or 50 trains per day, exclusive of freight trains and suburban passenger trains.

You can imagine what an industrial business the "wear and tear" of this enormous traffic will give the terminal shops.

APPLY FOR FREE EXCURSION TICKETS AND FREE DISCOUNT CARDS TO

FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE CO.,

334 FOURTH AVENUE, FIRST FLOOR, TIMES BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agent for Wabash Improvement Co.

MAKING WEIGHTS ABSOLUTELY TRUE

National Bureau of Standards Busy Looking for Deficencies in Measures.

EXACTNESS IS AIMED AT

Even Dust Particles a Factor in Fine Work — Thermometers Prove to Be Different and Must Be Rectified.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Uncle Sam's weights and measures are being overhauled. The tables have been turned, for the weights themselves are now being weighed and the measures tested to show if they really hold as much as they pretend to. Every standard must prove its case, and a yardstick that measures a hair's breadth more or less than three feet will stand no more show than would a baker's dozen when eggs are scarce. Director Stratton and his select company of chemists, physicians and other scientific experts at the bureau of standards are sitting in judgment and there is trouble ahead for the long and short measures and the light and heavy weights. The capricious thermometer must also come down or up, as the case may be, and give an account of itself along with the moody barometer and other things of that kind known chiefly to science and the dictionary. Director Stratton and his men will get them all nanping if they don't watch out.

So effectively has Mr. Stratton organized the new bureau of standards that much preliminary work has been completed and it will not be long before many of the standards will have been verified and ready to displace those now in use. Verifications of the highest scientific accuracy, in the nature of things, are laborious and require much time. The verification of the weights and measures, including hydrometers, polariscopic apparatus and other appliances used in everyday transactions is of very great importance to the government and to the people.

NEED FOR ACCURACY IS GREAT.

The rapid development of the country's industries has resulted in demands upon the government to which it was not subjected formerly. There is now hardly a field in which competition does not exist, and in consequence the bureau of standards is called upon to settle questions of standards that would not have arisen a few years ago. The necessity for accuracy is greater now than ever before. What was considered sufficiently accurate a few years ago will no longer satisfy engineers, manufacturers, merchants and the rest of the public. For instance, the set of weights and measures furnished the states in accordance with acts of congress years ago, while good enough for the times in which they were designed, do not meet present requirements and Director Stratton is continually called upon by state and city authorities for information as to where suitable sets of standards may be procured. The director furnishes such a model set and regulations for its use. Never before was there so much weighing, measuring and surveying as now, and the effort to eliminate waste resolves itself into a demand for accuracy.

Among the models completed by the bureau of standards is one for a 50-pound weight. It is about the size of the battery jar used for telephones with an oval depression in one end. It is made of cold rolled shafting. The edges are rounded to prevent nicking and scratching. So accurate was the bureau in its construction that its weight was determined without the difference of a fraction of grain in standard. It is as nearly a perfect weight as mathematical exactitude could make it. In indicating the difference in weights one of the bureau experts showed The Gazette correspondent a set of weights sent to the bureau by a firm of druggists who had used them for the weighing of coarse materials. They were made of ordinary cast iron and were neither plated nor polished.

EVEN DUST HAS WEIGHT.

The porus nature of the metal permitted of increased weight by the intrusion of dust particles and rust, while nicks and scratches made a reduced weight possible. Such changes are not of importance in practical affairs and would be ignored by official weighers, but to the bureau of standards in its model work they are of the highest importance, for the models will be used in the comparison of standards in general use.

When the bureau took up the work of testing thermometers it was found that there were two standards for Fahrenheit thermometers which differed by about two-fifths of a degree. It was also found that ordinary clinical thermometers, the kind used by physicians and nurses to determine the temperature of patients, showed wide divergencies, sometimes as much as one degree. In the case of a fever patient this would be sufficient cause for alarm, where none was necessary, and would also result in the diagnosis of a case as normal where the temperature was deficient. Every physician and nurse in the United States has some kind of clinical thermometer and the lifetime of such a thermometer in regular use is less than six months. This means that many hundreds of thousands of thermometers must be provided each year. There are 30 manufacturers of clinical thermometers in this country and the bureau began its work by obtaining from them facts as to the standards they used in graduating their clinicals and where such standards had been compared. The bureau had adopted the International Hydrogen scale, which for scientific purposes is used the world over. The standards of manufacturers were compared with the bureau standard and corrections were made. In many cases the bureau made suggestions as to defects in form and construction. This resulted within a year in bringing practically the entire clinical industry to the correct scale of temperature.

COINAGE WEIGHTS IMPORTANT.

Among the government standards requiring verification are those used in determining standard coinage. In this country the unit of value is a certain weight of metal, viz: 25.8 grains of gold of a particular fineness. What constitutes this weight is for the bureau to determine and each year before the assay commission meets in Philadelphia the weights used in testing the coinage are verified by Director Stratton's experts. The standard of value is absolutely dependent upon the accuracy of the bureau standards.

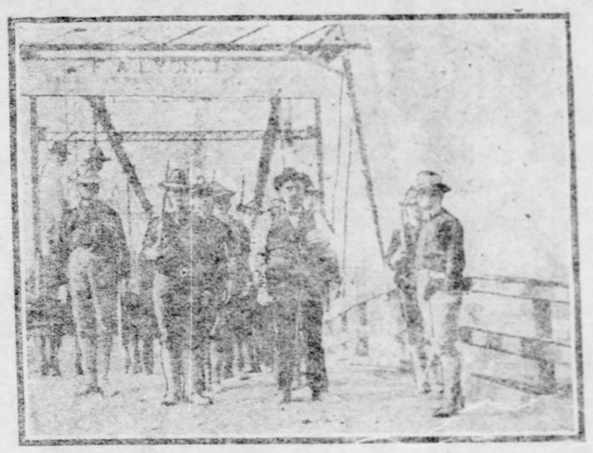
Another important line of the bureau's work relates to the collection of customs. The constitution provides that the weights used at custom houses shall be uniform. In 1853 gross discrepancies were found in the weights, which had long been in use, and this discovery led to the establishment of an office where all such weights could be verified. Many millions in customs duties are collected annually and a varification of one-tenth of one per cent would result in enormous loss or overcharge. The same holds true in the collection of internal revenue. A line of work just begun by the bureau will undoubtedly lead to the placing of all base line surveys upon a uniform basis. The standards of the coast and geodetic surveys are accurately compared with the bureau standards and as state, county and city surveyors are also submitting their standards to the bureau for verification the result will be that the entire system of measurement of the United States will be brought to a uniform basis.

WEATHER BUREAU INTERESTED.

In a similar manner the standards of the United States Weather bureau for determining temperature are being compared with those of the bureau of standards. Standards that do not come up to those of the bureau are rejected and this directly affects the manufacturers who are forced to supply apparatus in accordance with correct standards. The bureau is also preparing for the verification and stamping of chemical glassware, such as flasks and graduates. Large quantities of graduated glassware are used by chemists, who are obliged either to test it themselves or purchase German ware, which has been examined and stamped by the German bureau of weights and measures. This causes great inconvenience to our chemists and also makes it difficult for American manufacturers to compete with German manufacturers of high grade measuring apparatus, whose product bears an official stamp indicating the accuracy of the graduations. The testing of standards for electric lighting and other lines of electrical work will also be done by the bureau.

Leading People In the Kentucky Tragedy

Members of the Marcum family, whom Judge Hargis accused of being responsible for the murder of some member of nearly every prominent family in Breathitt county. Reading from left to right they are: Row sitting—America Lindin, Edward Marcum, Thomas Marcum, Mahala Hord, Bettie Little. Top row—Mary Johnson, J. B. Marcum and Saran Patrick.



Capt. B. J. Ewen, an important witness against Curtis Jett, accused of murdering J. B. Marcum. Ewen is being escorted to the court by soldiers.

DISCUSSED QUESTION OF FRIARS WITH RAMPOLLA

Vattman Not in Favor of Arbitrating Purchase of Philippine Lands.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

ROME, May 30.—Cardinal Rampolla today received in private audience the Rev. Edward J. Vattmann, chaplain of the Twenty-ninth United States infantry, who presented his report of the situation of Catholicism in the Philippine islands.

It appears that the idea of having recourse to arbitration in the matter of the purchase of the friar lands, which was again favored after Archbishop Guidi's arrival at Manila, is now looked upon coldly by the interested parties. Gov. Taft and his colleagues of the Philippine commission are in doubt of the feasibility of again proposing arbitration, fearing that the friars and the promoters of the companies interested in the sale of the lands in question, may reject the proposition.

Archbishop Guidi is faithfully carrying out the instructions which he received in Rome, but the friars openly disregard them, denying the right of interference on the part of the pope in a question which they consider to be entirely under the jurisdiction of the orders whose interests are involved. However, the hopes entertained of the acceptance of arbitration have not been entirely abandoned.

AMERICANS DECORATED TOMB OF LAFAYETTE

General Stewart L. Woodford Delivered Memorial Day Oration in Paris.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, May 30.—The Americans here observed Memorial day, many of them going to the tomb of Lafayette, where Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, former United States minister to Spain, delivered an oration. Members of Lafayette post, Grand Army of the Republic of New York, decorated the tomb.

Secretary Vignaud of the United States embassy presided, and Count De Rochambeau was among those present.

Gen. Woodford paid an eloquent tribute to Lafayette's services, and referring to the presence of Count De Rochambeau said he hoped the descendants of Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau will always maintain their ancestral friendship.

Col. Clark of Lafayette post, New York, had charge of the services. Miss Clark deposited two magnificent wreaths on the tomb and a new American flag was raised over it. The old one will be taken back to America as a souvenir.

ORGAN RECITAL TOMORROW.

H. P. Ecker Will Be Assisted by Mrs. Zeigler and Thomas Lawther.

The next free organ recital of the evening series by H. P. Ecker will take place tomorrow evening at the Allegheny Carnegie music hall. The program is a varied one and highly interesting, opening with the popular wedding march from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream." Wagner is represented by scenes from "The Valkryies." The lovely andante from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony is another number on the program. Mr. Ecker will be assisted by Mrs. Margaret Thompson Ziegler, the monologuist, and Thomas Lowther, baritone. The recital will commence at 8 o'clock and the completed program will be as follows:

Organ—Wedding march from "Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn
(a) Confession.....Thome
(b) Menuetto.....Calkin
Overture—"Si Jetais le Roi".....Adams
Monologue—Selected.
Mrs. Margaret Thompson Ziegler.
Organ—Andante from Fifth Symphony.....
.....Beethoven
(a) Entrecte from "La Colombe".....Gounod
(b) Cradle song and prayer.....Guilmant
Scenes from "Die Walkuere".....
.....Wagner-Ecker
Baritone solo, "I Love But You".....Howley
Thomas Lowther.
Organ—Finale in C Minor.....Weegman

Used Oil Can—Usual Result.

Mary Malaski, aged 34 years, of rear of No. 30 Preble avenue, Allegheny, poured oil on a fire while getting her husband's breakfast ready yesterday morning. The oil exploded and she was burned about the head, face and hands. Her conditions is serious.

JOCKEY CLUB ARE GUESTS OF KING

At the Same Time Her Majesty Is Entertained at Devonshire House.

FINE COSTUMES AIRED

Duchess of Marlborough and the Duchess of Manchester, Both American Women, Are Among the Guests.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, May 30.—Following his usual custom King Edward gave a bachelors' dinner at Buckingham palace on derby day to the members of the Jockey club. At the same time the queen honored the duchess of Devonshire with her company at the Devonshire house with 20 or 30 guests who were all the personal friends of her majesty. The guests included Consuelo, the duchess of Manchester and the duchess of Marlborough, who wore diamonds and in her dark hair some of the famous Vanderbilt pearls. The dinner was followed by a small reception and dance, which was attended by the king and his guests. The duke of Manchester, who is the grandson of the duchess of Devonshire, came with the duchess of Manchester, nee Zimmerman, wearing white.

Lady Lister Kaye wore one of the prettiest dresses, composed of peach-colored tulle, embroidered in wisteria. Mrs. Jack Leslie was in white satin with cherries in her hair. Madame Von Andre wore a dress of white tulle with an allround diamond crown and ropes of pearls.

The duchess of Manchester continues giving small but highly select dinner parties on one of the early nights of the week. She had as guests the marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the duke and duchess of Manchester, Earl and Countess Cadogan, Earl and Countess Cowper, the prime minister, Lord and Lady Tweedmouth and Lady Barrymore, whose husband, by the way, is better known as Wolff Barry, is making good progress towards recovery, and Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and Lady Lister Kaye.

The night before that the duchess of Manchester had King Edward at dinner. The other guests were the new Russian ambassador and Countess Benckendorff, Earl and Countess Howe and Mrs. George Keppel. The last named, by the way, is still in receipt of new congratulations from her friends on the coolness she displayed in tackling two burglars. She arrived at her home in Portman square about 11 p. m. Going upstairs she found the bedroom door open and the electric lights switched on. Entering the room she saw the two men and coolly asked:

"What are you doing here?"

One of the men echoed, "Yes, what are we doing here?"

Then both walked quietly past Mrs. Keppel and down the stairs. She did not scream, but walked after the burglars and in the hall said to them:

"It is no use of your trying to get away, you are caught."

Thereupon the men awaited the advent of the policemen, Mrs. Keppel standing by all of this time. All of this was aired in the police court where Mrs. Keppel was not required to attend.

M'BRIDE'S CHALLENGE.

Offers Satisfaction to Those Dissatisfied With His Wife's Actions.

PARIS, May 30.—(Special Cable.)—Mayor McBride, who recently married Maude Goane, writing through the press from Paris to certain Irish friends:

"It seems that the mere fact of my wife being a lady prevented Messrs. Redmond and Harrington and their friends from summarily dealing with her at the rotunda meeting. They evidently regret that it was not her husband who was present. If there are any of them who feel aggrieved at my wife's action I shall be most happy to afford them satisfaction in this accommodating country of France."

CHAMBERLAIN IS SURE OF BALFOUR

He Wins the Prime Minister Over to His Colonial Policy in Great Debate.

ONE-SIDED FREE TRADE

England Surprised at Remarkable Conversion of Government Executive to Somewhat Radical Views of Colonial Secretary.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, May 30.—The debate in the house of commons on the motion for adjournment over the Whitsuntide holidays was by far the most important which has been held during the present session. The chancellor of the exchequer was significantly silent. The leader of the opposition and his principal colleagues were unfortunately absent, but the prime minister and the colonial secretary, speaking in complete agreement, laid down a new financial policy which strikes at the root of the system that has prevailed in this country, if not since 1819, at least since 1860.

Mr. Chamberlain has completely succeeded in capturing Mr. Balfour. That is surprising. The stronger will has conquered the keener and more cultivated intellect. On Thursday afternoon the premier told the house of commons what those opinions were. He thinks that the food of the people of the United Kingdom should be taxed in order that the produce of colonials may be specially exempted from the tax.

Mr. Balfour's economic arguments about the difficulty of a one-sided free trade and the necessity of retaliating against hostile tariffs are a repetition of the stale fallacies which in the course of the last half century have been refuted again and again.

His one new argument is political and shows that he must for once have read the newspapers, for it is taken bodily from Sir Robert Giffen's letter in the Times of the previous day. Germany, it seems, has put a countervailing duty upon Canadian goods to make up for the preference accorded British goods by Canada. Therefore Great Britain must do something disagreeable to Germany or the fiscal union of the empire is destroyed. The answer is very simple. No such thing as a fiscal union of the empire exists or ever existed, since the establishment of self-government in the colonies. For the benefit of the colonies and for their benefit alone, they have been allowed to treat British manufacturers as if they were foreign, and to tax them as they pleased. Of that privilege, singular in the history of the world, they have made ample use. If they want fiscal union they can have it by adopting free trade. That they should dictate a financial policy to the British house of commons is a pretension so overbearing in its arrogance that it cannot be seriously intended.

Mr. Chamberlain followed up Mr. Balfour's speech by the crafty suggestion that new duties on foreign corn might be employed to provide pensions for the aged poor. In other words, that the poor are to pension themselves out of their own pockets and this is the government which has just taken off the duty on foreign corn imposed last year. Such, however, is the policy which the government will submit to the constituencies at the next general election.

The house was thunderstruck, as well it might be, but opposition was not left to the Liberal party. Ominous warnings of trouble to come proceeded from Lord Hugh Cecil, the ablest of the younger Tories; from Winston Churchill, who represents the great manufacturing industry of Idham, and from Mr. Pemberton, who represents the great shipping industry of Sunderland. All these gentlemen are ministerialists and they do not stand alone.

HERBERT PAUL.

Astronomical Photography.

An illustrated lecture will be given before the Academy of Science and Art next Thursday evening in the Carnegie Lecture hall, by Dr. G. W. Ritchey. Dr. Ritchey is instructor in practical astronomy in the Yerkes observatory of the University of Chicago. The subject of his lecture will be "Some Recent Results in Astronomical Photography."

LEADERS DO NOT FAVOR REVISION

Believe There Will Be No Tariff Tinkering Until After Election.

NO NECESSITY FOR IT

The Former Postmaster General, Charles Emory Smith, Opposed to Any Change at Present—How Platform Will Deal With It.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.

Republican leaders who are coming to Washington to discuss various subjects with President Roosevelt when he returns next week, as a rule commend the action of the Pennsylvania Republican state convention in adopting a plank in its platform declaring against the tariff. Few of them take kindly to the so-called "Iowa idea," implying, as it does, agitation for tariff revision. Among those who have expressed opposition to changing tariff schedules at the next session of congress are Representative Payne of New York, chairman of the house committee on ways and means, and other members of that committee. Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, former postmaster general, who was here today, also expressed the opinion that there was no necessity at present for a tariff revision.

"It is my opinion," said Mr. Smith, "that nothing will be done toward tariff revision until after the presidential election. While the matter is being discussed there appears to be no great demand among Republicans for such a revision. I believe, however, that the platform of the party will declare for revision, but in such a way that business interests will not suffer."

Chairman Payne declared that the tariff agitation was not gaining much ground. Said he:

"I can see no reason for changing the tariff system. It has not only restored prosperity, but it has sustained that prosperity in the face of poor business and bad industrial conditions in other countries."

"I know of no monopoly that is being protected by the tariff law," he continued, when it was suggested that this was the case. "And, anyhow, it seems to me that the real solution of the trust question lies in the prosperity brought about by the tariff law. Why, in spite of the United States Steel Corporation, a so-called monopoly, there was organized the other day a steel company with a capital of $60,000,000. That is significant. The tariff is increasing prosperity and prosperity is increasing capital, and capital is finding the best markets for investment, or, in other words, the most profitable industries. This condition will end the monopolies. Then, too, the Northern Securities merger decision shows that we have a law that will control monopolies.

GUNBOAT TO PROTECT AMERICAN ENGINEERS

Line of Canton-Hankow Railroad Again the Scene of Trouble.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PEKIN, May 30.—The report that further trouble has occurred along the line of the Canton-Hankow railroad is confirmed. The United States consul at Canton is sending the American gunboat Callao to protect the American and Japanese engineers who were deserted by their Chinese escort after they had returned to the scene of the former troubles along the line.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 30.—Advices received by the steamer Tartar, from Pekin, state that Prince Ching has tendered his resignation on ground of ill health, but that the emperor and empress dowager have refused to accept it, and have instructed him to recuperate his health.

News from Honan says an official at Hwai-Ching prevented a massacre of foreigners following the looting of the place by rioters of the "Dagger society." He advanced against the rioters, who were several thousand strong, alone and unarmed and argued with them. They pelted him with stones, but soon desisted and were for the time calmed. At night the rioters burned part of the city gates, but next morning they were dispersed.

They had posted placards saying they intended to kill all foreigners. A disaster fraught with great loss of life is reported from Canton to the effect that a Shoussing river boat was swamped near Sanshui, and out of over 200 passengers on board but 75 or 80 were saved. The Shanghai Mercury says it is stated on good authority at Pekin that Yang Lu committed suicide.

ADDRESSED IRISH LEAGUE.

O'Conner Sees Signs of a General Election in England.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—T. P. O'Conner, M. P., presided today at the largest convention of the Irish National league ever held in Liverpool. He rejoiced because there were many signs that a general election in England was not far distant.

Mr. O'Conner paid a warm tribute to the Irish Nationalists residing in England and to their patriotic furtherance of Irish interests. He said the safety of the Irish movement lay in its absolute independence of all English parties. The supreme duty of the organization was to get self government for Ireland.

SUPPLIED BABIES FOR FRAUDULENT PURPOSES

BERLIN, May 30.—The Vorwaertes today prints a dispatch from Hamburg announcing that the police there have arrested a woman named Elizabeth Weise, who is accused of having supplied babies from a private institution, which she keeps, to persons who desired them for fraudulent purposes. Frau Weise is supposed in some quarters to have provided Mrs. Gunning S. Bedford with the child which she registered in London. It is not clear upon what the police base this view.

BOTH WANTED TO BE HEAD OF NEW COMBINE

BERLIN, May 30.—One obstacle to the union of the General Electric and the Allgemeine Elektrictaets companies has been that neither C. A. Coffin of the General Electric Company nor Herr Rathenau, president of the Allgemeine concern, was willing to give up command. Both these men are strong personalities. A recent meeting here resulted in Herr Rathenau giving way and in the Allgemeine agreeing to seriously consider the plan for a certain identification of interests.

Molders Ask for Increases.

The Iron Molders of North America, who have five organizations in Pittsburgh and vicinity, have made a request for an increase in wages from 12 to 15 per cent. The Manufacturers' association is said to have refused the demand. Efforts will be made to have a conference Monday.

FRENCH REGRET AUTO ACCIDENTS

President of Council of Deputies Sorry He Authorized the Contest.

LESSON TO THE RACERS

Question of Pensioning the Aged is Again Being Discussed in the Chamber—Additional Taxes Will Likely Be Necessary.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, May 30.—France has had no eyes or ears this week for anything but the news items of the accidents which marked the first day of the automobile race between Paris and Madrid. Extraordinary enthusiasm was shown on the departure of the automobiles, and perhaps one quarter of the population of Paris started out to see it. Some of the machines were of colossal proportions and were able to attain inshearf of speed.

In the chamber of deputies the president of the council expressed his regret for having authorized the race, and the matter ended there. It is a lesson which will not be lost on the organizers of succeeding races, who will have to multiply their precautions and the stations of police charged with looking after the roads.

The chamber of deputies has taken up the work of the committee over which M. Millerand presides, which is charged with concocting a scheme of legislation for relief and insurance. It began by relief. The bill which it despossed grants relief in the form of a pension or free hospital and medical care for every person of at least 70 years of age. Everybody declared in favor of the principle itself of the law, except a young Nationalist deputy named Arnal, who said he did not care for it because it was already applied by the English and the Germans.

But a certain number of opponents of the law brought forward the question of the budget. According to some, this relief to the aged will cost 350,000,000 yearly. The report of the committee declared it could be done for $3,000,000 yearly. The problem must consequently be solved either by economics in the expenses of the war department, or by levying new taxes.

I fear that it will come to the latter scheme in the form of a general income tax, which will be piled up on the other taxes we already enjoy. The government intends to introduce the bill before the end of June. In the meantime the senate has been discussing the new army law on the two years service, which, according to competent judges, will certainly make more difficult than in the past a reduction of our military expenses which are really too heavy now. J. CORNELY.

IRELAND WILL BE REPRESENTED

Determined Effort Being Made to Arrange Exhibit for the St. Louis Fair.

REDMOND IS AT WORK

Hopes to Interest British Officials in Having Emerald Isle Adequately Presented at the Big Show.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

DUBLIN, May 30.—William Redmond, M. P., the brother of the leader of the Irish party in the house of commons, is making a supreme effort to have Ireland sufficiently and separately represented at the St. Louis exhibition next year, and if he succeeds in convincing the government of the necessity of such an exhibit it probably will be made one of the most interesting at the show.

Mr. Redmond is at present in communication with the Irish chief secretary and the Irish board of agriculture on the subject, and when he was seen by the writer at the house of commons last night he said he was satisfied the government would grant what he was asking for. He does not mind if the exhibit be proposed to be placed in the British section of the exhibition, but it must be distinctly labeled "Ireland." "We want to show the world," he said, "what Ireland is capable of under a sound and economic industrial development."

The proposed exhibit is intended to show what Ireland can produce under natural conditions. There will be specimens of coal from the Arigna district in Kilkenny admitted by experts to be the finest steam coal of its kind in the world; gold and silver are from Wicklow; granite and marble from Donegal and Connemara, slate and iron from Clare and Wexford and peat from the bogs of Athlone. Specimens of linen and woolen goods will be also included. Irish poplin, which is a society luxury will have a corner entirely to itself and in this connection it is proposed to send over a weaver with his old fashioned loom of which a few still flourish in Dublin. An attempt to reproduce an Irish cabin will be made from materials some of which will be sent from Ireland and one or two Gaelic speakers will be installed to explain in the vernacular the names of the various articles to those who are students of Celtic in the United States. One of the most interesting features of the exhibit will be a panoramic view which it is hoped will give some idea of the industrial activity of Ireland about 50 years ago, just before the famine had commenced to denude the country of its population. A well-known Irish artist has been engaged on this work for some months.

EXPORTERS SEND OUT A CIRCULAR

German Industrial League Complains of American Appraisements.

SUBMITS SIX QUESTIONS

Aims to Secure Proper Determination of Market Value of Goods as Basis of Assessment.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, May 30.—The German Industrial league has issued a circular to the importers of the United States regarding the treatment of German goods by the United States appraisers. The circular points out that great damage continues to be inflicted on European trade, particularly German industry, through making for the American market, prices on the basis of appraisement.

"All persons," the circular continues, "that believe themselves forcibly wronged since the McKinley and Dingley laws went into effect, and who, in spite of contrary testimony, like sworn affidavits, etc., have been unable to get justice, are hereby called on to turn to the industrial league in the interest of the entire German industry. The unreasonableness of the American market value as a basis of assessment must be proved, and it must be shown what a dangerous game can be and is played therewith. Drastic examples are on hand and must be supplemented in the fullest manner possible. We submit the following questions:

"First—Have you had difficulties in making shipments to the United States, regarding determination of market values by the appraisers?

"Second—Was the German or American market value taken as a basis?

"Third—Was your statement of prices raised?

"Fourth—Did you lodge a protest with the board of general appraisers, collector of customs, or secretary of the treasury?

"Fifth—Was the action taken, legal or arbitrary?

"Sixth—Were you injured through the arbitrary determination of values by American officials, and how much?

"Please attach samples and other means of proof. We design that this material may be laid before the German government and particularly before Germany's representatives in the United States."

Strikers Were Replaced.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., May 30.—The strikers at Holden & Markley's brick works at Mineral City, north of here, have been replaced with foreigners and trouble is feared.

DR. MILES' Anti-Pain Pills Pain Relieve Pain

Quickly and effectively in all cases of Nervous Headache, Sick Headache, Lumbago, Sea-Sickness, Car-Sickness, Irritability, Periodic, Bearing-Down and Ovarian Pains.

"For two years I have used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for headache and pain, and they never fail to give relief."—MRS. H. M. EBERLY, Maupt, Pa.

"Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieved intense pain in my head, and returning attacks have been averted by their use. I would not be without them."—J. L. NEWELL, Sugartown, Pa.

"I wish to say that I have tried many headache and pain remedies, and have found the Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills to be the only safe and sure remedy. I have used them in my family for years, and they never fail to relieve pain of any kind."—J. W. VAIL, Scranton, Pa.

"I was urged to try Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for neuralgia, which I did, and received immediate relief. I can't say enough in favor of Anti-Pain Pills for neuralgia and all kinds of pain."—M. HADY, Meyersdale, Pa.

"I have used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for severe sick headache and find they give almost instant relief. I can heartily recommend them to anyone desiring quick relief."—MRS. H. C. CHUM, Waynesboro, Pa.

"I had suffered from very frequent attacks of headache for more than two years, and not finding a satisfactory remedy, applied to our druggist, who recommended Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. I took them at once and they immediately removed the pain. I continued to use them on occasion required, and they have completely cured me, as I do not have headache any more. My wife also used them with like results, and we take pleasure in recommending them wherever we have an opportunity. We do not know of a case where they failed to relieve."—GEO. W. WISTER, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pills Cure Headache

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Backache, La Grippe, Pain in Stomach, Ague Pains, Indigestion, Dizziness, Nervousness and Sleeplessness.

"Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have given me so much relief from headache and pain that I am never without them."—HARRY H. WEAVER, Carlisle, Pa.

"I would not like to be without Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They cured me when suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia. They also relieve my headache quickly, and do not leave any disagreeable after-effects."—ANNIE E. ZENTMYER, Waynesboro, Pa.

"For a number of years I was troubled with headache, just a continuous headache. I tried many remedies; some gave temporary relief, others none. Finally I tried Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They not only relieved the pain quickly, but after using them for some time, effected a complete cure."—SHERIDAN SHAFFER, Valier, Pa.

"For twenty-five years I have been subject to frequent attacks of sick headache. I found nothing that would relieve me until I used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. I take one Pill and am immediately relieved. I would not be without them at any price."—CATHARINE E. BOYER, Somerset, Pa.

"Severe pain in the head, nausea, aches and pains all through the body, followed the nervous prostration, was a condition quite frequent until my husband began using Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. In fifteen minutes after taking the first dose he felt better, and was soon entirely cured. We would not be without them. I use them myself and give them to my children, and they have saved many doctor bills."—MRS. P. W. DEITER, Shamokin, Pa.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by all druggists, 25 cents a box, under positive guarantee that the first box will benefit or money refunded.

The Genuine Dr. Miles' Remedies are never sold at cut prices

Warning—Do not accept Dr. Miles Remedies in wrappers damaged by cutting or otherwise mutilated.

BREVITY SHOWN IN SIGNATURES

Government Officials Save Labor by Shortening Their Pen Names.

MANY PAPERS TO SIGN

Daniel Manning Devised Plan to Comply With Law and Avoid Large Amount of Labor in Signing Public Documents.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building,
WASHINGTON, D. C. May 30.

A Frenchman who sought to impress upon his countrymen that they should be precise and exact and take heed of the details of life gave them a proverb, "Mettre les points sur les i's et les croix sur les t's." The author of this proverb would be shocked at the freedom with which officials of the United States government disregard his words of wisdom in their literal sense. Few of them dot their i's or cross their t's. It takes too long, for there are too many i's to dot and t's to cross. Time and energy are to these letters and the offical whmfmm saved by omitting the finishing touches to these letters and the official who places his name on thousands of communications every day is a model labor saving machine. He has no ambition to rival as a penman the patriot who with faultless stroke wrote his name "wher all nations should behold it and all time should not efface it."

The law requires that official papers shall be signed in ink by the proper person. Early in the government's history this did not impose a hardship because then the volume of the public business was small and any cabinet officer could easily place his name on all papers requiring it. Years ago, however, it had expanded to such an extent that efforts were made by the heads of departments to devise a plan which would relieve them of at least a part of their labor. It was suggested that the signature be affixed by means of a stamp and this plan was adopted. It was abandoned and for a very good reason. Warrants and other official orders bearing the stamp signature were instantly rejected by the auditors and by the controller of the treasury who returned them with the request that they be properly signed. The stamps were put aside and for years were not resumed.

MANNING USED A STAMP.

When the Hon. Daniel Manning was made secretary of the treasury by President Cleveland an arangement was made by which he stamped his name on official papers. Mr. Manning had suffered a stroke of paralysis and was unable to use his right arm freely. A stamp was made containing all the letters of his name except the final letter, "g" and this stamp he used adding with a pen and ink the absent letter. This was accepted as compliance with the law and it has since been accepted in the case of other officials who were physically unable to sign their names to all papers presented to them.

O. L. Spaulding one of the assistant secretaries of the treasury, placed his name on papers by means of a stamp containing his surname, which enabled him to meet the requirements merely by writing two initials. It is the rule in the government service, however, that official signatures be affixed with pen and ink and there are few departures from this rule. A notable exception is in the case of land patents which bear the name of the president. Up to 1836 all patents were signed by the president, but in that year congress went to his relief by enacting a statute providing that "the president shall appoint from time to time with the advice and consent of the senate a secretary at a salary of $1,500 a year, whose duty it shall be to sign in his name and for him all patents for land granted under the authority of the United States."

SIGNED BY A WOMAN.

A subsequent act authorized the appointment of an assistant secretary with duties similar to those of the secretary. For several years the position of secretary was held by Miss McKean, a relative of a former United States senator from Pennsylvania, who signed the names of four presidents to land patents. When Miss McKean left the government service the position was given to her sister who now holds it.

When Robert B. Armstrong was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury Secretary Shaw in announcing the appointment added, "We now have a man who can sign all the official mail brought to him. His name indicates that." Mr. Shaw himself is one of the most rapid penmen in the government service. For a week the assistant secretaries were absent and it was necessary that the secretary sign papers from bureaus under them as well as those from his own. He found that he could sign the name "L. M. Shaw" at a speed of 600 times an hour and he stated that he thought with practice he could reach a speed of 1,000 times an hour. This, however, is believed to be a physical impossibility.

It is estimated that the business of the treasury develops a daily average of 5,000 papers requiring the signature of the secretary or an assistant secretary. Included are orders, warrants and official letters. The customs division alone supplies hundreds of official communications every day.

CURIOUS ABOUT A SIGNATURE.

When John G. Carlisle was secretary of the treasury a firm of New York importers wrote the treasury department concerning the collection of duties on certain imports, which the firm contended should have been admitted free. The letter was referred to the customs division, which replied that the case would be investigated. A few days after this reply was made Secretary Carlisle received a letter from the firm informing him that the letter from the customs division had been received. It concluded in this way: "Pardon me, Mr. Secretary, but who is 'Swike'?" The letter to the firm bore the signature of the Hon. Scott Wike of Illinois, assistant secretary of the treasury.

The shortest signature in the government service is that of the secretary of state who signs "J. Hay" to official papers and to state department cable dispatches "Hay," to save the government cable tolls. When John Sherman was secretary of state he insisted that his name be signed in full to all cable messages despite the entreaties of his assistants that the "John" be omitted as a measure of economy. Mr. Sherman replied that his name was John Sherman, that he had used it as a signature ever since he learned to write, and that if the government wanted his name on cable messages it could pay for it.

MAJ. MILLAIS' SIGNATURE.

One of the hardest signatures to decipher that appears on an official paper is that of Maj. John Millais of the army, now in charge of river and harbor improvements at Seattle. Maj. Millais was formerly secretary to the light house board and it was his duty to sign all papers from the light house division. Just below his signature a clerk invariably imprinted with a stamp the major's name to avoid confusion. The "J" and "M" were plain enough, but there extended from each of those letters an irregular line like those on a weather bureau chart.

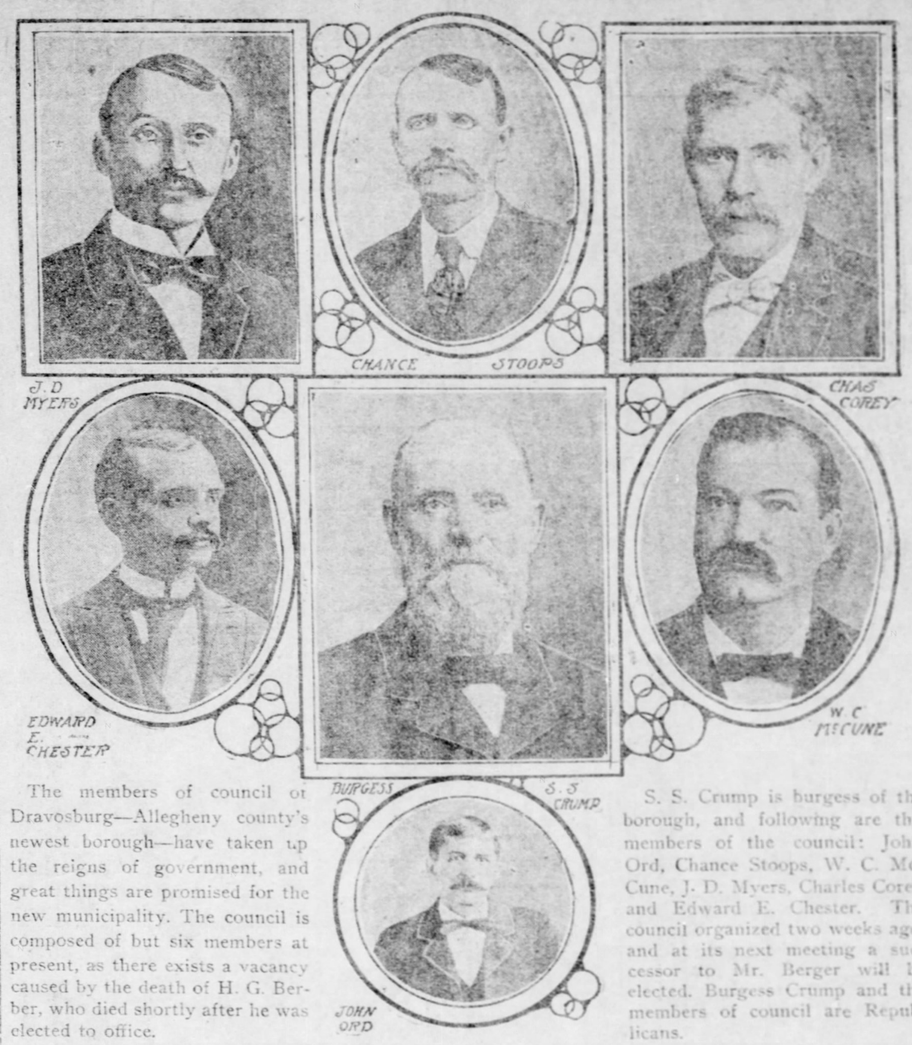
The supervising architect of the treasury has a name that looks well on paper. It is James Knox Taylor. When Mr. Taylor became supervising architect he signed it in full to every paper that came to him. He soon found, however, that he could save time if he signed "James K. Taylor," and this abbreviation was followed by "J. K. Taylor," run together at times, but a perfectly plain signature. Former Postmaster General Smith was one of the few government officials who insisted upon signing his full name, Charles Emory Smith. Elihu Root, secretary of war, has a signature almost as brief as that of Secretary Hay. He signs "E. Root." Judge Thomas Ryan, assistant secretary of the interior abbreviates his given name, signing it "Thos. Ryan." Secretary Hitchcock uses the signature "E. A. Hitchcock," except on commissions, which he signs "Ethan A. Hitchcock." The fourth assistant postmaster general usually signs "Jos. L. Bristow." As a result he receives letters addressed to "James L. Bristow" from people who conclude from the abbreviation of his first name that it stands for "James."

SAN PENMEN IN CONGRESS.

There are many bad penmen in congress. During the last session when the legislative appropriation bill was before the house Judge Lacey of Iowa, chairman of the committee on public lands, sent to the clerk's desk an amendment he had hurriedly written. The reading clerk did his best, but was unable to read a line of it. Finally, to the amusement of the house, he ran down the aisle and requested the judge to read it, which he did. He received a round of applause when he had finished.

A newspaper correspondent recently requested Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, one of the oldest men in congress, to give him an interview on the Interoceanic canal project. The senator wrote an interview that made more than two columns of type. It was in long hand and every page was perfectly free from erasure or the slightest change. Senator Cockrell personally attends to his mail and writes replies to his constituents in long hand.

Men Who Guide the Destinies of Dravosburg



The members of council of Dravosburg—Allegheny county's newest borough—have taken up the reigns of government, and great things are promised for the new municipality. The council is composed of but six members at present, as there exists a vacancy caused by the death of H. G. Berber, who died shortly after he was elected to office.

S. S. Crump is burgess of the borough, and following are the members of the council: John Ord, Chance Stoops, W. C. McCune, J. D. Myers, Charles Corey and Edward E. Chester. The council organized two weeks ago, and at its next meeting a successor to Mr. Berger will be elected. Burgess Crump and the members of council are Republicans.

BRITISH PUBLIC IS DOWN ON AUTOS

Paris-Madrid Race in France Starts Storm of Protests from All Quarters.

A SOCIAL JUGGERNAUT

Truth Prints Letter from One Writer Who Says Chauffeur Is Distracted by Fair Companion So That He Neglects His Duty.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, May 30.—Automobiles have been quite a feature of the week. Even the Derby had to take a second place to the public interest. For the moment half of England seems to have become a victim of an automobile panic. Every choleric gentleman who has ever been startled by the toodle of a horn, wrote a letter to his favorite newspaper saying that automobiling was carrying England to the "demnition bow-wows." One of the London papers printed columns of such letters under the heading of "the social juggernaut," while another cunningly declared that an owner of an automobile was apt to regard himself as an autocrat, a custom of which the law should quickly disabuse him.

As his contribution to the question of the day, Mr. Labouchere in Truth offered the views of a gentleman who thinks that half the danger of high speed automobiling arises from the position ordinarily occupied by the driver. He would have him stand at his post like a railway engine driver or the man-at-the-wheel on board ship. First, in order that he may see the road and side approaches properly, and next to that he may be properly alert and intent upon his task and not be distracted by conversation of a companion at his side. Labouchere thinks there is a good deal in the last point, as he more than once has noticed the automobilist pays more attention at his side than to the road in front.

Of course, the chief interest to the British public was the possibility of some such series of disasters as attended the Paris-Bordeaux race, marring the contest for the international cup of Ireland.

AMMUNITION WAS GONE.

Seventeen Bulgarians Seeing Resistance Was Useless Killed Themselves.

SALONICA, EUROPEAN TURKEY, May 30.—A letter from Monastir, written by an agent of the British and Foreign Bible society, who was an eye-witness of the fight at the Bulgarian village of Megil, on May 21, between the imperial forces and insurgent bands, says 17 Komitjis, who were in the village when it was attacked, having fired all their cartridges and seeing that resistance was useless, killed themselves. The number included three Bulgarian officers of high rank.

The letter adds: "Our position here is very wretched. We live in great fear. God have pity on us and bring peace to these regions."

LIBERALS WILL LINE UP TO DEFEAT PROTECTION

Say Government Is Discredited and That General Election Is Imminent.

LONDON, May 30.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the house of commons, is apparently reserving public expression of his views of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's imperial reciprocity scheme, until the reassembling of parliament, when the matter will come up.

In the meantime Sir Henry's first lieutenant, Herbert Gladstone, the chief Liberal whip, in an open letter to his constituents, warns the Liberals that no time must be lost in getting their allie of the house in order.

"The government is hopelessly discredited," writes Mr. Gladstone, "and it is impossible to presume that a general election will be long delayed.

"The impression, however, is not supported in Unionist circles, where it is said that the government has no intention of precipitating a dissolution of parliament until the whole subject of preferential trade is thoroughly threshed out. Lord Brassey, Liberal, who has had considerable colonial experience, raises the question as to whence comes the demand for a preferential policy, and says: 'The only demand comes from Canada, where in spite of the preference given to Great Britain the tariffs remain almost prohibitive.'"

Concluding a general condemnation of the preferential project Lord Brassey says "Future extensions of British trade lie mainly in the empire where the enormous population creates an illimitable market. In order to hold that market Great Britain must be able to manufacture cheaply. It is therefore absolutely essential that raw materials be untaxed."

Another Antarctic Expedition.

PARIS, May 30.—(Special Cable.)—A son of the late Dr. Charcot, of world-wide fame, is organizing an antarctic expedition. Dr. Jean Charcot has applied to the Matin for pecuniary support and subscriptions have been opened. The expedition ship is called the Francaise, and is entirely built in France. It will sail in July.

WHY DOES THIS PRACTICE INCREASE?

The answer to this question, which relates to the Practice of DOCTOR J. ALFRED TUCKER, the Specialist who cures Catarrh and its complications, is given in five words—

DR. TUCKER CURES HIS PATIENTS.

CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

Spitting slime and mucus, scabs and scales forming in the nose, sneezing, pain, burning and itching in the nose, pains in the head, dizziness, impaired smell or taste, and dropping in the throat speedily relieved and cured by DOCTOR TUCKER'S special method.

CATARRH OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.

Cough, loss of flesh, pain in the sides, frothy or yellow expectoration, shortness of breath, depressed spirits, pain under the shoulder blades, night sweats, all forerunners of consumption, are quickly suppressed by the inhalations and special medication of DOCTOR TUCKER'S new method.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

Discharging ears, dullness of hearing, head noises, dry, scaly, itching ears, cracking sounds when blowing nose, obstruction, yield immediately to the soothing local applications which dissolve the offensions in the eustachian tubes, restore and cure every symptom of disease.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

Nausea, vomiting, belching, coated and furred tongue, water brash, bloating after eating, disgust for food, faintness before eating and drowsiness after, cured by remedies known to no doctor but DOCTOR TUCKER.

$5 A MONTH.
MEDICINE INCLUDED.

The lowest fee at which you can possibly get expert special treatment.

The highest fee you should pay, as for Five Dollars you get the best.

DO YOU LIVE OUT OF TOWN?

If you do you want to know that instead of wasting time and money with local doctors who cannot have any knowledge of chronic diseases and their cure you can be cured by my new method of HOME TREATMENT as surely and quickly as if you consulted me in person.

SEND FOR SYMPTOM BLANK.

Dr. J. Alfred Tucker,
PRACTICE ESTABLISHED 1867.
Second Floor, Hamilton Building,
335 and 337 Fifth Ave.
(Over Hamilton's Music Store, which is directly opposite the Grand Opera House.)

OFFICE HOURS—Week days, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. and 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays and Holidays, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Specialties: Deafness and all catarrhal diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, throat, lungs, stomach and bowels, asthma, liver, kidney and heart diseases, blood, skin and nervous diseases.

WEST LIBERTY PLAN OF LOTS No. 4.

SOME CHOICE LOTS LEFT. COME OUT TODAY. BIG MONEY MAKERS.

EVERY LOT WORTH TEN TIMES THE PRICE NEXT SUMMER. YOU KNOW WHAT WE DO.

LIKE FINDING MONEY

Buying these lots at $50 up is like finding money. We still have a few lots fronting on both the present Mt. Lebanon and the coming trolley express tunnel line. They're going fast at $50. Have a look. But you'll have to rush. Better run out the first thing this morning. Remember the tunnel line strikes plan No. 4 first and then runs exclusively through OUR property for 2¼ miles BEFORE IT REACHES ANY OTHER PROPERTY. And the Mt. Washington tunnel line is a performance—not a promise. We cut through 390 feet of solid rock in May. Now over 2,100 feet in. More than half way. Cars will be running in just a year. Then 8 minutes to the Pittsburgh postoffice. Where else can you get anything like this? The building boom has begun. Over a score of houses contracted for. You can rent or sell a house before the foundations are finished.

PRICES JUMPING NOW

Prices on West Liberty property are jumping now. Jump in and get some of the big money. The Holy Cross Church Congregation—over 300 families—which will move from the South Side, will locate right across West Liberty Avenue from us. Just think what several hundred houses and families at one time will do. Don't you see the money? Those who now have lots already feel the big profits in their pockets. Remember these lots adjoin the city. West Liberty has graded, paved, curbed and sewered streets, city water and natural gas. We're spending over $1,200,000.00 on the improvements. You know our record for making things go. Look at South Sharon, Belmar, Kishon and other places. West Liberty has them all beaten. It has the natural advantages and the Mt. Washington tunnel will be a gold mine to it.

WE KNOW IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE, BUT COME OUT AND SEE LOTS ON GRADED, PAVED, SEWERED, LIGHTED AND WATERED STREETS SELLING AT

$50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $250, $300, $350, $400,

And some higher. Only $10 Down—Then $1 a week up. No Taxes. No Interest for Two Years. Liberal Discount—15 Per Cent—for Cash. Title Free With Each Lot. We pay railroad car fare of lot purchasers living within 100 miles of Pittsburgh.

Don't lose another minute. Come out. Take any Mt. Lebanon or Castle Shannon Car on Liberty, Smithfield or Carson Sts. Get off at Cape May Ave. with the crowd. We pay carfare.

THE BEECHWOOD IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.

THIRD FLOOR, TIMES BUILDING, FOURTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

SALES IN MAY BROKE RECORDS

Month Showed a Gain in Realty of More Than $1,000,000 Over May in 1902.

HUMP SALE OF $110,000

Squirrel Hill Plot Bought For $30,000—Probability of Grant Hill Removal is Quickening Sales Out Fifth Avenue.

May has added another to the record-breading reports of realty sales in Pittsburgh, showing a total of 712 transactions that passed through city hall, which represented property valued at $5,104,256. This is the record for a month of only 25 business days and for one which has been noted for its exceptionally bad weather—a serious drawback to realty dealings. The report shows nearly $1,000,000 more property handled than in the corresponding month of 1902, that month having a total of only 559 transfers amounting to $4,200,900. In May, 1901, there were registered 546 deeds, amounting to $4,538,400.

The business of the month, like that of April, was remarkable for the number and importance of the large sales consummated. A total of 36 sales, all within the city limits and all amounting to $50,000 or over, were announced during the month. These aggregated $4,855,000, or $134,861 each, a record which is hard to equal in any city in the country for the month, when the coming summer is supposed to arrest enthusiasm and energy among both brokers and dealers. The report of the month goes to show, too, that there are still a large number of new investors who are ready to take up propositions that promise a good revenue or that show good chances of rapid enhancement in value. Several of the large purchases were made by financial institutions or by business firms that bought for permanent locations and which therefore took the properties out of the market permanently.

FALLING OFF IN SMALL PROPERTIES.

For the week just ended there were registered at city hall 163 deeds, amounting to $824,600. The falling off in business, which has been noticeable for two weeks, has been confined chiefly to small residence properties. This may be attributed to two chief causes. People that rented in the spring for a year and are nicely settled, will not consider the matter of buying again before fall. Other persons, those of very moderate means, are tempted to invest their few hundred dollars in lots, where they can arrange to pay the balance in instalments, rather than in residence properties.

One thing has been especially noticeable—the activity on and beyond the hump. The sale of $110,000 in Grant street, noted below, is a fair example of the eagerness with which investors are looking for good properties in "hump" territory. Now that the removal of the hump is taking definite form and is assured by the city authorities, the prospects for the liveliest kind of a realty boom out Fifth avenue and in the adjacent streets is excellent. Within a year values in that territory have in some instances doubled and may be said to have gone up 35 per cent on an average. With the prospect of the hump removal which would inevitably result in a rapid spreading out of a first-class business district, it would not be strange if values should show an even greater increase the present year.

THE BIG DEALS CONSUMMATED.

Following were the most important transactions of the week: F. F. Nicola to R. M. Gulick and P. J. McNulty, property in Ninth street, for $290,000; Giles B. Bosworth to Thomas Wightman, No. 606 Wood street, for $135,000 and Thomas M. McKee to Henry Chalfant, No. 815 Ridge avenue, Allegheny, for $67,500, all by the Commonwealth Real Estate and Trust Company; Willis F. McCook, Harry Davis and Emil Winter, to the Industrial National bank, Fourth avenue, for $225,000; Murry A. Verner to an unknown buyer, No. 326 Fifth avenue, for $105,000, by Samuel W. Black & Co.; the Hoffman property at No. 331 Federal street, Allegheny, by John Sauers, for $101,000, by A. B. Hay & Co.; Mrs. Julia Wormersley to Frank McCann, No. 210 Federal street, Allegheny, for $36,000, by the Consolidated Real Estate Company; Simon Berkman to H. Rosenthal & Co., Nos. 1711-1715 Fifth avenue, for $28,000, by the Merchants Savings and Trust Company; Charles L. Young to William Farrell, property at Fifth avenue and Millenberger street, for $41,000, by the Fifty Avenue Realty Company; Jacob Polebarsky to L. Schneiderman, No. 1404 Fifth avenue, for $28,000, and W. L. Sloan to Mary E. Shepherd, property at Wylie avenue and Congress street, for $22,000, by the Aronson Realty Company; Samuel Berkley's estate to Jacob Grunberger and Nathan Stein, Nos. 1839-1845 Webster avenue, for $23,800, by S. Arnold; J. M. Blackburn to John B. Larkin, No. 1234 Fifth avenue, for $25,000; Mrs. Anna McKenna to an unknown buyer, Nos. 1402-1404 Penn avenue, for $28,000, by C. C. Hamilton.

GOOD SALES IN SUBURBS.

Suburban deals were made as follows: McCune & Swartz to the Skelly Drygoods Company, property in Eighth avenue, Homestead, for $100,000, by the Union Realty Company; William M. Scaife to Clara E. Hussey, 39 acres on Sewickley Heights, for $32,000, by Henry I. Adair and Stuart H. Robinson; Elizabeth Glenn to Charles Donnelly, acreage in Bethel township, for $23,500; the Soles farm of 80 acres at McKeesport, to Cullen & Brody, for $280,000; W. L. Scott to Frank McCann, residence in Bank street, Sewickley, for $20,000, by W. L. Scott & Co.

After being hawked about for months the Fulton property at Nos. 412-414 Grant street has finally been sold for $110,000 through the Commercial Realty Co. This deal, however, will cause no little surprise, as it was generally supposed that the syndicate was securing the property to build a large hotel in conjunction with M. Maloney, whose present site this property adjoins. Mr. Maloney held an option on the Fulton buildings but allowed it to expire two days ago and a new buyer stpped in at once. This was Max Friedman, vice president of the Star Enamel & Stamping Works, who proposes to improve the lot with a 10-story office building to cost $200,000. The site is 46x121 feet and is now occupied by two three-story brick buildings tenanted as offices. The building to be erected on the site will be a modern fire-proof structure and will have on the first floor a cafe fitted up to accommodate 200 guests.

BOUGHT AN ICE POND.

The John M. Bruce property in the Twenty-second ward has been sold for a price approximating $30,000. It comprises 3.7 acres lying between the Beechwood boulevard and Denniston avenue at the end of Linden avenue. The property has a frontage of 415 feet on the boulevard and a depth of 300 feet. An old ice pond, now drained, takes up most of the plot. Adjoining it are the holdings of Reed B. Coyle and John P. Ober. The reputed buyer is George Haller, who owns a large plot on the opposite side of the boulevard, which, it is said, he will grade off to fill the ice pond preparatory to putting the Bruce property on the market in lots.

The Aronson Realty Co. has sold for J. Walker Hay to C. H. Adelman the property at No. 329 Fifth avenue for $280,000. Hay bought the lot three months ago for $24,000. It measures 24x90 feet and has erected on it two three-story brick buildings.

The same brokers sold for C. H. Adelman to Jacob Little, No. 107 Wylie avenue near Washington street for $16,000. The lot is 22x100 feet with a three-story brick building thereon. They also sold to David Cohen the Patterson property at No. 1307 Wylie avenue, a modern business building on a lot 24x100 feet, for $10,000.

HILL SALE OF $42,000.

The Columbia Realty Co. has negotiated the sale of the W. B. Knolle property on the hill for $42,000. The lot has three frontages, 29 feet in Wylie avenue, 29 feet in Chatham street and 49 feet in Tunnel street, with an average depth of 90 feet. A store and dwelling occupy the Wylie avenue frontage and nine houses stand on the other end of the lot. The buyer is Cassel Goorin of the firm of S. Smit & Co.

The Fifth Avenue Realty Co. has closed the following sales: For M. Supovitz to John Farrel, three brick houses, lot 20x90 feet, at No. 1641 Fifth avenue, for $10,000; for C. H. Adelman to Mrs. Mary Cunningham, No. 262 Federal street, a brick house on lot 20x90 feet, for $9,500; for I. White to F. C. Redding, No. 7234 Race street, a brick house, lot 20x95 feet, for $6,100; for M. Little to S. Kaufmann, No. 2421 Fifth avenue, a brick house on lot 21x68 feet, for $10,000; for Henry E. Hess to E. Walkong, No. 7045 Monticello street, a brick house, lot 25x70 feet, for $3,600; for Henry Kruger to M. Bartley, a frame house on lot 24x94 feet, at No. 28 Grove street, for $2,900.

Stalker, Berger & Co. have sold to a syndicate of Pittsburghers a farm of 25 acres situated on the new tunnel line and adjoining the West Liberty plan No. 1 of the Beechwood Improvement Co., Limited, for about $2,000 an acre. The property will be plotted and put on the market.

RUINS ARE A CREDIT TO A CITY.

"Looks like the streets of Cairo, doesn't it," said a prominent business man the other day as he stood at the corner of Wood and Diamond streets, looking at the ruins made necessary by the widening of Diamond street. His opinion has been repeated in one form or another by dozens of Pittsburghers during the last two weeks. The wholesale razing of buildings all over the downtown section has opened the eyes of many of the property owners to the antequated state of many of the downtown streets. With a narrow business area, practically confined to four streets, there are within a stone's throw of any of these streets blocks after blocks of buildings that would disgrace a country town. Robert Wallace, fitting, moulding interiors, firetraps in every sense of the word, they have stood for years a constant menace to the city's growth and safety. The widening of Diamond street already has necessitated the removal of a few of these old shacks, and it is likely that many of the remainder will be rebuilt or remodeled to give the street the appearance of respectability.

Another large area of shanties has just been cleared at the corner of Sixth street and Duquesne way to make room for the Hyde & Behman theater. In First avenue near Cherry alley, where the site is being cleared for the warehouse of the Pittsburgh Supply Co., one of the filthiest plots in the city will be dug up. In other parts of the business district new buildings are responsible for the razing of these public nuisances.

S. M. Kennedy, of the Consolidated Real Estate Co., sold for Barbara R. Pelkinton of Chicago, to August Timm an improved property at the corner of West End avenue and Mary street for $2,400.

WATCH THE GAZETTE CLASSIFIED

WANTED.

Male Help.

WANTED—Steady young man to work in grocery store and drive wagon. W. Barlinger, 1916 Pennsylvania ave., Allegheny.

WANTED—Laborers, machinists, carpenters, blacksmiths, helpers, bricklayers, porters, 705 Middle st., Allegheny.

YOUNG MAN—Experienced in retouching mechanical photographs and prints; none but experienced need apply. Apply, stating minimum salary acceptable, to the Union Switch & Signal Co., Swissvale, Pa.

YOUNG men everywhere, copy letters, home evenings; $2.50 week. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Manager Dept. S 80, Box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG man to attend cigar stand. Apply corner Station and Frankstown ave., East End. Boy preferred.

Female Help.

COOK—Experienced white cook; must assist with general housework. Small family. Call evenings, 2055 Walnut st., East End.

FIFTY girls at the Chubby chewing gum factory. Apply at rear of Alvin theater.

GIRL—Good girl for general housework; wages $4 or $5 per week. Call at 700 College ave., East End, city.

LADIES everywhere, copy letters home evenings, return to us; new plan; send addressed envelope for full particulars. Guarantee Co., Room 90, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES—Work for us at home; light, artistic business; large profits, reach $25 weekly; send stamped and addressed envelope for particulars and samples. Goldentine Ticket Mfg. Co., 19 West 42d st., New York.

LAUNDRY girl wanted, experienced, for pressing new shirts. Bath Bros. Co., 951 Penn ave.

NURSE maid wanted for infant; references required. Address 5712 Margaretta, E. E.

SALESWOMEN—Shoe salswomen. Himmelrich, 314-316 Fifth ave.

WANTED—25 experienced waitresses. Apply New Crystal Maze, 913 Liberty ave., Monday or Tuesday.

WANTED—Girls for all kinds of positions, 705 Middle st., Allegheny.

WOMEN to work at home; $9 per week; materials sent; no canvassing; no FREE; steady work; plain sewing only. Send addressed envelopes for full particulars. DU PONT, Dept. S 80, Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG ladies everywhere, copy letters, home evenings $9.50 week. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Manager Dept. S 90, Box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

Male and Female Help.

STENOGRAPHERS—Rapid, accurate and experienced; state age, experience, references and salary expected. Address Box C 21, The Gazette.

Situations—Male.

CITY high school teacher, with considerable business experience, desires to communicate with a business man who could use his services during vacation or permanently. Address O 29, The Gazette.

Real Estate.

WANTED—We have a buyer for a house in Crafton, Ingram or Sheraden, not to exceed $5,000. Another for E. E. district, well located, not over $5,000. One at $3,500 to $4,500, convenient to East Liberty, Brushton or Wilkinsburg, R. R. station. One at $1,000 to $2,000, E. or S. Address, convenient to street cars. One Hill district, this side of Kirkpatrick st., not to exceed $5,500. Give location, full particulars and price when answering.

JAMES A. COOPER,
433 Fourth ave.
Bell phone 1500 Court.

IF YOU HAVE any property for sale or want to buy, call on me. We have fine things always on hand; buyers always ready.
COLUMBIA REALTY CO.,
1010 Fifth ave.

WANTED—A moderate- price home in East End to sell. I have customer waiting. C. H. Siedle, 414 Park Building.

LIST your property with me; I have buyers and traders waiting.
C. H. SIEDLE, 414 Park Building.

Partner.

MAN OF MEANS who has a few thousand dollars to invest in a valuable patent that will net a handsome income; this article is in use now by such manufacturers as Moorehead Bros., Singer, Nimick & Co., Armour & Co., Pittsburgh Coal Company, and Chicago Gas Company; also indorsed by many others; this is a good thing for a business man who has an idea of mechanical engineering; full particulars in my office.
COLUMBIA REALTY CO.,
1010 Fifth ave.

PARTNER—In established real estate business. Tr., 1440. This is an exceptional opportunity for a young man with means to buy a paying business and will bear investigation. Call or address WILSON REAL ESTATE AND RENTING CO., 3620 Penn ave.

PARTNER in the real estate and store broker business. This is a fine opportunity; can show monthly earnings of $300 a month. Experience not necessary. Price $1,500.
SEE HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 5th ave.

Business Opportunities.

WE HAVE several inquiries for drygoods store, cigar stores and confectionery store, and for office or light manufacturing business. Inquire of
BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth ave., Opp. P. O.

EXPERIENCED brickmaker wishes to lease fully equipped plant in vicinity of Pittsburgh. Address Brick A 35, The Gazette.

Financial.

HOTEL MAN to build a hotel at Axleton, the new town to be built just below Monongahela City. Liggett Poring and Axle Company will move their entire works there; 500 or 1,000 employes must have a place to board. A grand chance for someone.
BLACK & BAIRD, AGENTS,
419 Fourth ave. Opp. Postoffice.

Atlantic City Boarding.

A FEW refined adults can be accommodated in a beautifully located private residence, with or without cuisine a la Francaise. Address box 17, The Gazette bureau, Atlantic City.

Pupils.

MISS GLEIMS' school for girls, 806 South Negley ave., will open Monday, September 20. Applicants are now being classified. Mary Agnes Gleims, Principal.

Board.

WANTED—Boarding on farm for lady and 3 small children, not over 30 miles from city. Address V 29, The Gazette.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Inventors, patentees and mechanics, and everyone interested in patents and inventions, to send for our "Inventors' Guide." This 80-page book sent free, contains full information about patents. How to Obtain a Patent. What to Invent for Profit and How to Sell a Patent. This elegantly printed book sent free to any address.
O'MEARA & BROCK, Patent Attorneys,
620 11th st. N. W., Washington, D. C.

SECOND-HAND horizontal gasoline tank, capacity 6,000 to 8,000 gallons. Address A., Expost, Pa.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT.
UNION REALTY CO.

BLACK ST., EAST END.

Near Negley ave., two-story brick of 12 rooms; hall, vestibule, 2 baths, 2 water closets, range, front and rear porches. Lot 30x120. Rent, $1,000 per year.

JULIET ST.

Near Frazier st., two-story and attic brick dwelling. Rent, $30 per month. Possession at once.

WILLOW ST.

Six rooms. Rent, $18 per month. Possession at once.

ALLEGHENY.

Brick, 6 rooms; gas, water, bath, all conveniences. Rent, $30. Possession at once.

PERRYSVILLE AVE.

Beautiful home of 12 rooms, frame house; 2½ acres of beautiful grounds, trees, shrubs, grape vines, flowers. Rent only $75 per month.

FLATS.

FIFTH AVE.

Second floor, 5 rooms and bath. Rent, $30 per month.

FRAZIER ST., OAKLAND.

Four rooms and bath, second floor. Rent, $17 per month.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

CHARLES ST., KNOXVILLE.

Two-story brick, 6 rooms, bath, vestibule, range, laundry, hot and cold water. Rent, $45. Possession at once.

CONNEAUT LAKE.

Two new furnished cottages; all lake rights; beautiful location; boat house, every luxury. Rent, $300 for the season.

UNION REALTY CO.,
Westinghouse Bldg.

FOR RENT.

$16—Swissvale—TWO BRICK HOUSES, 4 rooms each; gas, water, gas range.
Send for printed list.
CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.,
308 Fourth Ave.

George C. Norris, agt., Bank bldg., Swissvale.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE.

No. 1 Sheridan ave., Bellevue, 10-room residence-hall house, all modern improvements; rent $40 per mo.; immediate possession.
A. J. LENNOX,
912 Farmers Bank Building.

FOR RENT.

$35—Braddock ave., Swissvale, Pa., near station; stone front, 10 rooms, all conveniences. Send for printed list.
CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.,
308 Fourth Ave.

FOR RENT.

$27—2412 Center ave.—A store and 5 dwelling rooms; inside w. c., etc.
Send for printed list.
CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.,
308 Fourth Ave.

344 SECOND AVE., near Tenth st. bridge; brick, of 9 rooms, etc.; bath, gas, etc. Rent $25.
Send for printed list.
CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.,
308 Fourth Ave.

FOR RENT—Six rooms, bath, range, etc., 2723 Webster ave.; rent $20 per month. J. C. Gort, 420 Fifth ave.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR RENT—
801 St. Clair st., new apartments of three rooms and bath. Rent, $16 and $20.
Margaret st., corner of Wolf alley, brick house of 6 rooms. Rent $20.
420 Grove st., McKees Rocks, new frame house of 6 rooms, bath, gas, etc. Rent $25.
Sandusky st., near Ohio, 2d. of 4 rooms, all modern. Rent $30.
Sandusky st., near Ohio, flat of 4 room, on second floor; all modern. Rent $20.
Furnished houses in Bellevue, Avalon and Sewickley. Call or write.
A. B. HAY, JR.,
101 W. Ohio st., Allegheny, Pa.

Apartments.

FOR RENT—861 St. Clair st.; new flat of 5 rooms each; bath, gases, etc.; possession June 15; rent $18 and $20 per mo.
A. B. HAY, JR.,
101 West Ohio st., Allegheny.

Apartment, two to seven rooms, in suite, all modern conveniences, well furnished; rent moderate. Including hot water and electric service. Lincoln Building, Atlantic and Pennsylvania avenues.

Furnished Houses.

FOR RENT,
Lasting from June 15th
We can rent a nicely furnished East End home, complete in every opportunity, for less than property would rent for without furnishings.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Westinghouse Bldg.

Summer Residences.

FOR RENT—Near Watch hill. Will rent for the summer, furnished, private residence, 10 rooms, bath room, lavatory, hot and cold water, modern plumbing. Large grounds, nearly surrounded by water. Private dock, stable for 4 horses, coach house; splendid drinking water. House well furnished. An ideal place for the summer. Address B 29, The Gazette.

Flats.

FOR RENT—From June 1 to October 1, furnished flat; 5 rooms, reception hall and bath; hot and cold water, electric lights, and gas. Apply to janitor, Oakland flats, Forbes and Halket sts.

Offices.

Good well lighted office, divided with glass partition, Chronicle Telegraph Building, 347-349 Fifth Ave.

FOR RENT.

$100—426 Fourth ave., two rooms, first floor front.
CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.,
308 Fourth Ave.

310 FIFTH AVE., 2 connecting offices, 24 foot, 100 ft. frontage on the avenue.
CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.,
308 Fourth Ave.

GOOD partitioned office, Chronicle Telegraph building, 347-349 Fifth ave. Convenient to elevator.

Business Properties.

FOR RENT—BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Store room, cellar, five dwelling rooms and bathroom; No. 2224 Forbes st., long lease if desired.
CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.,
308 Fourth Ave.

Desk Rooms.

DESK ROOM in large, well-lighted office; both phones; desk furnished free; $8 per month. Office Renting Company, 711 Penn ave.

Storerooms.

TO LET—Storeroom and dwelling, 5630 Penn ave. The Beechwood Improvement Co. Limited, bldg., Pittsburgh.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

For Rent.

TO LET—Second story front room; well furnished; above bath. 130 Carroll st., between Arch and Feders, Allegheny.

SELECT BOARD—Pleasant room, excellent table; best-class East End neighborhood. 423 Butler st., 3d floor.

FURNISHED room, with bath; near East Pittsburgh car line; board also second floor. 501 Trenton ave., Wilkinsburg.

ROOMS—A few choice furnished rooms.
ROOM RENTAL AGENCY, 442 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, 1025 Irwin ave., Allegheny. All conveniences, bath gases.

FOR RENT—Furnished room for one or two gentlemen, 612 Smithfield st.

SECOND-STORY front room, all conveniences, 253 S. Highland ave.

SECOND-STORY front room, all conveniences, 251 S. Highland ave.

Wanted.

FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms. No charge unless rented. Great demand.
ROOM RENTAL AGENCY, 442 Fourth ave.

FAMILY of two desires charge of furnished house for summer; select. Address R 47, The Gazette.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

For Rent.

FOR RENT—A few choice unfurnished rooms.
ROOM RENTAL AGENCY, 442 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

$6,800—Locust street, Brick dwelling containing of 8 rooms and store; tile bath, hard, front and rear porches, papered, hot water heat. Lot 20x62 feet.

$5,000—Bluff street. Three-story brick dwelling; side hall, bay window, slate mantels, two bath rooms, papered, parquet, laundry, instantaneous water heater, range, gas chandeliers, tile roof. Lot 24x104.

$10,000—Miller street. Two brick dwelling containing of seven rooms and bath on each floor; mantels, vestibule front and rear porches, laundry, instantaneous water heater, range, laundry connected, slate roof.

$4,500—Dinwiddie street. Three-story dwelling of six rooms; side hall, doors, stairways, mantels, papered, hardwood, slate mantels, tin roof, vestibule, front and rear porches. Lot 20x80.

HILL DISTRICT.

$8,500—Marion street. Three-story brick dwelling of 9 rooms; side hall doors, stairways, mantels, papered, hardwood, slate room, papered, laundry, gas chandeliers, slate and tin roof. Lot 21x102 feet.

$6,250—Locust street. Brick dwelling of 8 rooms; side hall, doors and mantels in hardwood; china closets, papered, laundry, range, flues and tin roof. Lot 21x115 feet to an alley.

$9,000—Chatham street. Brick dwelling of 7 rooms and attic; side hall; stairways finished in hardwood; mantels, gas chandeliers, papered mentally; chandeliers for gas; slate roof. Lot 20x90 to an alley.

BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth ave.
Opp. Postoffice.

CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.,
308 Fourth Ave.
The Safe.

$8,200—Lloyd st., East End. Reduced from $8,500; new 10-room reception hall house; hall, parlor, library, dining room, sunparlor, alike and both, and one frame; lot 30x112.

$26,000—For sale—Seven brick houses in the East End; 6 rooms and bath each; rent $132 per month; these rents could be increased to $175 per month.

$3,200—Center st., Avalon—Frame dwelling of 6 rooms, attic, bath, gas, stationary washstand, vestibule, hall, laundry, instantaneous water heater, both gases, porches; lot 25x130; sewered, terms about $600 to $800 cash.

CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.,
308 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE.

Small Cash Payments—Balance Like Rent.
$ Acres, Acres, Acres, Acres
$ 900—Rubicon st., 2-room frame
$1,100—Millvale ave., Corner lot, 2 rooms
$1,400—Avon st., 5-room frame
$2,000—Rubicon st., 6-room frame
$4,500—Fairmont st., Bath, 8-room brick
$4,500—Bogart st., Store, 6-room frame
$7,000—Millvale ave., Bath, 8-room brick
$7,000—Penn ave., Store and dwelling, brick

BARNEY E. HOLMAN,
421 Wood st. 223 Pacific ave.

AT CONNEAUT LAKE.

Two newly furnished cottages; modern conveniences, with bathing, fishing, etc.; 18-foot launch and boat house; 6 rowboats; $45.00.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Westinghouse Bldg.

FOR SALE—BOATING.

Bargain—Steam launch, 40 feet, 2 cylinders; on two strings; electricity, gas; large punch around the house; slate roof; all modern; direct piping; $6,000; good terms.
MACPHERSON,
417 Fourth ave., second floor.

LOW-PRICED HOMES! EASY TERMS!!
New frame houses, 5 rooms and porch; both gases; water, sewered; only 20 minutes from P. O. Price, $2,250.
ROYAL REALTY CO.,
605 Times Bldg.

24 LOTS.

Seven brick houses, bath, range; both gases; for $5,800, in Homewood; this is a bargain, must be sold.
COLUMBIA REALTY CO.,
1010 Fifth ave.

HOME SEEKERS.

FOR SALE—A desirable list of properties in East End; improved and unimproved; large and small; easy terms; call or send for a list.
C. H. SIEDLE, 414 Park building.

FOR SALE—Black st., four Negley; two new brick houses; 12 rooms; homewood finish; all modern; price $14,000; small cash payment, balance rent.
O'DONNELL & JENNY, 6225 Penn ave.

MODERN 6-room house; all conveniences; 5 minutes to Westinghouse works. Turtle Creek; bargain; easy terms. Address P. 1018 West st., Wilkinsburg.

FOR SALE—10-room brick house, near Maryland ave., East End; all modern improvements. Price $9,000. Thomas real estate, 100 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—$2,500; 12½ feet front, two streets, sewered, in 17th ward, between Penn and Butler sts.; a snap.
O. BRIEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—New frame dwelling, 8 rooms, porch and cellar. 78 Sherman ave., Oakdale. Only $3,000. Bargain.
J. C. REED, 211 Wood st.

CORAOPOLIS residence, 15 minutes from Pittsburgh on steam cars, or use trolley cars. Half acre of ground.
CORAOPOLIS REALTY CO., Coraopolis, Pa.

MODERN 10-room, half brick house; all conveniences; corner lot; clean. Call 508 Penn st., Wilkinsburg.

OAKMONT—Real estate, improved or unimproved. La Rue Thew, phone 75-1, Oakmont.

East End Residences.

A FEW GOOD CHANCES.

$7,500—Attractive new dwelling in Bellefield vicinity; 10 rooms, reception hall; all modern improvements; lot, 60x150.

$6,500—Similar house, Highland district, near Stanton ave.; easy walk from Highland park; lot 30x150.

$22,000—In choicest section of Squirrel Hill; elegant colonial dwelling; 12 rooms, 3 bath rooms; ILLUSTRATION OF THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

$6,000—Vacant, corner of Stanton ave., west of Highland; 60x128.

$10,000—In Bellefield vicinity; very desirable corner lot for moderate-priced apartment house; location perfect.
PITTSBURGH TRUST CO.,
Penn and Center ave.,
E. End city.

EAST END home of 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, hardwood first floor throughout; hall house; possession to suit purchaser; owner leaving city; price $10,250.
THE GORDON SMITH COMPANY,
435 Fourth Avenue.

MODERN DWELLING within one square of Aronson and Negley ave.; 8 rooms and reception hall; bath, pantry, laundry, automatic water heater, furnace, porches; lot 30x100, corner on alley; only $7,500. Easy walk to electric cars, Highland park, shopping, schools and stores, within convenient distance.
KOSALL & HAMM,
78 Fidelity Bldg., 341 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Negley ave. Fine house of 12 rooms; every modern convenience; hardwood finish; 50.3x121 feet; price will interest you.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Westinghouse Building.

REDUCED FROM $5,000 TO $4,200.
FRANKSTOWN AVE.—Two frame houses of 7 rooms each; side yards; lot 30x100 feet. Here's a snap. They must be sold. Terms: $500 cash, balance to suit. Don't fail to investigate.
E. A. HESS & CO.,
405 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—New frame house, nine rooms, bath, cabinet mantels, china closet, sliding doors and located within 1505 minutes walk from Lincoln ave. car line; for $3,000; price $1,500; terms $500 cash, balance $25 and up per month.
THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
239 Fourth Ave.

AVALON—New frame dwelling, 8 rooms, porch and cellar. 78 Sherman ave., Oakdale. Only $3,000. Bargain.
J. C. REED, 211 Wood st.

CORAOPOLIS residence, 15 minutes from Pittsburgh on steam cars, or use trolley cars. Half acre of ground.
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THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
239 Fourth Ave.

BAUM GROVE.
Center Hall Home.
Colonial home, 10 rooms, bath, etc.; hardwood and all conveniences; lot 75x114 ft.; an alley; price $5,500.
A. E. BYERS & CO.,
426 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE—Overlook st., near Madison ave., Ninth ward; new house, 10 rooms, hardwood floors, tile bath, open plumbing; front and rear porches; lot 32x100; price $6,500; terms $1,000 cash, balance like rent. See owner, 411 Fifth st.

FOR SALE.

Avalon—New house, 10 rooms, bath, pantry, laundry; hardwood mantels; combination chandeliers; lot 40x150 feet, only one square from cars; only $5,500.
E. B. PARKER,
117 West Ohio st.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR SALE—Five good brick houses on Hazelwood ave., 7 rooms, gas, bath, water, laundry, cemented cellar, and all modern improvements. Lot 21x100; paved st. Price $5,200—$500 down, balance to suit purchaser. Possession at once.
STEINBURG REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
Room 8, 425 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Emsworth, 7½—Cozy frame house, hall, cellar, front and rear stairs, two porches, gas, good well water, house in excellent repair, level lot 25x150 feet to alley, 200 feet from school, 918 minutes walk to station. For quick sale will take $2,650.
SEE THOMPSON-COWINCKEL CO.,
435 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—No. 39 Sprague ave., Bellevue; new brick house of 10 rooms and reception hall, bath, open plumbing, chandeliers, gas fixtures, laundry, cemented cellar, water heater, finest location in Bellevue; price for a few days only $11,000.
A. J. LENNOX,
912 Farmers Bank Building,
Pittsburgh.

ATTENTION, BUSINESS MEN!
Buy a residence in Cornopolis, one of the prettiest suburban residence towns in the beautiful Ohio valley; free from smoke and impure air; trains for business men run a mile a minute. Investigate before buying elsewhere. Send for list or 'phone 28-D, Coraopolis.
CORAOPOLIS REALTY CO., Coraopolis, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Two frame houses of 5 rooms each, with bath, hardwood mantels, front porch, etc.; situate on Griffith st., near Lolls st., 32d ward; price $2,200 each; terms easy. Inquire of
UNION BUILDING CO.,
828 Park Bldg.

FOURTH ST. ASPINWALL.

$3,700—Two-story solid brick house, 7 rooms, bath, laundry, cemented cellar, range in kitchen; everything complete. Lot 25x100 to alley. Terms, easy.
GAULT & GIFFIN,
316 Fourth ave.

A BARGAIN in Wilkinsburg property. Two good eight-room houses, almost new. Modern in every way. Street paved and sewered. Good location. Price $3,200. Biggest bargain in Wilkinsburg.
JOHN RODGER,
404 Keystone Bldg.

WILKINSBURG.

Modern 6-room high-grade brick house, well built and complete in every respect; good neighborhood, one block from East Pittsburgh trolley; 5 minutes walk to Edgewood station; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. See owner, 411 Fifth st.

FOR SALE.

Avalon—New house, 10 rooms, bath, pantry, laundry; hardwood mantels; combination chandeliers; lot 40x150 feet, only one square from cars; only $5,500.
E. B. PARKER,
117 West Ohio st.

FOR SALE.

East End Residences.

ELLSWORTH AVENUE RESIDENCE.
East End residence modern, 12 rooms, reception hall, front and rear porches, lot 60x140; most exclusive location; for sale at a reasonable immediate possession.
ROYAL REALTY CO., 605 Times Bldg.

FOR SALE—$25,000.
All stone, new modern colonial house; 12 rooms, 3 baths; first floor all hardwood; large lot; best location and restricted.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—Must have some ready cash, and will surrender a new 10-room reception hall brick house, on paved street in East End, for $5,500; owner can call through at $1 per week payments. Thomas Co., 100 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—$4,600 worth $5,500; Main st., Edgewood; new 7-room, tile bath, brick house; 7 rooms, attic, hall, gases, sliding doors, stationary washtubs, laundry, porches; lot 20x120 feet.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—$2,250—Lincoln ave., E. E.; new frame house; four rooms and hall bedroom; bath, gas, open plumbing, laundry, porches, hall, slate roof; lot 25x140 feet.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR SALE—
North ave., large brick residence of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, first and second floors finished in hardwood. Property must be sold by April 1, 1904, but will sell to a quick purchaser for $27,000.

FOR SALE—
Property site in Allegheny, for a middle class apartment house. Lot 47x100 feet, fronting on three streets, named by three car lines, 5 minutes' walk to City Hall and market. Price for a few days, $12,000.
A. B. HAY, JR.,
101 W. Ohio st., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—Very desirable Allegheny residence, with large lot and building; house corner of Western and Fulton sts., Allegheny; price will be made an inducement in order to effect a sale away to the owner's removal from the city.
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE AND TRUST CO.,
227-229 Fourth ave.

BARGAINS—ALLEGHENY.
1240 Pyma, ave., brick, 5 rooms, ... $2,400
1102 Sherman st.—Two brick, first class $3,000
1102 Woodland st.—Two brick, first class $3,000
1240 Bungo st.—Three frames, 21 rooms $7,500
1218 Lilbourn st.—4 frames, 12 rooms $4,000
50 LOTS, Morning Side, at $250 to $300 each.
Safe Deposit and Trust Co.,
Corner Wood and Fourth.

FOR SALE.
House, 5 rooms, porch, lot 40 by nearly 200 feet, strawberry and fruit, in Allegheny, 10 minutes from market house

COLUMNS AND THEIR RETURNS. THEY NEVER FAIL YOU

FOR SALE.

Farms.

125 ACRES—CLEAR.

For Sale—Only 15 minutes from Glenfield station, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., 16 miles from city; nothing finer on the Fort Wayne road; buildings all in fine condition; adjoining property held at $1,000 an acre; all we ask is just one-half of a thousand an acre; will consider exchange for rented city property.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Westinghouse Building.

JUST A HINT.

Ginseng pays over $5,000 an acre on suitable soil, and is not difficult to raise. I have land which analysis shows is specially adapted to ginseng culture; convenient to Philadelphia, New York and Atlantic City; level, fertile, high and dry and free from rocks; near stations, stores, schools, churches, factories, etc.; pure water; ideal climate, good roads. Ten acres for only $150, payable $6.50 monthly. To the wise a hint is sufficient. Call or send at once for free illustrated booklet, No. G., 329.
WALTER BECKER, 444 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful farms in Virginia: 16 miles east of the Blue Ridge mountains and 68 miles west of Washington. Two hundred and thirty acres, with comparatively new house of 10 rooms, two bath rooms and every modern convenience. Handsome new barns and outbuildings of every kind. All kinds of fruit trees, etc. Within 100 yards of the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Southern railroads. Thomas M. Marshall, Jr., No. 604 Park building, Pittsburgh.

FARM AND COAL.

160 acres, Beaver Co., less than 1 mile from the Ohio river and R. R.; 100 acres of cleared and 60 acres of wood land; 4-ft. vein of drift coal opened; choice fruit of different kinds; 5-room house, good barn, etc.; a good bargain. Price $50 an acre, $4,000.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE—160 acres, 2½ miles Conneaut Lake, 9 rooms, pressed brick house. This is one of the finest places in Crawford county; a very productive soil; all now in meadow and pasture; large orchard, never failing springs, churches and school in sight. Price $5,000. Easy.
JAS. MURTHA CO.,
Room 2, 339 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE.
FARM AND COAL MINE.

Farm of 70 acres, fine producing land; underlaid with coal; drift self-draining; mine open and doing large custom business; will be sold for $4,500 to quick buyer; one-half cash, balance to suit you.
ROYAL REALTY CO.,
605 Times Building.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE BUTLER CO. FARM.

Farm of 81 acres, only 25 miles from city, 3 miles from good town, underlaid with coal; some timber; considered oil territory; good land; good buildings, splendid fruit; price reduced to $4,500; investigate.
ROYAL REALTY CO., 605 Times Bldg.

FARM.

11 acres, ¾ mile from P. & W. R. R.; 25 miles from city; good land, water and fruit; 5-room frame house, stable, etc.; on public road; price $1,500.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE

275 acres, a good fruit and stock farm, 1,500 to 2,000 cord of wood, besides timber. This is a special bargain. Price $2,500, $1,500 cash, balance 5 years; two sets of buildings. J. R. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

$1 CASH AND $5 MONTHLY buys South Missouri farm near railroad town; splendid fruit and poultry market; genuine bargain; stamp. Robert Boram, Montaer, Missouri.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO FARMS.
Selected carefully; price right; list free.
ROYAL REALTY CO., 605 Times Building.

FARM bargains, easy term; send for new list. J. C. DIGHT & CO., 420 Farmers Bank bldg.

Oil Lands.

OIL LAND.

FOR SALE—An interest in 1,880 acres of oil land situate in Monroe county, Ohio; this county is now producing the largest amount of Pennsylvania oil in the country; we have a few undivided interests for sale to persons who want to make big money on a small investment; we have the maps and leases to show; no agents.
OIL, Lock Box 1329, City.

Coal and Timber Lands.

MERCER COUNTY COAL MINE AND FARM.

Desirable farm and good paying business; only one mile from railroad; fine residence and nice lying farm; splendid locality. Send for our list and full particulars.
ROYAL REALTY CO., 605 Times Building.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Lots in booming town of Butler, Pa.; these lots are perfectly level and located about two minutes' walk from the court house; gas, water and sewers on all the property; no hills to climb or street car fare to pay; purchase a lot at once and you will make money.
THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

On Perrysville ave., near university, two 8-room houses; all modern; lots each 30x110 feet; rented for $35 per month each; price $5,700 each, or will exchange for one large house in East End or good vacant.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
301 Fourth ave.

104 ACRES—On P. R. & L. E., 60 miles from Pittsburgh, near station, underlaid with coal, limestone; 30 acres timber; will exchange for city property. $8,500—$2,000 mortgage.
O. C. HURST,
Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city property, a fine farm of 14 acres of level land, 4 room house and all necessary outbuildings; no reasonable offer refused. Frank Stifler, 510 Second st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—225 feet choice Squirrel Hill frontage, near car line; almost level; price $45; want East End residence. Elderkin-Stanton Co., 432 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Properties of all descriptions; call and see what I can do for you. C. H. Sledig, 414 Park building.

Business Opportunities.

MEAT MARKET—In good neighborhood; sales $150 per week; rent $16 per month; stock and fixtures will invoice about $400; must be sold at once on account of sickness.
THOMPSON, FREEMAN & CO., 347 5th ave.
Room 404 Chronicle Telegraph Bldg.

BEGIN BUSINESS for yourself; stop working for others; we start you in profitable mail-order business at your home; pleasant work; immense profits; unlimited possibilities. Full information for stamp. FRANKLIN-HOWARD CO., Denver, Col.

GROCERY, BUTTER AND EGG BUSINESS—Now doing a business of $450 a week; fine location and good lease; a business man can clear $2,000 a year here. Price $1,300 or invoice.
HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 5th ave.

BUTTER AND EGG STORE—In good location for business, fine fixtures, sales $200 per week, 3 living rooms; rent $35 per month; cheap at $1,600.
THOMPSON, FREEMAN & CO., 347 5th ave.
Room 404 Chronicle Telegraph Bldg.

$4,000 will buy livery business in best town in country, 14 head horses, 4 runabouts, 4 buggies, 2 surreys, 8 wagons, 3 harriages, 13 sets harness; doing a splendid business.
BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth ave., Opp. P. O.

GOOD STAND for nice, clean butcher shop; lease and fixtures for sale cheap; rent $18.00 month; must be sold quick.
COLUMBIA REALTY CO.,
1010 Fifth ave.

ROOMING HOUSE—In East End; good location; 12 rooms, all furnished and filled with roomers; rent $40 month; price $700.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS of all kinds bought and sold; partners secured for established business, etc.; all transactions strictly confidential.
KIRK & VOGEL, 1105 Arrott Building.

FURNISHED HOTEL in Pennsylvania city of 15,000; three-story brick, 50 rooms; has license and good trade; terms easy. Inquire E. W. McArthur, Meadville, Pa.

HOTEL—Saloon and first-class restaurant—In the heart of the down-town district; strictly a first-class business.
HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 5th ave.

MEAT AND GROCERY BUSINESS—In nearby town; doing business $50 day; rent $15 month; price $750.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

GROCERY—In city; can be bought at bargain; rent $30 month, including 6 living rooms; $450.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

100 SHARES industrial stock, good dividends. For particulars, address Pan-Lumber Manufacturing Co., Colville, [illegible]

SALE—Office business; netted the present $4,000 for past year; will sell for $3,000; to illness. Address G 21, The Gazette.

GERY—in nearby town, doing business week; rent $45 month; price $2,500.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

SALE—Grocery, good trade, low rent; going west and will sacrifice. Call 10 ... Allegheny

ESS CHANCES—Before buying, call or

ESTEP & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

want to buy or sell any kind of business? CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

and sell stores; consult us.
ESS EXCHANGE, 142 FOURTH AVE.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 FIFTH AVE.

OPPORTUNITIES IN BUSINESS.

BUY—SELL—TRADE.

CLOTHING and Gents' Furnishing Goods Store, with Merchant Tailoring Dept.—The only store and best location in a thriving and live town, 400 miles from the city; est. 18 years and growing all the time; clearing $2,400 yearly. Owner is retiring and will sell at invoice, about $4,000

BUTCHER SHOP—On the best part of Penn ave.; very large room and low rent; fine equipment; would cost $800; doing $300 weekly. Ask nothing for trade; will sell this week for..$800

RESTAURANT—Excellent city location; finely equipped; clean as a pin; seating capacity 35; two ranges, cash register; room 50 ft. long and two dwelling rooms; rent only $33. Owner going west, will take.....$600

ROOMING AND BOARDING HOUSE — In Easy Liberty; well furnished; always filled and paying $450

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY — Fine large store room on prominent thoroughfare; two dwelling rooms; rent $15; stock clean and new. A quick buyer will get for.....$175

GROCERY STORES—Our list is too long for publication. If you are seeking a grocery, it will pay you to see us. We have two exceptional bargains that will go this week.

All transactions strictly confidential.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO.,
Room 2, Schmidt Bldg., 339 Fifth ave.

FIRE PROOFING PLANT FOR SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY

Fire Proofing Plant and 50 acres of clay land, situated at Newsburyport, Mass. on the line of the Boston & Maine R. R., within 60 miles of Boston. Can be bought by assuming a $50,000 mortgage and paying only $110,000 in cash. An expenditure of $100,000 on improvements will make this a modern works with a reasonable capacity. Owing to its location, is well adapted for supplying the Boston and New England markets with fire proofing materials. This property was purchased by present owner at a forced sale, therefore he can afford to dispose of it at the above named liberal price. For further information address,

WALTER B. GRANT,
No. 15 Temple Court, Boston, Mass.

GENERAL STORE.

23 miles from city, good room, low rent, clean stock, sales $1,200 a month; owner owing to ill health has gone to Colorado. Investigate, $1,700.

HARDWARE STORE.

Good location, in a good town, 25 miles from the city. Invoice $3,500.

RACKET STORE.

On main street of one of Pittsburgh's best suburban towns, fine room, low rent; will exchange for good improved property.

CIGAR STORE.

Good location, Allegheny, clearing $150 month. Rent for 4 living rooms and store room free. Price $850.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

NO MATTER where you are located, we can sell your business. We have better facilities for doing so than any other broker in the U. S. We can sell it with reasonable promptness. Our methods are not imaginary, but decidedly effective, modern and original. We also enlist capital and secure partners (silent or active) for sound business enterprises. Our long experience has taught us the "only way" to find the man you are looking for. Bondhus & Company, 97 Nassau st., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE.
ENTIRE LAUNDRY OUTFIT,

Including HORSES AND WAGONS. Selling on account of moving.

Address 5901 PENN AVE.

A TRIED AND PROVEN
GREAT MONEY-MAKING ENTERPRISE.

For 30 years C. E. Rand has promptly fulfilled all contracts, and stands ready to do so for 30 years more. The C. E. Rand Company, co-operative owners of race horses and general turf enterprises, have never paid less than 3 per cent per week to all investors. Dividends are remitted on Wednesday of each week. All investments subject to withdrawal, with interest to date upon demand. Write for particulars.
THE C. E. RAND COMPANY, 52 Broadway, New York City.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.

Located downtown; sales last year $80,000, net profits $8,000; business established 6 years ago by present owners; sales increasing yearly; one of the partners wishes to go to Europe and offers his 2-3 interest for sale; price $5,666; this amount is represented by assets, no bonus or good will being asked; business open for investigation.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D.,
428 Fourth ave., third door above P. O. s

MEAT AND BUTTER AND EGG STORE.

An exceptionally good opportunity in this line; fixtures and equipment first-class; receipts average $800 week, mostly cash; rent only $50 month; owner of this business compelled to leave the city and will sell by invoicing the stock and fixtures, asking nothing for good will; about $1,600 required.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D.,
428 Fourth ave., third door above P. O.

HOTEL.

Located near the depot in Ohio city of 40,000 people; real estate consisting of lot 83x100 and building containing 12 rooms and bar, together with bar and fixtures and complete furnishment of house, stock on hand, etc.; bar doing a flourishing business; price $6,000 for everything.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D.,
428 Fourth ave., third door above P. O.

GROCERY.

One of the best paying stores, considering its size, in the whole East End district; receipts average from $2,000 to $2,500 per month; no soliciting; rent $16 per month; stock and store is operated by two people; price $1,800; stock and fixtures will invoice almost this amount.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D.,
428 Fourth ave., third door above P. O.

A FINE INVESTMENT.

HOTEL AND BAR—In growing Pennsylvania town, 65 miles from city; three-story frame building, 35 rooms; business established 20 years; clearing over $5,000 per year; price $16,000; one half cash, or will exchange for Pittsburgh real estate; investigate this.
THOMPSON, FREEMAN & CO., 347 5th ave.
Room 404 Chronicle Telegraph Bldg.

HOTEL.

Located in Braddock; sale includes bar fixtures, furniture in the rooms, stock on hand, glass, etc.; receipts average $35 per day; rent for 26-room house $100 per month; receipts could be doubled by the right party in a short time; price only $3,000.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D.,
428 Fourth ave., third door above P. O.

RESTAURANT, CONFECTIONERY AND CIGARS—In live railroad town near city; business established nine years; sales average $300 per week; fine stock and fixtures, invoicing more than price asked; reasonable rent; good lease; price $1,200; terms $1,000 cash, balance on time.
THOMPSON, FREEMAN & CO., 347 5th ave.
Room 404 Chronicle Telegraph Bldg.

FOR SALE—Plant, suitable for light manufacturing or storage warehouse, lot 60 ft. by 105; convenient to railroads; depot and bridges. Four-story brick warehouse covering entire lot. Boiler, engine and elevator in building. Price low and terms easy. Call at once.

EDWARD G. LANG,
W. Diamond st., Allegheny, Pa.

INVESTORS—At 5 cents per share, promotion price, we offer for short time only a golden opportunity to subscribe for shares in mining company now being organized, and owning valuable property in rich district; $30 buys 1,000 shares; $5 per month for six months buys 1,000 shares. For full particulars address M. Bender Rice, Canton, O.

HOTEL—In Steubenville, O., first-class location; good property; large bar, saloon, 9 well furnished rooms; nice stock on hand; first-class fixtures, and doing a business of $4& a day at bar. This is an excellent opening. Price $2,800. Will give terms.
HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 5th ave.

GROCERY STORE—Doing an excellent business of $350 to $400 a week; fine storeroom and living rooms, on Main st.; owner wishes to retire and will accept $1,500 cash. Must change hands soon; will invoice stock, fixtures, horses and wagons complete, about $2,800.
HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

BOARDING AND ROOMING HOUSE.

Located in East End, consists of the entire furniture of a 10-room house; established business, clearing $100 per month; rent $40 per month; price only $400.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D.,
428 Fourth ave., third door above P. O.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGARS—A No. 1 business; nice location and swelling rooms; doing a business of $100 a week; price $375; we also have a nice place on a prominent street that has to be sold on account of sickness, for $250; cheap rent.
HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 5th ave.

$800—Confectioners store doing a splendid business and in a good location. Grocery store in best residence section of Allegheny; sales amount to $300 per week. Can be bought very cheap. See
BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth ave. Opp. P. O.

FOR SALE.

Investments.

INVESTMENTS.

THE BISBEE ARIZONA GOLD
AND
COPPER MINING COMPANY,

PROPERTY LOCATED AT BISBEE,
COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA.

INCORPORATED
UNDER LAWS OF THE TERRITORY
OF ARIZONA.

CAPITAL STOCK,
$1,000,000.

1,000,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE,
ONE DOLLAR EACH.
$1.00 EACH.

STOCK FULLY PAID
AND FOREVER
NON-ASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS:
JUDGE C. T. CLARK,
VICE PRESIDENT
AND GENERAL MANAGER,
BISBEE, ARIZONA.

DIRECTORS:
M. D. SCRIBNER,
JACOB SCHMID,
FRANK A. BOPP,
DR. C. L. CAVEN,
CAPT. GEO. B. WILCOX,
JUDGE C. T. CLARK.

INVESTORS BROKERAGE COMPANY,
FISCAL AGENTS.

OFFICES:
807-808 KEYSTONE BUILDING,
320 FOURTH AVE.,
PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.
One Point Margin—"Off the Board."
KEYSTONE TRADERS CO.
314 Fourth ave.

INVESTMENTS.

FOR SALE—A dividend paying property, will sell cheap to quick buyer.
A. J. LENNOX,
912 Farmers Bank Building.

Horses and Vehicles.

SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.,
116-118-120 Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

Important:
Our stock of Pleasure Vehicles are unsurpassed.
Cutunder Runabouts.
Cushion Tire Runabouts.
Fancy Park Runabouts.
Open Park Traps.
New Styled Stanhopes.
Pony Vehicles.
Depot Wagons.
And others too numerous to mention.
We Invite Your Inspection.
Delivery Wagons and Harness.
Have you a good wagon? Our wagons are all "made to order." If you have an old one we will exchange with you.

Prices and Terms.

We will not be undersold; we are always the lowest. If you cannot pay all cash we can arrange it with you.
SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.,
116-118-120 Seventh st., Pittsburgh.
Or 917 and 919 Penn ave.

FASHION AND DANDY.

Full Brother and Sister.
TRIAL SINGLE, 2:15.

Bright Bays.
BY GLEN ATHOL.
Sire of More Than Twenty
WITH MARKS OF 2:15 OR BETTER.

Both 15¾ Hands High; Very Fast.
PERFECTLY BROKE IN EVERYTHING.
If you are looking for
A HIGH-CLASS TEAM
Don't Fail to See This Team.
At SHANAHAN TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.'S Stables, Magee st., near Fifth ave.
Bond & Rocco,
Jeffersonville, Ohio.
COME AND TAKE A RIDE
BEHIND A ROAD TEAM
THAT IS TAKEN BY
AUTOMOBILE TO BEAT.

TWO carloads draft, general purpose and driving horses, weighing from 1,100 to 1,700 each, consisting of matched pairs and single horses of all descriptions; must be sold at once, and will be on sale Monday, June 1. Allegheny Horse Exchange, 516 and 518 First st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—A fine platform cut under, 4-seated trap; good as new; cost $600; will take $200, as owner has no use for it; can be seen at Thubron's Stable, Montgomery ave. and Federal st., Allegheny.

PAIR MULES, 5 years old, weighing 2,600, sound and extra good workers. Allegheny Horse Exchange, 516 and 518 First st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—For want of use, Beverly style runabout, yellow gear with extra small seat. Telephone C. M. Travis, appointment, 1060 Grant.

FOR SALE—Very stylish cart, practically new, Gietsenkamp make; will sell reasonable. Inquire 6706 Thomas st. Phone 735 East.

FOR SALE—Horses! Horses! Forty head drivers, draught and mated teams. GRANT SHUSTER, Freeport, Pa.

FOR SALE—Pony cart for small pony; two seats, good condition, $35. No. 5834 Margaretta st.

Machinery.

LET US

Sell you that engine. The prices—well, we can tell you right here they are interesting; same with all our machinery.

Horizontal Engines.

Size and Center Crank.	Bar and L. Hand.
20 "x30"	16"x24" 15"x24"
12½"x24"	12"x24" 15"x20"
12 "x16"	11"x15" 10"x24"
10½"x12"	9"x14" 10"x12"

Smaller ones also.

Eight Automatic Engines suitable for electric lighting, 200 H. P. and smaller

Horizontal Tubular Boilers.

5—100 H. P.
2— 75 H. P.
3— 70 H. P.
1— 30 H. P.
23 H. P.

Vertical and Portable Boilers
80 H. P. and smaller.

Hoisting Engines and Derricks.

5 new and 10 second-hand engines in stock. 100 fine Oregon fir derrick timbers, 80 feet and shorter.

10,000 feet good second-hand wire hoisting rope.

Air Compressors. Rock Drills.

CARLIN MACHINERY AND SUPPLY CO.,

Lacock and Sandusky Sts.,
Allegheny, Pa. Both 'Phones 253 N.

Office: Bell, 783 Court; P. & A., 2435 Main.

ALFRED TOMKINS,
BRICK CONTRACTOR AND FURNACE BUILDER,
210 FERGUSON BUILDING,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FURNACES, BOILERS, ENGINE FOUNDATIONS, REPAIRS.

CONCRETING.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, traction engines, threshers, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, bolting, hose, circular saws, general supplies. E. D. REED, 32 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

Machinery.

GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES.
100 to 200 h. p. horizontal and vertical.
Pumping machinery; blacksmith and wheelwright shops fitted complete.
THE FAIRBANKS CO.,
236-238 Third ave.

FOR SALE—RAILS—MACHINERY.
Steel tee rails; immediate shipment.
125-horse power Buckeye engine; cheap.
Cash paid for scrap iron and metals.
HOMER HOWARD, 311 Penn ave. Telephone 567 Grant.

FOR SALE—16-lb. rails, 60-lb. rails, guy wire, backstays, grate bars, girder rails, T beams, channel iron, second-hand files and machinery. J. H. JONES & Co., Allegheny. 'Phones 172 North.

GAS ENGINES and woodworking machinery.
BRIGGS MACHINERY CO.,
Fourth and Liberty aves.

OHIO GAS ENGINES—Setting up and repairing engines a specialty. W. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

Birds and Dogs.

EUROPEAN BIRD STORE.

For canaries, parrots, mocking birds, goldfinches, linnets, French poodles, puppies and dogs of all kinds; goldfish and aquariums, breeding cages and supplies.
907 Penn ave.
THOMAS HURST, Prop.

ANDREASBURG ROLLERS, the finest singers on earth; also new lot of Harts Mountain canaries; guaranteed singers; all kinds of dogs, goldfish and aquariums, etc.; send for new catalogue. New York Bird Store, 615 Smithfield st.

BREEDING poultry, pet dogs, Belgian hares. DECKER POULTRY CO., Park way.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75
Just received New Model No. 9 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; Models A and B Manhattan at $50.00; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent at from $3 to $5 per month.
F. S. WEBSTER & CO., Prop.,
No. 432 Diamond st.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of all makes of typewriters (city); rentals, $2 up. PHILADELPHIA TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 322-4 Lewis building.

Sewing Machines.

A FEW shopworn and repossessed machines, almost good as new, as low as $20. Every machine with full line of attachments and guaranteed.
Don't miss this chance, as every machine must be sold. Come at once and secure one of these great bargains.
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
122 Sixth st., Pittsburgh.

BARGAINS IN SEWING MACHINES—New machines, $26-$35; second-hand machines, $8, $6, $8. All makes of sewing machines repaired, at Domestic Office, 616 Penn ave.

Safes.

HAVING PURCHASED from the American Safe and Lock Co. 40 fireproof and burglar proof safes at less than 25 cents on the dollar, I am selling these safes at low prices, less than you can purchase a second-hand safe; are all new and in storage; must be sold. Store 126 Fourth ave. C. W. Franklin.

SAFES—Safes at all prices. WM. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

Automobiles.

FOR SALE—Steam locomobile, just new, and a real beauty; 1903 Stanhope model, with all modern improvements; steam, water and air pumps, etc.; full leather victoria top; thoroughly tried and tested; will sell at a sacrifice. Martin Motor Co., Forbes st., Opp. Hotel Schenley.

Bar Fixtures.

AT lowest prices for cash or time; make your own terms; bar fixtures, work boards, pumps, billiard tables, safes, etc. S. Delp Sons, corner Fourth and Liberty streets.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Bargains, bargains, bargains in new and second-hand office furniture, desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, bookcases, davenports, couches, leather chairs, etc. Entrance Alexander, Baker & Co., Limited, 308 Wood st.

HOSE—Bargains in hose; thousands of feet, all new, first-class goods; couplings, nozzles, lawn sprinklers; lower prices than can be bought elsewhere. J. S. Young, 105-110 Park way Allegheny, Pa.

RUBBER GOODS—Reliable, unique, popular, practical; everybody and stamp for list and interesting information. Ring Co., Carbondale, Pa.

ROLL and flat top desks, bookcases, refrigerators, office chairs, letter presses, partitions, pool tables, bar fixtures, 418 Diamond st.

PATENTS.

Levis	25 Years.	Patents
Levis		Patents
Levis		Patents
Levis	O. D. LEVIS,	Patents
Levis		Patents
Levis	Over 25 Years Patent Attorney.	Patents
Levis		Patents
Levis		Patents
Levis	643 Smithfield st.,	Patents
Levis	643 Smithfield st.,	Patents
Levis		Patents
Levis	Near Seventh ave.	Patents
Levis		Patents
Levis	A VETERAN IN THE BUSINESS.	Patents
Levis		Patents
Levis	Rooms 1-2-3-4.	Patents
Levis	Office Hours: 8 a. m.	Patents
Levis	Till 9 p. m.	Patents
Levis		Patents
Levis	Being the oldest patent attorney in the business, am, consequently, the most experienced, always looking to the interest of my clients.	Patents
Levis	Patents allowed to some of my clients estimated value if properly placed before the public.	Patents
Levis	John Speer—Lock; $20,000.	Patents
Levis	Richard Foster—Engine (rotary); $20,000.	Patents
Levis	James J. Shigo, Pittsburgh —ice cream packer; $50,000.	Patents
Levis	William Steinhauser— Brake shoe; $40,000.	Patents
Levis	Frank Chamberdan — Rail joint and nut lock; $35,000.	Patents
Levis	Joseph Spena—Trolley; $25,000.	Patents
Levis	George J. Peacock—Oilers; $40,000.	Patents
Levis	Nathan Ravich, Pittsburgh —Safety and overalls; $10,000.	Patents
Levis	Zacheus Scott—Coal digger; $50,000.	Patents
Levis	Hewitt & Spading—Heaters; $20,000.	Patents
Levis	Elmer S. Harmon—Step-ladders; $10,000.	Patents
Levis	Get the best. It will pay you to see me.	Patents
Levis	Come and have a talk with me; then go and talk with other attorneys. I know you will come back and give me your business.	Patents
Levis		Patents
Levis	A Veteran in the Business.	Patents
Levis		Patents
Levis	O. D. LEVIS,	Patents
Levis	O. D. Levis.	Patents
Levis		Patents
Levis	Over 25 Years Patent Attorney.	Patents
Levis		Patents
Levis	643 Smithfield St.,	Patents
Levis		Patents
Levis	643 Smithfield St.,	Patents
Levis		Patents
Levis	Near Seventh Ave.	Patents
Levis		Patents
Levis	Rooms 1-2-3-4.	Patents
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Levis	Office hours 8 a. m. till 9 p. m.	Patents
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BUILDING PLANS.

BUILDING PLANS

Don't build until you see our large assortment of building plans of 4 to 12 roomed dwelling houses. We also design apartment houses, hotels and business blocks.
A. E. LINKENHEIMER,
438 Fourth ave.

LOST.

LOST—At ball game or on street car, an Elk's tooth charm; on one side is engraved C. D. Sibley, and the No. 512, also the letters P. M. R., are engraved on same. Finder will please leave at this office and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Gold watch on Federal st., Allegheny. Return to 1219 Race st., Allegheny, receive reward.

SPECIAL.

MOVING!

If so, employ practical and experienced parties; it is the cheapest. Light wagons for hire, with or without drivers. Also carriers of passengers and packages to Perrysville and Wexford.

J. O'NEIL EXPRESS,
813 and 815 West Diamond, Allegheny.
Both 'Phones No. 453, Allegheny.

FOUND.

FOUND—I can ride free on the street cars by asking my merchant for street car trading stamps.

PATENTS.

H. C. EVERT & CO., PATENTS.

Evert	Men of Progress	Patents
Evert	Advance New Ideas.	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	Better and Cheaper Methods	Patents
Evert	If Properly Protected By	Patents
Evert	Patents	Patents
Evert	Make Money	Patents
Evert	For Inventors.	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	Learn	Patents
Evert	Our Methods.	Patents
Evert	Send for	Patents
Evert	Free Booklet.	Patents
Evert	A Postal	Patents
Evert	Will Bring You One.	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	Patents	Patents
Evert	Issued to Our Clients	Patents
Evert	Last Week:	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	W. J. McCoy——No. 730,949	Patents
Evert	Mohn & Feltwell——No. 729,981	Patents
Evert	J. W. Nowak——No. 729,947	Patents
Evert	F. Lehrman——No. 729,999	Patents
Evert	E. G. Lutz——No. 729,971	Patents
Evert	J. Minor——No. 46,443	Patents
Evert	A. J. Briggs——No. 730,807	Patents
Evert	A. B. Kilpatrick—No. 729,935	Patents
Evert	C. G. Beatley——No. 729,250	Patents
Evert	Wm. Maxwell——No. 729,978	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	Patents	Patents
Evert	That Will Issue	Patents
Evert	To Our Clients June 2, 1903:	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	W. H. Heybeck—Drum Head	Patents
Evert	M. Olney——Electric Switch	Patents
Evert	Hemphill & Bonbo—Parallel-ing Device.	Patents
Evert	C. T. Mapes—Cutting Machine	Patents
Evert	M. McBride——Trolley	Patents
Evert	A. S. Rose——Car Brake	Patents
Evert	L. Lebotsky——Rail Joint	Patents
Evert	C. J. Duncan——Burial Case	Patents
Evert	G. P. Buchanan——Violin Attachment.	Patents
Evert	J. L. Braun——Brick	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	We Conduct	Patents
Evert	One of the Largest	Patents
Evert	Patent Agencies	Patents
Evert	In This Country.	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	Invent or Improve	Patents
Evert	A New Toy or Game.	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	A Curtain Pole Without Rings or Pins.	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	A Quick Fire Hose Coupler.	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	A Quick-Acting Monkey Wrench.	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	A Lifeboat That will Live in Any Sea.	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	Improvements in Steel Car Car Construction.	Patents
Evert	A Cheap Automobile.	Patents
Evert	A Device to Display Goods in Windows.	Patents
Evert	A Quick Shoe Fastener.	Patents
Evert	Patents Allowed Our Clients Within the Last Few Days:	Patents
Evert	C. H. Shobert—Rail Joint. $20,000.	Patents
Evert	J. S. Anderson—Manfacture of Door Panels, etc. $50,000.	Patents
Evert	John H. Fraser—Mallable Tie and Rail Fastener, $16,000.	Patents
Evert	Jno. Hlavacek—Tap Hole Closer, $16,000.	Patents
Evert	Chas. Arbuthnot—Machine for Horseshoe Blanks, $50,000.	Patents
Evert	G. S. Allen & G. Zimmer—Trolley, $20,000.	Patents
Evert	E. Allison—Music Leaf Turner, $10,000.	Patents
Evert	All Our Clients	Patents
Evert	Are Well Pleased	Patents
Evert	With Our Work.	Patents
Evert	Latest Testimonials	Patents
Evert	Received at Our Office.	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	"I am both pleased and at the same time surprised by the masterly manner and record-breaking time in which you obtained for me my patent, and I heartily recommend your firm to all having new ideas or inventions to patent." Sincerely yours, Miles McBride, Braddock, Pa.	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	"I highly appreciate the kindness you have shown toward me in regards to the obtaining of patent, and I feel if my duty, as well as a pleasure to recommend your service to friends who are interested in the same line of work." Yours truly, A. H. Vandling, 60 Wilson ave., Allegheny, Pa.	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	Consultation and Advice Free.	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	H. C. Evert & Co.,	Patents
Evert	Leading	Patents
Evert	Patent Lawyers,	Patents
Evert	505 Smithfield st.,	Patents
Evert	Opp. Postoffice,	Patents
Evert	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Patents
Evert		Patents
Evert	Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.	Patents

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR,
HAIR ABOVE BEARD LINE,
MOLES, RED NOSE,
BIRTHMARKS, BLACKHEADS,
AND ALL FACIAL BLEMISHES
OUR SPECIALTY.

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
CONSULTATION FREE AT OFFICE, OR BY LETTER.

Electrolysis when properly applied is the only remedy for facial defects.

WE ARE EXPERTS.
NEW YORK ELECTROLYSIS CO.,
606 BIJOU BUILDING, PITTSBURGH.

PERSONAL—Superfluous Hair.
On face, neck, arms, etc., moles and warts removed forever by Dr. J. VanDyke's perfected Electric Needle Method, without pain, scarring or a possibility of return; established 1878; indorsed by leading physicians; interesting booklet free.
PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC NEEDLE CO.
Room 411 Bijou Bldg., 611 Penn ave.

YEE WING, Chinese restaurant, formerly 305 Federal st., Allegheny, has moved to 322 Sandusky st., our lunch at everything neat and clean; we get meat every day. Give us a trial; we will please you.

A CAREFUL SELECTION OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS ENABLES US TO OFFER THE TRADE EXCELLENT VALUES IN MEN'S SUITS AT $10, $10, $12, $15. ABRAM'S, 964 LIBERTY ST.

FOR SALE—Arbuckles and Lion Coffee, 25c; delicious yellow creamery butter, 22c; Eagle condensed milk, 13½c. HOUSTON'S ALLEGHENY MARKET, Allegheny.

PERSONAL—A wonderful French clairvoyant; what he tells comes true; send 10c and birthday. Prof. E. Garnet, Box 2179, Boston, Mass.

MADAM TROVOLLO, scientific palmist and medium; consult her upon all affairs of life. 204 Anderson st., Allegheny.

WE have new style Chinese restaurant; open Saturday night; come. Cor. Anderson and Lacock sts., Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Reliable watch repairing. Cash paid for old gold. CHRIST HAUCH, 541 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

LADIES' TAILORING—Cutting, fitting, sewing taught. M'CORMAC SYSTEM, 117 Ohio st., west, Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Miss E. Young, hair parlor scalp treatment; $5 three months; hair switches $1 up. 126 Sixth st.

MADAME DUVAL, scientific palmist, can be seen at 228 Penn ave., for engagements for private readings.

MISS NUNEZ, teacher and translator of foreign languages. 15 West Park way, Allegheny.

PERSONAL—P

COL. GUFFEY BUYS A HOODOOED SHIP

Will Transform Great Seven-Masted T. W. Lawson Into Oil Barge.

IT IS TOO UNWIELDING

"Takes a Hurricane to Start Her Going and Two Battleships to Stop Her," Says on Old Sailorman.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BOSTON, May 30.—Col. J. M. Guffey, the oil king, is about to transform a big failure into a colossal success. In other words, it is declared by those in position to know, that he will buy the big seven-masted schooner, T. W. Lawson, built last year, remove the present rig and transfer her into an oil carrying barge. This vast ship cost a year ago $250,000, and her owners confidently predicted that she would be a mint; she has not. She has too many masts, and to quote a former mate, "she was never loaded to her full capacity, which is about 10,000 tons dead weight. When shipping on her, and seeing all the engines and fancy gear, I expected a soft snap, but soon found that in a head wind, she made two dips in the one hold. As it takes usually an hour to put her about, we lost too much of our watch below."

The ship's history is one of hard luck. She went aground several times on her maiden trip. She is too bulky and unwieldy and the prediction of old seadogs who witnessed the launch have been fulfilled. She is a splendid ship, built of steel, handled almost altogether by steam, with telephones and electric lights, all sorts of patent running gear, and even a piano.

Mrs. Crowley, who secured a divorce from Capt. J. G. Crowley, skipper and managing owner of the ship, and her friends declare the immediate remarriage of the captain to a former flame and shipping her as a mascot, worked the other way. The ship at different times has been in conflict with seamen's unions and a hoodoo has persistently followed her. It takes a hurricane to start her moving, two battleships to stop her. In fact puny man in her built something which he could not control. But as an oil barge, towed by great tugs she will make money for Col. Guffey. The ship is 410 feet over all, 60 feet beam, with 7,000 tons of coal, draws 27 feet of water, which prevents her entering any but Boston harbor.

ELKS WORKING HARD FOR ENTERTAINMENT TO BE HELD NEXT WEEK

Fine Talent From Pittsburgh Lodge No. 11 and an Interesting Program Arranged.

The Elks' minstrels have been busy the last two weeks and expect to practice every evening this week in the hall of the temple of Pittsburgh lodge, No. 11, at Jumonville street and Fifth avenue. The 29th annual benefit of the organization will be given Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week in the Bijou theater and it is expected to surpass all other entertainments in every way. All of the performers are members of the order, and the manager and director, James P. Dunlevy, is an officer of the local lodge. The music will be in charge of Charles Marion Couch.

The tickets have been selling fast, and it is expected that the house will be packed at each of the performances. The program is a fine one, much time having been spent in arranging and rearranging it during the many rehearsals that have taken place on the stage in the hall of the temple. Many of the talent will be easily recognized by persons acquainted with local and musical vaudeville talent.

James P. Dunlevy will be the interlocutor and he and the end men have stocked up with a lot of "quips and merry jests" that are expected to make hits. Many are original and have a special local significance that will appeal to the crowd and to members of the order, while some who have heard them say that a few "chestnuts" have been allowed to creep in. These statements, however, are attributed "knockers," and Dunlevy says he will offer a reward for any witticism that is not thoroughly up to date. He declares also that no old-timers in new dress will be "sprung."

Several members who will make efforts to secure the reward say they have accumulated data and will stand ready to use the "deadly parallel" if anything in the shape of a joke wearing whiskers is allowed to desecrate and put a damper on this happy event. The program will be, in part, as follows:

Grand Opening Chorus of Popular Songs.
Interlocutor,
James P. Dunlevy.
Tambos: James E. Gibson, Robert McCutcheon, T. J. McCarthy, Al. F. Kling.
Bones: Julius Cohn, William H. Hahn, H. W. Gibson, William Meighan.
Soloists: James P. Dunlevy, E. W. Gibson, David Davies and Joseph Steen.
Olio.
Julius Cohn, Monologue.
"Christmas Eve Among the Darktown Elks."
Octet.

De Wolf Hopper's famous Pickwick drill, Mr. Dunlevy impersonating Mr. Hopper and singing "When Samuel Pickwick Leads His Own Setgade." Eight men in the drill, introducing a number of up-to-date features.

Acrobats, clowns, funmakers, singers, dancers in all kinds of specialties, single and double. Solos, duets, trios, quartets and many other interesting things, winding up with a grand ensemble that is said to be one of the finest from all points of view seen in this city for a long time.

TAILOR SHOP ROBBED.

Thieves Secured Good Sized Bundles of Shellhass Brothers in Allegheny.

The store of Schellhass Bros., tailors of No. 905 Federal street, Allegheny, was robbed between Thursday evening and yesterday morning of five or six suits of clothes, some men's coats, two pairs of trousers and a suit case. Owing to the death of the mother of the brothers, the store was not opened Thursday. In the rear of the store, leading from Erie street, is an alley, which has a store window facing on it. With a big, rusty old file the burglars forced open the rear window and found an easy entrance to the tailoring room.

Police Officer M. Redman, while on duty in Hasen street, saw two men carrying each a large bundle yesterday morning. He called on them to stop, but they threw down their bundles and escaped across the bridge. He fired three shots, none of which took effect. Among the articles in the bundles Schellhass Bros. identified three coats and two pairs of trousers.

G. A. R. to Allentown, Monday, June 1st.

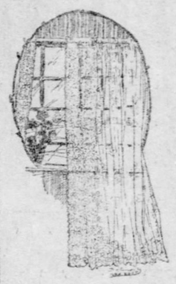
Special train will leave Union station, Pittsburgh, over the Pennsylvania railroad, Monday, June 1, at 8 a. m., for the accommodation of delegates to the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Allentown, running through without change via Harrisburg and Philadelphia & Reading railroad. This special train will stop at East Liberty, Braddock, Wilmerding, Irwin, Jeannette, Greensburg, Latrobe, Bladensville intersection and Johnstown. Special excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip.

Great June Sale of Seasonable Merchandise Underpriced.

Tomorrow ushers in the month of June and with it comes the most important merchandising event of the year in this progressive establishment. The wholesale season is over and hence we have had opportunities to close out many choice lots of seasonable merchandise from leading manufacturers and importers at sacrifices—in many cases at 60c on the dollar, in other instances at 50c on the $, and in some at 45c on the $, and even lower. This has put us in possession of carload after carload of salable, clean, up-to-date goods which we can, and will, sell at unheard-of prices. Combined with these heavy purchases are our own vast and well selected stocks which have undergone a critical inspection and have been re-assorted and re-marked at reduced prices for a quick-selling.

Tomorrow morning this Great June Sale starts and every department comes to the front with notable money-saving offerings for prudent buyers. Nothing but high-class, dependable articles, none but the lowest prices. Read this ad. carefully—it points to rare economy on summer time goods that everyone wants.

Curtains Cut-Priced.



Our June sale offers Nottingham, Muslin, Bobbinet, Marie Antoinette, Antique, Arabian and Irish Pointe Curtains which are away below the average. It will pay to buy liberally when such inducements as these are offered.

Irish Pointe Lace Curtains in the very latest patterns and never before sold for less than $10. Special June Sale price, per pair.... $5.00

Arabian Lace Curtains, made of good wire net and heavily corded; would be good values at $8.00. Special offerings as a June inducement at, per pair.... $4.00

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains in very pretty patterns. We have placed $12 and $15 curtains on one table and have marked them at, per pair.... $7.50

Nottingham Lace Curtains, with plain centers or all-over effects. Your choice of 25 different styles of regular $5, $6 and $7 curtains at, per pair.... $3.24

Nottingham Lace Curtains, in Renaissance, Irish Pointe or Brussels effects. Could easily bring twice and even three times our June Sale price of, per pair.... $1.69

Nottingham Lace Curtains, consisting of several pretty patterns, in white or ecru. Special June Sale offer at, per pair.... 89c

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in plain centers or colored borders, with either plain or hemstitched ruffles, $3.00 curtains go on sale at per pair.... $1.25

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in stripes, dots or plain effects. Choice offer at our special June Sale price of, per pair.... 69c

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, in several pretty patterns. Placed on sale as a special June Sale price of, per pair.... 98c

Rope Portiers for double doors. The same grade that other stores are selling from $4 to $6 we offer as a June Sale inducement at, per pair.... $2.50

Rope Portiers for single doors, in reds, blues or greens. Very special at, per pair.... 98c

Ruffled Curtains, plain or striped, per pair, 35c.
Window Shades, extra special, at, each, 12c.

June Neckwear Sale.

Over 50 New Styles in fancy wash collars, made of pique and lawns, with bishop tabs, settling of medallions and lace trimmed. All the rage to wear with shirt waists. Priced as high as $3.00, and special offerings for this June Sale at.... 24c & 48c

"Pussy Whiskers" Bows of malines and chiffon in solid colors or colored dots. These are in greatest demand just now and we make special June Sale offerings at 48c and.... 24c

Lawn, Pique, Madras and Linen Stocks in endless variety. Daily arrivals of new styles with one, two or three tabs. Special June Sale attractions at 24c and.... 48c

JUNE SALE OF WRIST BAGS.

Fancy leather wrist bags in the latest imported colors, with black moire silk or chamois lined and fitted with inside frames, card cases and purse. Ranging from the extremely large carriage bags to the dainty "Netsuke." Prices range from $15 down to special June Sale offerings at.... 48c

June Prices on Hose.

Latest importations of women's and children's hosiery placed on sale at special prices which mean positive economy.

Women's Pure Silk Hosiery in plain or drop stitched effects. Should sell for $2.25. June Sale price, per pair.... $1.75

Women's Black Gauze Lisle Hosiery with all-over silk embroidered, also fancy lace ankles. A splendid selection of high class hosiery at the June Sale price of.... 75c

Women's Gauze and Lace Lisle Hose in all the new and desirable colorings, also black. Fancy tops, lace boots, silk clocked and embroidered patterns. The best hosiery ever placed on sale at, per pair.... 50c

Women's and Children's Hosiery, either plain or ribbed, lace gauze lisle or silk embroidered effects in black or fancy colors. Also women's Maco foot hosiery. Stockings that should bring 38c, June Sale price, per pair.... 25c

Ribbons and Veilings.

Made Veils. Fancy border and Chenille dotted Veils for draping the summer hats; 1¼ yards in length. Your choice of black, white and all the stylish colors at June Sale price of.... 48c

Fancy Field Ribbons. Corded plaid taffeta ribbons, 3¾ inches wide, in all the stylish summer shades. Suitable for sashes and children's hat trimmings. Special at, per yard.... 12c

Lustrous Louisine Ribbons in 1¾ and 2-inch widths. All colors. Specially priced as a June Sale offering at, per yard.... 5c

Soft Mousseline Ribbons, 1¾ and 5 inches wide, in pink, blue, white and black. Your choice at, per yard.... 19c

From Jewelry Dept.

Shirt Waist Sets, three on card; turquoise, amber and pearl mounted, with safety pin backs. June Sale price.... 10c

Shirt Waist Sets, in rolled gold plated, enameled, oxidized and pearls. Three waist and one neck brooch on card. June Sale price.... 25c

Neck Beads, 54 inches long, in various shapes of blue turquoise, amber, black and white beads of small, large or medium size; either round or cut. Extra special June Sale price.... 19c

Alarm Clock, large size, nickel case and bell. Perfect timekeeper. Regular 75c clock placed on sale, Monday, at.... 49c

Closing Out Harness.

and Horse Goods at ⅓ and ½ Off.

We are retiring from the harness business and everything must go regardless of cost. Choose what you wish and pay one-third or one-half the regular price.

Single English Trap Harness, heavy brass mountings, Moffat stock; regular marked price $95, less ⅓.... $64.34

Double Surrey Harness, nickel wire trimmed, best Moffat stock; regular marked price $62, less ½.... $41.34

Single Buggy Harness, genuine rubber hook and terret; regular marked price $18, less ⅓.... $12.00

Single Buggy Harness, nickel or imitation rubber mountings; regular marked price $12, less ⅓.... $8.00

Single Pony Harness, nickel mountings, made of good stock; regular marked price $9.00, less ⅓.... $6.00

½ Off All Genuine Holly Whips, formerly $2 to $4.
All Web and Leather Halters, priced from 22c up.

⅓ Off Regular prices on Horse Medicines and Liniments.
Regular Prices on Tuttle & Clark's Horse Boots.
Entire Stock of Cooling Blankets and Lap Dusters.
Harness, Oils, Soaps and Dressings.

Trunks and Suit Cases.

Canvas Covered Trunks, iron bound, sheet iron bottom, good lock. Prices, from 2S to $8.... $2 to $3

Our "Langley" Trunk has all the good points of serviceable trunk making. Should be seen by every traveler. Price.... $8.25

Waterproof Suit Cases, Strong frame, good lock and bolts, riveted. Special June Sale price.... 78c

Genuine Karatol Suit Cases, indestructible. The usual $2.50 cases during this June Sale at.... $1.69

Our $5 Cowhide Suit Case has no equal.

WOMEN'S BELTS.
Choice from 50 styles silk, satin, metal and leather belts in all the leading designs. Only the very latest effects in front and back ornaments. June Sale prices range from 24c to $4.00

SOLOMON'S

K. SOLOMON & COMPANY, Smithfield & Diamond Sts.
Formerly SOLOMON & RUBEN

WOMEN'S GLOVES
All the best makes of fabric Gloves at the right prices—
Silk Double Tipped Gloves, 50c, 75c and $1.00
Suede Lisle, Net and Lace Lisle Gloves, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.

Sale of Walking Skirts---Coats and Suits Reduced

If you are in need of a serviceable walking suit or a handsome dress suit, or would like a jaunty coat of silk or cloth—this June Sale presents the opportunity to save from 25% to 50%. We have deeply slashed the figures on these garments and buying now is real economy. Another feature of this great Sale is the showing of Shirt Waist Suits, Shirt Waists, Outing Skirts and all Summer Apparel at prices which will astonish you when you consider the quality and styles. We also call special attention to a Sale of Walking Skirts which enables a saving of from $3 to $5 on each skirt purchased from the splendid selection.

$30 AND $35 SILK LINED VOILE AND ETAMINE SUITS—$20.

Tailor-made voile and etamine suits in blue and colors, made in blouse style, collarless and trimmed with fancy vests, peplum or postillion backs, fagot stitching, shoulder capes, puff sleeves. Made over elegant silk drop skirts. These suits are grades which have sold at $30 and $35; June Sale price.... $20.00

TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

In walking or dress lengths. These are dainty creations in the latest styles, tight-fitting or new collarless blouse effects with three-quarter skirt coats. Made of mannish fabrics in light shades, also Sicilian cloths and Scotch tweeds in any shade desired. Made over silk linings and perfectly tailored. $35 values at June Sale price of.... $25.00

FOULARD DRESSES.

Made of splendid satin foulards in blues and black with small white dots. Waist and skirt neatly tucked and some trimmed with lace. Also a variety of linen, organdy, lawn and Pongee suits in the prettiest effects ever shown. Choice offer at.... $12.00

SILK FOULARD SUITS.

Made of black, blue and tan foulards, with small white dots, also black and white Jap silks, trimmed with small tucks and insertions. This grand showing also comprises beautiful suits of madras, fancy lawns and organdies. Perfect fitting assured. Specially priced for June Sale at.... $7.98

SHIRT-WAIST SUITS.

A variety of new and novel ideas in shirt-waist suits, made of madras cloths, trimmed with pleats and piped with pink or blue; plain white lawns, trimmed with tucks and box pleats, cluny lace and drawn work; also popular shepherd plaid suits in black-and-white, piped with red and black and finished with fancy stocks. June Sale price.... $5.98

SUMMER DRESSES.

A large collection of dainty summer dresses in linens, shantungs, mousseline de sole, swisses, fine organdies and summer silks; trimmed with cluny lace, ruffles, pleats and tucks. These dresses are elaborately made by the best dressmakers and must be seen to be appreciated. Your choice.... $25.00

SUMMER WAISTS.

Made of fine French lawns, sheer organdies, linens and summer silks, trimmed with lace and embroideries in various new designs. Our recent heavy purchases of summer waists enables us to quote a saving of 50 per cent on each waist. Sale price.... $2.98

2,000 Lawn and Organdy Waists at 98c.

$5 and $6 RUNABOUT SKIRTS—$3.98.

A large sale of women's walking skirts, made of splendid melton cloth, in blues, grays, browns and black; trimmed with straps and flared at bottom. Also Sicilians, invisible stripes and fancy mixtures, neatly tailored, in any length desired. $5 and $6 skirts at June Sale price of.... $3.98

$8 RUNABOUT SKIRTS—$5.

The finest lot of walking skirts ever placed before you. Made of plaids and mannish stripes in summer shades, such as tans, grays, castors and oxfords, trimmed with pleats, straps, buttons and hip-seam effects. Flared at bottom and neatly stitched. Bought from a manufacturer who was anxious to dispose of his spring stock. Special at $5.98 and.... $5.00

HIGH-GRADE WALKING SKIRTS.

Mannish mixtures in summer shades, fancily trimmed with straps and pleats. Also broadcloths and meltons with habit or inverted backs and yoke effects. A great aggregation of strictly tailor-made skirts at special offers of $10 and.... $8.75

HIGH-CLASS DRESS SKIRTS.

Many designs copied from high-priced models. Made of voiles, etamines, granite cloths and broadcloths, in any color desired; trimmed with silk folds, fagot stitching, flares and new flounces. Splendidly tailored, light in weight and unlined. June Sale price.... $12.00

LIGHT WEIGHT COATS.

Made of splendid tan coverts in the latest fitting styles, coming just below the hips; trimmed with straps and lined with silk. Also Pongee and taffeta silk coats, loose style and trimmed with shoulder capes; collarless. $10 and $12 values at.... $7.98

WHITE LINEN WAISTS.

Some plainly tailored, others trimmed with box or narrow pleats. Finished with hemstitching, stock collars, large pearl buttons, new back and medium puff sleeves. Special offer at June sale prices of $1.98 and.... $2.50

SUMMER WAISTS.

A special lot of damask, linen and plain white lawn waists, trimmed with insertions, tucks or pleats. Also striped or figured chambrays and ginghams, with fancy stocks, new sleeves and pearl buttons, our choice at.... $1.98

SILK WAISTS.

Made of fancy summer silks, also Jap silks in plain black or white, trimmed with tucks, pleats, fagot stitching, new sleeves, cuffs and collars. Values $4 and $5, sale price.... $1.98

$1.00 White Lawn Waists, trimmed with insertions, 39c.

June Sale Reductions Throughout Millinery Department.

This June sale will undoubtedly be the most important event in the millinery trade this season. Besides deep reductions on our immense stock, we place on sale large purchases from several importing and jobbing houses that are offered below cost. We must begin to clear out the spring millinery, as we never carry any over, and hence the price attractions just now are unrivaled.

Extraordinary Sale of Trimmed Hats.

These are not old shop-worn hats, but brand new hats, some of which have never been on sale before. All made on wire frames with straws, malines or chiffons and trimmed with flowers, foliage, aigrettes, laces and velvet or silk ribbons. These hats will be the center of attraction at our June Sale and they are grouped in three bargain lots as follows:

Lot 1. Trimmed Hats, valued up to $5, June Sale Price.... $2.98

Lot 2. Trimmed Hats, valued up to $7, June Sale Price.... $3.98

Lot 3. Trimmed Hats, valued up to $8.50, June Sale Price.... $4.95

Ready-to-Wear Hats, also shirt-waist hats in dozens of different new styles, some ready to trim, others ready to put on and wear. These are priced at actually less than cost of materials and every hat in the lot is a genuine bargain. Values from $2 to $2. June Sale Price.... 48c

Tailor-Made Hats, also shirt-waist and ready-to-wear hats. This lot includes a manufacturer's sample line and many of our own exclusive ideas; regularly priced as high as $5, choice at June Sale price at.... $1.50

Chiffon hats at June Sale price, 25c. New Rough Straw Sailor Hats, June Sale price, 48c.
Hundreds of styles of Dress Shapes at, each, 25c.

Hundreds of Dozens of Flowers.

The season's most favored millinery flowers, such as small or large roses, daisies, fruits, all kinds of blossoms and foliage. Hardly a bunch in the lot not worth two or three times the price asked. Divided into three lots for this June Sale at.... 10c, 19c and 25c

Dress Shapes—All the late summer effects; values as high as $2; go without reserve at the June Sale Price, each.... 98c

Beautiful Straw Braids in all colors, per yard, 5c.
25c French Malline, June Sale price, per yard, 5c.

The June Sale Offers Superb Values in Muslin Wear.

This sale in our new third floor underwear section has been planned with a broader hand and offers more liberal values than any previous effort. It names prices which should engross the attention of every woman interested in dainty undermuslins, as it comprises the best products of skilled makers and designers at prices as low, and even lower, than usually asked for far inferior grades. All these garments have been produced under the most sanitary conditions and are cut full and sewed, finished and trimmed in a manner which marks them of superior character.

Women's Gowns of soft cambric; neck, front and back trimmed with embroidery, tucking and ribbon, together with many other effects. Special June Sale price is.... 69c

NIGHT GOWNS, insertion and tucked yokes, special at 39c.

Nainsook Gowns, made in plain or slip-over styles; round or square yokes trimmed with dainty lace or embroidery insertion, hemstitched tucking and ribbon. June Sale price.... $1.39

BETTER QUALITY of Gowns, priced upwards to $10.00.

Umbrella Drawers of cambric and muslin, with fine lawn flounces, trimmed with Valenciennes laces or embroideries. Should bring at least 45c. Special June Sale Price is.... 25c

Women's Drawers, of good muslin, trimmed with tucking, 15c.

Nainsook Drawers, umbrella style flounce with fine lace insertion and dainty hemstitched tucking. When you see these you will say they are worth twice our June Sale offer of.... 69c

Other styles and qualities, at 50c.

White Skirts, prettily trimmed with lace insertion and embroidery ruffle. Should easily bring $1.00, our special June Sale offering is.... 69c

Corset Covers in many pretty styles, trimmed with lace, insertion and hemstitched ruffles. Special June sale offering.... 19c

Corset Covers of good muslin. Extra special at 25c.

Corset Covers, consisting of some entirely new effects in lace, embroidery and ribbon trimmings. Your choice at.... 48c

Splendid selection of Corset Covers from 69c up to $2.00.

Women's Skirts, many styles to select from, trimmed with fine laces, embroideries, insertions, hemstitching and tucking, deep flounce and extra ruffle. Specially priced at $1.48 and.... 95c

Children's Umbrella Drawers, with hemstitched ruffle, special.... 19c

Children's Drawers, lace and embroidery trimmed, very special.... 25c

Children's Skirts, umbrella styles with hemstitched ruffle, price.... 25c

Children's Skirts, trimmed with deep embroidery ruffle, special.... 48c

Girls' Aprons of white lawn, lace trimmed, June sale price is.... 19c

Children's Guimpes of fine lawn, yoke of dainty embroidery, upward from.... 39c

Housekeepers Can Save Money at This June Sale.

Water Filters, natural stone and charcoal, absolutely pure crystal water; sale price.... $1.48

Extension Window Screens, 18 in. high, hardwood frames; sold by everybody at 10c; 25c; sale price.... 10c

Best grade Wire Cloth for Window Screens, per sq. foot.... 2c

Screen Doors walnut stained — 3 panels; all complete with hinges, etc.... 75c

Fancy Screen Doors, suitable for front doors; complete with fixtures; Sale prices $1.49, $1.25 and.... 98c

Step Ladder Chairs — hard wood, two coats varnish; worth $1.50; Sale price.... 75c

Lawn Benches, hard wood, red painted and varnished; worth $1.00; Sale price.... 69c

Step Ladder for house or pantry use; Sale price.... 25c

Garden Rakes or Hose, malleable iron; Sale price, each.... 19c

Guaranteed Rubber Garden Hose, 25 ft., complete with reel and nozzle.... $3.75

Hose Reels, hardwood, strong and durable; our price.... 50c

Granite steel Berlin Sauce Pans, with cover; Sale price, each.... 29c

Granite steel Water Pails, Cook Pots, Dinner Pails, Coffee Boilers; worth up to $1; Sale price.... 49c

Enamel granite steel Sauce Pans, 2 qt. size, worth 25c; Sale price.... 13c

Oil Stoves, single burner; No. 2 size; regular $1 stoves at.... 65c

Garbage Cans, heavy galvanized iron, one bushel size, worth $2.50; Sale price.... 75c

Genuine "Boss" Washing Machines; worth $8; Sale price.... $5.48

Floor Brooms, good quality broom corn, 4-sewed; worth 20c; Sale price.... 22c

Laundry Soap, Tooth Picks, Shelf Paper, Japanned Pepper Dredges, choice.... 2c

Wash Benches, Tabourettes, Cushion Stools; worth 75c, at.... 29c

Wash Wringers, hardwood frames, rubber rolls, Sale price.... 98c

Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, 6-qt. Milk Pans, Water Pitchers, choice.... 25c

14-in. Lawn Mowers, keen cutting steel blades; worth $3; Sale price.... $1.98

Wall Paper Cleaner, Carpet Cleaner, Soap Racks.... 10c choice, each.

Lawn Grass Seed, pure quality clover and Kentucky lawn mixed, per package.... 5c

Gas Stoves, 2-hole patent gas saving burner; worth $1.99; Sale price.... 95c

Hardwood Sewing or Card Tables—self folding; worth $1.50; Sale price, ea.... 95c

Ice Boxes of every size, shape and description at 25 to 40 per cent less than elsewhere. See extra large size at....

Bath Room Cabinets, golden oak finish, 9x12 inch mirror, two outside shelves; worth $2; Sale price.... 79c

Dinner Sets, a special $4.98 set of 93 pieces which we are closing out at, per set.... $4.98

Tea Sets, 56 pieces, neatly underglazed Porcelain; worth $5.00; Sale price.... $2.85

Beautiful hand decorated fruit or berry dishes, each.... 5c

Plates, Trays, Bowls, Pitchers; Sale prices, each.... 5c

Shaving Mugs, Cream Pitchers, Butter Dishes, Sauce Boats; choice.... 10c

Crystal Glass Water Bottles, Vinegar Cruets, Syrup Jugs, Cream Pitchers, Fruit Bowls, choice, each.... 10c

Special sale of 198 decorated Toilet Sets, worth $3, at.... $1.98

Women's Slipper Sale.

As this is the season of the year for comfortable house slippers our shoe department comes forward with a cut-price sale on Strap Slippers that offers exceptional money-saving.

Women's Victoria Slippers—As illustrated. Silk braided vamps, wide silk bow, full Louis heel. Regular $3.50 grade, June Sale price.... $2.25

Women's 4-Strap Slippers—Silk braided over dull kid, medium Louis heel; regular $3.50 grade. June Sale price.... $2.25

Women's One-Strap Slippers—Finest Vici Kid, hand beaded vamps of a very pretty pattern. Lightest turn sole. Medium French heel. June Sale price.... $2.00

Women's Three-Strap Slippers—Made of selected patent coltskin. French heels. Very dressy slippers at June Sale price of.... $2.00

Women's Cross-Strap Slippers—Patent coltskin, hand turned sole. French heel. Special values at June Sale price of.... $1.50

The Straw Hat Month.

Practically all the straw hats that are sold in a year are sold during the month of June—hence we make special inducements in this department during the June sale.

Men's Imported Straw Hats, in Manila, Porto Rican or English split braids, all the newest negligee shapes, soft wide brims, straw light weight. A nobby style for young men. For Monday and Tuesday only.... $1.98

Men's Straw Hats in the popular Yacht shapes, in all the heights of crowns and widths of brims. Made of fine split or sennet straw. Sale price.... 98c

Children's Sailor Straw Hats, wide brims, with streamers and colored bands. Sale Price.... 19c

Linen and Duck Sailor Hats; special, 43c.

Wearables for Men.

Men's Open Lace Lisle Half Hose—with fancy colored embroidery. All sizes and guaranteed stainless. 25c values go on sale as a special June Sale offer at.... 15c

Men's Belts—in the latest style, solid leather in black, tan and orange, 1 and 1½ inches wide. Solid nickel buckles. Choice offer at.... 25c

Men's Silky Fiber Balbriggan Underwear—in ecru and colors, with French woven collarettes and sateen facing on drawers. Patent flat seams throughout. Extra value as a June Sale inducement at.... 39c

Men's Madras Negligee Shirts—woven stripes on figures, in white or fancy colorings. Every shirt made with separate tab link cuffs. These shirts would regularly sell at $1.25. Special June Sale price.... 85c

Men's Pajamas—made of fine quality madras in woven colorings, military cut, front and collar. June Sale price.... $1.00

Specials in Boys' Wear.

Boys' Washable Suits, in stripes and checks, trimmed in combination effects. Sizes 2½ to 8. A very special June Sale offering.... 35c

Boys' Blouse Suits, made of good blue cheviots, collars trimmed with several rows of red, white or black soutache braid and shields embroidered. Ages 3 to 8 years. June Sale price.... 86c

Boys' Norfolk Suits, also 3-piece suits. Made of Scotch mixtures in plain colorings. Sizes 4 to 9. Should bring double our June Sale price of.... $1.95

Boys' Wash Pants, made of good washable materials in stripes or checks. Sizes 3 to 10 years. Exceptionally good values at our special June Sale offer of.... 15c

Young Men's Suits, made of fast blue serge. Coats lined with Italian cloth; pants have belt loops. This suit is well tailored and makes a cool suit for summer wear. Ages 15 to 19. June Sale price.... $5.00

Young Men's Outing Suits, made of flannels, crashes and homespuns. Pants have peg tops, turn-up bottoms and belt loops. Ages 15 to 19. Specially priced as a June Sale inducement at.... $6.75

Men's Clothing Sale.

The advent of June brings the clothing prices down. High class ready-to-wear attire never priced more attractively than now.

Men's Handsome Suits

Clever styles from the foremost makers in single or double-breasted sacks, made of exclusive patterns of fancy cheviots, worsteds, homespuns and fast-color blue serges. Cut with broad shoulders, firm front and correct custom fit. These suits should bring $15, $16.50 and some $18. June Sale price.... $12.75

Men's Outing Suits.

A special June Sale attraction of several hundred Outing Suits of wool crashes, homespuns and flannels in latest color effects. Coats half-lined or unlined. Trousers with belt straps and turn-up bottoms. June Sale specials at.... $9.50

CABLE AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE & NEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEWS OF SPORTS, SOCIETY, J. O. BAGLIN'S FINANCIAL REVIEW, MARKETS.

THIRD SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1903. EIGHT PAGES

ROUSSEAU AIMS AT DESTRUCTION

Former French Premier Hopes to See Downfall of the Republic.

HIS PLAN IS DETECTED

Only Consistent Explanation of the Attitude of the Great French Statesman—Suspicion Confirmed.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, May 30.—There is no question that Waldeck-Rousseau is one of the remarkable men of the age. The next year or so will demonstrate whether he is to be—what I strongly suspect him of aspiring to become—one of the most unique characters in history.

The ex-premier of France has been called the Sphinx. This is because no one knows what he is ever thinking of. His actions, instead of affording a clue to his thoughts, only render the puzzle more complicated. Most every one has ventured a guess as to the intentions of this strange statesman. I, too, have given the subject much study, and I propose to outline my reasons for believing I have solved the riddle. To say the least, many plausibilities seem to confirm the accuracy of my conjecture. If I am really right in my inferences, M. Waldeck-Rousseau's name will stand out with marvelous conspicuity in the world's history.

My theory is that the man who was for years the undefeated president of a coalition cabinet, the shining head and front of the republic, and the idolized leader of the Socialists, moulded his entire program and remained in power with the sole purpose of assuring the fall of the republic and dealing a death blow to French Socialism. No other view than this is wholly consistent with the fact that M. Waldeck-Rousseau is an exceptionally intelligent man; and those who loathe him most admit that he is a supremely astute statesman.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU'S COLLEAGUES.

The late prime minister became president of the council of state because he was the one man in the whole nation who was universally regarded as the opportune, the logical premier. He gathered about him as his cabinet colleagues men of all political complexions, from the aristocrat, de Gaillifet, to the Socialist, Millerand. He challenged public opinion to a hundred combats, in most every one of which public opinion had the strong hold, yet Waldeck-Rousseau won every fall. When he felt he had sufficiently laid his plans, he voluntarily retired from office, having, by the way, a record for cabinet-longevity that was almost phenomenal in France.

When he was in power he did many things that seemed strangely opposed to the theories of a man of his class and up-bringing. They were deeds that shocked the conservative elements of the community, but set the Radicals and Socialists in a fever of delight. The political factions got a foretaste of a new revolution, and hungered for more of the same sort of diet. Then Waldeck-Rousseau mapped out his extraordinary laws against the religious orders. They were just what the Socialists wanted, and they deified their premier.

THE ASSOCIATION LAWS.

In the meantime the country was growing more and more discovered—which was evidently what Waldeck had set himself to accomplish. At no time within the last hundred years had party strife run to such a violent pitch, and the chasm been so wide and menacing between the classes and the masses.

The "Associated Laws," designed to concentrate the governmental machinery against the monastic orders, were the work of the single hand of M. Waldeck-Rousseau. Therefore, though they were harsh and repressive, they were, at least, consistent with the organic principle of law, for this able man is the foremost legal light of France. The Waldeck ministry began a few tentative experiments in the way of enforcing the new laws. These experiments satisfied him upon two essential points: the new laws would drive the Catholics to desperation, and would encourage the Socialists to such an excess that they would ultimately develop the same tactical principle to a total violation of liberty of conscience.

Then M. Waldeck-Rousseau retired to private life.

He had foreseen events with the absolute accuracy of a prophet. He had even foreseen—or perhaps had so manipulated matters—that M. Combes was bound to be his successor. M. Combes was not a man of vast public experience, of Waldeck's wisdom, or of Waldeck's class. The laws he had inherited from his predecessor were not uncongenial to his temperament, and men regarded him as emblematic of the progressive spirit of the age. So he set about elaborating their scope, and enforcing them. Thus amplified, the laws lost all their legal characteristics, and because openly un-Republican and offensively tyrannical. Their enforcement was similarly inane and oppressive. It tore from the nation the last vestige of individual liberty, and sneered at the principle of freedom of conscience.

Meantime, while France writhed in agony and republicans were horror-stricken, Waldeck-Rousseau sat back in the shadows and smiled. Occasionally he came out of retirement to travel to different countries, where he was received with distinguished honors by reigning monarchs. In the course of his journeys he had pleasant—and, be it understood, secret—interviews with the czar of Russia, the emperor of Germany, the king of Denmark, the king of Greece, the king of Italy and, I hear on good authority, with the pope. Then he came back to Paris, and while King Edward was here he had a private audience with England's sovereign, at the direct instance of that monarch.

AN UNUSUAL EPISODE.

This long string of episodes was, to say the least of it, rather unusual in the case of a man who had commanded the Socialist hordes in their onslaught on the upper classes and on religion. If Waldeck really and honestly entertained the sentiments that would be natural to the originator of the association laws, he would have to be at heart a Socialist, or something very near to it. If he is that stamp of man, no king with a proper respect for his position and the principle it represents would ever receive the ex-premier. Since the distinguished gentleman was singled out for so many royal courtesies, one has a perfect and logical right to infer that when he commanded the Socialist forces he did so simply to lead them into an ambuscade from which there is escape.

Have the Socialists been ambuscaded? Most positively, yes. There can be no question of it. They are in a position today that means complete defeat and disaster for them. When Waldeck turned over the generalship to Combes the former pointed straight ahead. Then the new leader rushed in where angels and Waldeck feared to tread. The army finds itself today in the midst of a pathless forest, and confusion has broken out in its ranks. All around the forest waits the army of the enemy, composed of nearly every class of Frenchmen. Their shouts of prospective triumph already reach the ears of the surrounded Socialists. A decisive battle is imminent, and there is every chance in the world that when it comes the Combes forces will be routed ignominously.

NATION IS ESTRANGED.

In other words, the campaign of the present government has almost entirely estranged the nation. True republicans have grown to realize that the democratic system has nothing in common with the senseless oppression practiced by the Combes ministry. Men who were out-and-out republicans a year or so ago have come to regard any system as preferable to the existing regime. Nobody can say precisely in what form the change will come, but a change has grown to be inevitable. And perhaps it may mean the fall of the republic.

And the sphinx is smiling now, more broadly than ever.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau may be working in behalf of a Napoleonic restoration. He used to be generally regarded as an adherent of that political faith. Or he may have done what he has done, and be waiting as he is waiting, for the Legitimists to come back once more to the throne. Either contingency is possible, but I cannot say from which party he has accepted a retainer. He is not only a good lawyer but a prudent one, and he keeps his counsel to himself.

Or—and more startling proposition than anything else—M. Waldeck-Rousseau may be working for M. Waldeck-Rousseau. He may have planned all his wonderful maneuvers for the purpose of conferring upon France a magnificently new dynasty, with himself as the emperor. Quite as strange a thing has happened twice in France; and as far as brilliant intellect goes, and a boundless capacity for scheming, the ex-premier is easily the equal of both Napoleons. There is, as I said, no question about it that M. Waldeck-Rousseau is a remarkable man, and time may demonstrate that he is one of the unique figures of history.

CLEVELAND BOOM WILL FIZZLE OUT

That Is Opinion Expressed by Senator Gorman in London Interview.

PARKER IN SAME CLASS

Democratic Leaders Will Not Begin to Seriously Consider Presidential Candidates Until Next Spring—Roosevelt Is Sure.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, May 30.—United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, the Democratic leader in congress, who, with Mrs. Gorman and their daughter, Mrs. Hill, are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Gambrill in Gloucester Place, apparently does not regard with any degree of seriousness the Grover Cleveland boom for the presidency.

"So far as the Democratic party is concerned," said Mr. Gorman today, "nothing will be done for at least six months after congress begins its session in December. It is probable that the leading men of the party will come together and consider who may be chosen for the presidential candidate, but it is impossible now to make any forecast."

"What do you think of the Cleveland boom?" Mr. Gorman was asked.

"Well," he replied, "it is difficult to [illegible] My impression is that it is one of those booms which are frequently started in newspapers about this time in advance of election and may be reckoned with those of Judge Parker and Mr. Bryan and others who have been mentioned as possibilities. All talk now is simply talk.

"As to the Republican nomination I do not think there is any question about Mr. Roosevelt being the choice of the Republican party. That is as much a foregone conclusion as was the Cleveland renomination at the end of his first term. I do not think Hanna is opposed to Roosevelt. Hanna's name will be up before the Ohio state convention for indorsement for re-election to the United States senate, and I think he simply intended to have action taken upon that matter at the present time and defer Mr. Roosevelt's indorsement until a later convention. Hanna has announced that he is not a candidate for the presidency."

Senator Gorman and family will leave for the continent about the middle of next week and will spend some weeks traveling, returning to London for a trip to Scotland before the return to America in July.

SEEKS TO HAVE THE CONTROL OF HUSBAND

Petitions Courts For Care of John C. Breckenridge, Declared Irresponsible.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, May 30.—The application of Mrs. John C. Breckenridge of California for the care and control of her husband, was heard in civil chambers today. Mr. Breckenridge, who is the son of Mrs. Frederick Sharon, wife of the son of the late Senator Sharon of California, is under treatment at a hotel in care of nurses and doctors.

His mother insists on retaining control of him on the ground that he is mentally irresponsible and has begun proceedings in lunacy. Mrs. Breckenridge maintains that as his wife she is the proper one to have control of him, and select the nurses and doctor. The lunacy proceedings did not come up today, the only question before the court being the wife's application for control of her husband. Henry Peartree, of Coudert Bros., represented Mrs. Breckenridge and Edmond Kelly appeared for the mother.

The court decided to appoint a committee of three medical experts to examine Mr. Breckenridge, who is said to be very wealthy, and to report on the whole case, and named Drs. Brouardel, Jaffroy and Richardiere. Future proceedings will await the report of the doctors.

COUNCIL DIVIDED ON QUESTION OF TREATY

COLON, May 30.—The municipal council of Carthagena at a recent meeting refused to adopt a resolution approving the ratification of the Panama canal treaty as being most beneficial for the nation. The vote was four in favor of the motion and four against it.

The newspapers are receiving letters from prominent Columbians and others urging the ratification of the treaty.

STAGE FOLK ARE PLENTY IN LONDON

On Monday Miss Susanne Sheldon Will Wed Henry Ainlee.

FAVERSHAM IS AT HOME

Announcement Concerning Mrs. Faversham, Has Been Modified. Maude Adams Quarantined on Mediterranean.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, May 30.—The Strand from the Hotel Cecil to Trafalgar Square and Haymarket up to Coventry street in these days look like the Rialto portion of Broadway, with theatrical managers and theatrical stars of greater or lesser magnitude to be seen. About the only event of much importance in theatrical circles is the marriage on Monday of Miss Susanne Sheldon of New York, who has been playing over here in George Alexander's company, to Henry Ainlee, who is regarded as the handsomest man on the English stage, whom Charles Frohman has engaged to be his leading man in the Empire Stock Company. The reception and wedding breakfast will take place at the pretty little home of Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham at Chesehurst. The Favershams arrived the other day from America.

The announcement in New York, by the way, that Mrs. Faversham, Julie Opp, was to play with her husband, may have to be modified, owing to the expectations of an interesting event.

Maude Adams, who has been doing Cairo and Egyptian deserts and Constantinople, was to have reached London by this time, but according to the latest news she has been quarantined for 15 days some where on the Mediterranean coast. She is in fine health and Mr. Frohman says New York is going to see her at her best next season.

Augustus Thomas, the dramatist, and family, who arrived the other day from America, will leave shortly for Paris. They are to remain on this side until October. Mr. Thomas has arranged to write a new American play for Charles Frohman and to change his last play, "The Earl of Pawtucket," so that instead of being an Englishman's adventures in America, it will be an American's adventures in England. The play has been running at the Manhattan theater, New York, for several months.

NOT MANY AMERICANS AT THE KING'S LEVEE

Mrs. Henry White Presents Miss Bigelow, Mrs. Choate Not Being Present.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, May 30.—It is rather curious to find a Radical paper saying that most of the people peresented at the last court of his gracious majesty were absolute nobodies. The statement, I may mention, was not made with reference to the court held on last Thursday night, which was the fourth and most brilliant of the season. Not very many Americans figured there.

Lady Barrymore presented her daughter, Miss Post, and among the others were Lady Newborough and Mrs. Avery, the latter wearing a lace dress fastened in front of the corsage with a large diamond bow, the train held on the shoulder by a diamond butterfly.

Miss Bigelow was presented by Mrs. Henry White in the absence of Mrs. Choate, and she wore an accordion pleated chiffon with insertions of filmy silver embroidered in lace.

After the court Mrs. Frank Avery gave a small party at 31 Grosvenor Square. A number of the members of the Williams & Walker Company were engaged and gave a cake walk which the hostess has ambitions of introducing into London society.

MALE BEAUTY SHOW.

Young Athlete Wins the Prize in Remarkable Contest at Vienna.

VIENNA, May 30.—(Special Cable.)—A male beauty competition in Vienna has been arranged by the athletic clubs, and has created great interest. It was held in a cafe on the Ring strasse. The president in a speech remarked that efforts had been made for a long time to improve the breed of cattle, horses and dogs. Now it was the turn of human beings.

Ninety competitors entered and appeared dressed in bathing drawers. The winning Apollo was a young athlete belonging to Vienna. Many ladies were present.

SURVIVING TWIN IN GOOD HEALTH

PARIS, May 30.—(Special Cable.)—Radica, the surviving half of the twins formerly in Barnum's show, who was separated from her sister, Doodica, by Dr. Doyen, has just returned to Paris from the Riviera. She has quite recovered from the operation, and the fact is probable that an incipient tuberculosis caught from Doodica has been also cured. Radica has been adopted by some sisters, who have placed her in an orphanage in the Latin quarter. She seems quite accustomed now to her individual life.

BREVITIES BY CABLE.

While the Panama hat is seen everywhere else around London it does not yet appear to have invaded the sacred precincts of Westminster.

Mr. Spencer Eddy, secretary of the United States legation in Constantinople, who arrived Monday from America, will leave for his post about the middle of next week.

John W. Gates, who has almost entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, is leaving the Carlton today with Mrs. Gates for Paris. They expect to sail for America on June 10.

Now is the season when the London shopkeeper begins to make a strong bid for American trade. Already in some of the shop windows one finds prices of articles marked in dollars and cents as well as in pounds and shillings.

Derby week, usually the gayest of the London season, has been most brilliant, meteorologically, with the exception of a thunderstorm which did some damage in the suburbs on Thursday. Bright sunshine has been the rule, although the heat on one or two days was somewhat oppressive. The summer shirtwaist has not yet made its appearance, at least in the West End.

The terrace at the house of commons was formally opened to the ladies this week, and afternoon tea there is as much of an institution as ever. In the course of an hour yesterday over 300 teas were served there and the scene altogether was a very gay one, with the bright-colored dresses of the women and an occasional variety lent to men's attire by the tall white hat, white waistcoat and gray frock coats.

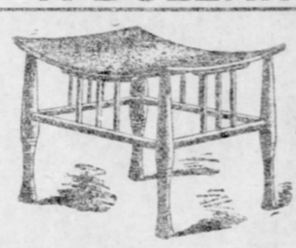
SPEAR & CO.—PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK—STRONGEST IN THE WORLD.

MAKE YOUR FAMILY HAPPY!

The pleasure a man enjoys in making his loved ones happy is well deserved. He spends a great part of the time at work and may see little of his home. But the satisfaction of knowing that his wife and children have pleasant surroundings, comfortable furniture, pretty carpets and all that go to make an attractive home, affords him a feeling of gratification. It puts new blood in his veins and his very muscles swell with the happy thought of his giving others so much pleasure in life. He becomes the more of a man for what he does for his family.

If you wish to furnish a new home or refurnish your old home Spear will save you money.

A DOLLAR OR TWO WILL DO—MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS.



This India Stool 35c

One of the finest stools we have ever sold—same as sells regularly at $1.75—handsome and well made—a bargain that shrewd folks will clamor for.

$16 THIS BEAUTIFUL PARLOR SUIT $16

This is one of the finest suits shown at the price in this city. And if you are not convinced that this is a bargain go to any other store and you'll find the price asked is $27.50.

SOLID OAK SIDEBOARD $15

French plate mirror. Other dealers sell it at $25. It's just like Spear, you'll say, to undersell all others.

THIS SIDEBOARD $45

Elegant in every way. The drawers and lined compartments are large and roomy, made of oak, with charming carved top and base and French beveled mirror. Usually sold at $60.

LOOK

Keep cool by keeping your food stuff cool.
THIS REFRIGERATOR $4.98
36 inches high, 22 wide and 16 deep.
$1.00 first payment and 50c a week.

Other high class refrigerators in proportion. This store is headquarters for refrigerators—keep that fact in mind. You are cordially invited to see the big bargain stock. Make your own terms.

$29 FOR JUNE BRIDES $29

Nothing would be more pleasing to the coming June bride than to buy her one of these handsome parlor suits. If you haven't the ready money, pay $1.50 down and 50 cents a week. This suit is actually worth $45.

This Iron and Brass Bed $6.50

Go where you will, you'll not find a bed equal to this one anywhere else under $10.50.

But you know Spear—His deals are not dear.

DON'T ORDER THAT CARPET UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THESE VALUES.

You simply cannot afford to miss these bargains.
You can always get odd lengths here which can be made up into carpets to fit rooms of odd size. In many cases you can thus save half the regular price.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. We have some especially pretty designs and the quality is equal to any 90c carpet in Pittsburgh. Spear's price..... 64c

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. The tapestry brussels sold by other dealers at $1.10 a yard is the same as the kind we are selling for only..... 76c

VELVET CARPETS. Here is a handsome velvet carpet that will last for a decade without showing signs of wear. It is worth $1.25 a yard. Spear sells for..... 95c

INGRAIN CARPET. You will hunt all over town before you find anyone who will sell you an ingrain carpet for 50c that's as good as the kind Spear sells for..... 42c

ALL CARPETS MADE, LINED AND LAID FREE. A HANDSOME RUG FREE WITH EVERY CARPET

This Dresser $10

Actually worth $15 to $16

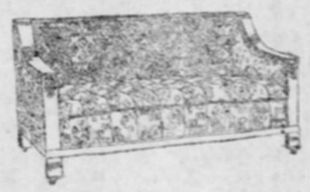
This Handsome Folding Bed $15

Usually sold at $25.

DO YOU WANT A NICE RUG FOR ONE OF YOUR ROOMS? Some splendid Room Rugs are going to be sold here this week at..... $6.50 to $15

Every one worth 50 per cent more.

The Store That Made Penn Avenue Famous

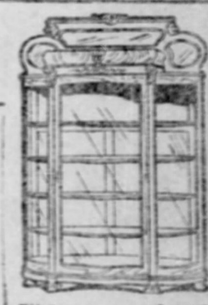


THIS DAVENPORT, $30

Same would cost you $45 anywhere else. You think that queer? Oh no!—it's Spear—He saves you money.

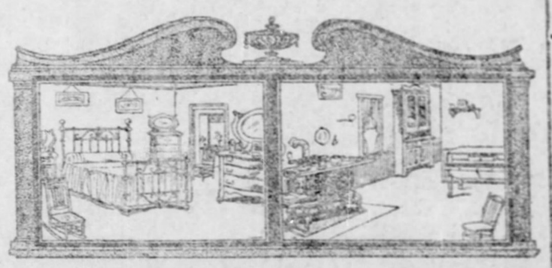
This Library Case $14

Costs $20 in other stores



THIS CHINA CLOSET $35

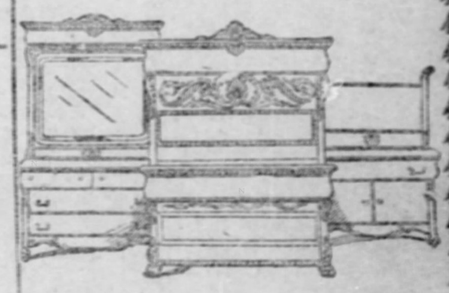
Give the June bride all the presents you want, but don't forget a China Closet. Why not get one of these at the unusual price of $35? This one is always sold by other stores at $50.



Bedroom and Kitchen furnished complete for housekeeping, carpet included, for Make Your Own Terms. $65

Bedroom Davenports, $35 up

Can be used as any other Davenport is in the daytime, and at night it may be opened up and used as a bed.



This Elegant Bedroom Suit. This bedroom suit, certainly is a beauty, $50 is the price usually asked for this suit. Just Spear's price is $40 and you can buy it on easy terms if you wish. $40

Now's the time you need new Oil Cloth

SPECIAL OIL CLOTH

Heavy Oilcloth, worth 35c a yard, and hard to get at that price in most stores, but our price is..... 18c

SPEAR & CO

908 AND 910 PENN AVE.

Here Are Bargains in Mattings for the Summer.

CHINESE MATTING, worth 15c yard, at..... 10c

JAPANESE MATTING, worth 20c yard, at..... 15c

National League Morning Games.			
Pittsburgh	3	Cincinnati	2
Chicago	5	St. Louis	3
New York	2	Boston	6
Brooklyn	4	Philadelphia	3

National League Afternoon Games.			
Pittsburgh	4	Cincinnati	3
Chicago	2	St. Louis	1
Boston	9	New York	2
Philadelphia	9	Brooklyn	5

Pirates Win Both Games from Reds

American League Morning Games.			
Philadelphia	4	New York	3
Cleveland	5	Chicago	2
Boston	3	Washington	1
St. Louis	3	Detroit	1

American League Afternoon Games.			
Philadelphia	1	New York	0
Cleveland	13	Chicago	4
Boston	4	Washington	0
St. Louis	5	Detroit	3

WON BOTH GAMES IN NINTH INNING

Champions Cheer Large Crowds by Clever Finishes.

WAS WAGNER'S DAY

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	27	11	.711	Boston	16	21	.432
New York	23	11	.676	Cincinnati	15	18	.455
Pittsburgh	24	16	.600	Philadelphia	11	26	.297
Brooklyn	20	18	.526	St. Louis	10	29	.256

LEAGUE SUNDAY GAMES.

Pittsburg at Cincinnati. St. Louis at Chicago.

If yesterday's ball games between the Pirates and Cincinnati Reds had been made to order, they could not have been built along better lines to please the local lovers of the game. Both contests were turned into ninth inning victories by the hustling though crippled champions, the morning game 3 to 2 and the afternoon contest 4 to 3.

Over 15,000 people spent the best part of Decoration Day over at the ball park and there would have been as many more had it not been for lowering clouds and frequent sprinkles, which threatened a deluge at almost any minute. The crowd that did brave the threats of the elements got all that it wanted in the baseball way and the timid ones were sorry last night because they would have secured a little more than their money's worth. The official figures show that there were 7,076 at the morning game and 8,131 in the afternoon, which makes a total for the day of 15,207, not so bad for such a day.

Both games were what would be called pitchers' contests and like all games of that kind, are nerve racking affairs, which keep the spectators on the tip top of suppressed excitement from start to finish. They are a bit hard on the nerves, still when they wind up like those of yesterday, the afterclap of relief more than offsets the afternoon of suspense. The joyous excitement of a ninth inning victory is what pleases all baseball crowds, and those of yesterday were no exception to the rule. The games offered plenty of opportunities for fine fielding, and many pretty plays were turned out.

The morning game was a battle between Phillippe and Poole, Pirates of the present and past. Both pitchers were in splendid form, so that hits and runs were few and far between. The hero of the morning game was Hans Wagner, who is acting manager and captain during the enforced absence of Fred Clarke, and the Carnegie boy demonstrated to the satisfaction of all hands that he is the right man in the right place, at the proper moment.

The contest had strung along in a nerve-racking way until the ninth inning, with the score a tie at 2 and 2. The Pirates were in for their ninth turn at bat and two were out. Sebring raised the hopes of the crowd by shooting off Poole, which was too hard for the pitcher to handle, and the runner reached first. Hans then drove the ball down into right and Sebring brought the winning run home on the hit. It was Wagner's game all the way, because he scored one run himself and drove in the other two.

The afternoon game was also a pitchers' battle, between Beever and Hahn, with honors about even as far as the number of hits was concerned. The schoolmaster, however, came pretty close to giving the game away, for in the seventh inning it was that the Reds scored their two runs in the eighth inning. It was his wild throw that allowed Steinfeldt to score from first and Corcoran to reach second, and then he got his signs crossed and forced a passed ball on Phelps, allowing Corcoran to reach third, from which point he scored on Beckley's fly out to Beaumont.

This made the score 3 to 1 in the Reds' favor, but the champions got those two runs back in their half by a beautiful display of consecutive batting by Beaumont, Bransfield and Ritchey. It was three all when the Pirates' half of the ninth was reached, and the first two batters, Phelps and Leever proved easy outs. This brought it up to Beaumont, who made good by swinging at a corker. The next batter was Sebring and he was the boy to turn the trick. He laced one of Hahn's curves down into right field and Mike Donlin made a fast retrieve of the ball but his throw to Magoon was a bit wild, and Beaumont, who had been batting around the bases with the speed of a limited express trying to make up lost time, crossed the plate with the run that brought the second ninth inning victory of the day. The score:

MORNING GAME.

Pgh.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Cincin.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Beaut, m	1	2	2	0	0	Kibley, l.	0	0	2	3	1
Sebring, r	1	1	3	1	0	Seym'r, m	0	0	1	0	0
Wagner, s	1	1	3	5	0	Donlin, r.	0	0	1	0	0
Brain d,	1	0	0	1	3	Steinf't,	0	1	2	2	0
Ritchey,	0	1	1	2	0	Corcor'n,	0	0	2	5	0
Kruger,	0	0	0	1	2	Magoon,	0	0	1	4	0
Phelps, c.	0	0	5	0	0	Beckley,	1	0	1	7	1
Phil'pe, p	0	0	0	4	0	Bergen, c.	0	0	2	6	0
Wilhelm,	1	0	0	1	0	Poole, p...	0	0	0	2	1
Totals .	5	6	27	15	3	Totals .	2	4	26	16	1

Two out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—3
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Beaumont, Wagner 2, Steinfeldt. Struck out—Phelps, Phillippe, Steinfeldt, Magoon, Beckley. Bases on balls—Sebring, Wagner, Ritchey, Kruger. Phelps, Wilhelm, Corcoran. Double play—Ritchey and Bransfield. Sacrifice hits—Kelley, Magoon. Umpire—O'Day. Attendance—7,076.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Pgh.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Cincin.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Beaut, m	2	4	4	6	1	Kelley, l.	0	2	3	1	1
Sebring, r	1	2	2	0	0	Seym'r, m	0	0	1	0	0
Wagner, s	1	2	2	1	0	Donlin, r.	0	0	1	0	0
Brain'd,	1	1	2	7	0	Steinf't,	0	1	1	3	0
Leach, 3.	0	0	0	2	3	Corcor'n,	0	1	1	2	0
Ritchey,	0	0	1	1	1	Magoon,	0	0	1	2	0
Kruger,	1	0	0	1	0	Beckley,	1	0	1	1	0
Phelps,	0	0	0	6	0	Peitz, c.	0	0	0	4	0
Leever, p.	0	0	0	2	1	Hahn, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Totals .	4	11	27	15	4	Totals .	2	4	26	11	3

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Wagner, Ritchey. Stolen bases—Leach, Beckley. Passed balls—Phelps 1, Peitz 1. Wild pitch—Leever. Bases on balls—By Leever 1, by Hahn 1. Struck out—By Leever 5 (Donlin, Steinfeldt, Corcoran, Hahn 2). Double plays—Ritchey and Bransfield; Kruger and Phelps. Umpire—O'Day. Time—2:00. Attendance—8,131.

NOTES OF THE GAMES.

Magoon took a base hit away from Wilhelm in the morning by a run and jump after his fly back of second.

Magoon was the only man who succeeded in stealing a bag in the morning game. Both catchers did some fine throwing.

Deacon Phillippe fielded Cy Seymour's bunt in the first inning like lightning, catching his man a foot at first. It looked as though Seymour would make a safe.

Donlin robbed Jimmy Sebring of a three-base hit in the morning game by taking in his drive while on the run. The sphere was traveling towards the right center field fence.

Beaumont was caught napping by Poole in the Fourth inning in the first game. Beau played off the first bag too far and Poole's throw reached Beckley before the middle fielder could get back.

Sebring's capture of Corcoran's fly in the morning game evoked cheers from the spectators. Corcoran started the ball between Beaumont and Sebring. Both started after it and while going at full speed Sebring collected it.

Good fielding saved Eddie Poole's bacon on more than one occasion. In the first inning Sebring, Wagner and Ritchey were on the bases with two out, "Dom Paul" Kruger came up and gave Seymour a merry chase for his skyscraper, which was taken in.

Slow fielding on the part of Seymour in the third inning of the morning game allowed Wagner to stretch a single into a double. Wagner sent the ball along the ground to middle, and Seymour, who was playing it did not watch the runner and before he straightened up Wagner was near second.

Tommy Leach could not do any hitting yesterday afternoon, as his mind was far away with his sick son, but he fielded in brilliant form and contributed at least two sensational plays. His prettiest bit of work was his pickup of Seymour's bunt in the third inning and his quick, accurate throw to first.

Joe Kelley robbed Tommy Leach of a three-base hit and possible home run by making a sensational one-handed catch in the fourth inning. Kelley, after a long run, leaped in the air and pulled the ball down. This was one of the fielding feats of the afternoon and the crowd rewarded the Reds leader with a round of applause.

In the second inning Umpire O'Day stopped the game until some of the Pittsburgh players hunted up a bucket of whitewash and gave the home plate a dose of calcomine. The artists were Beaumont and Sebring, who were applauded for their work. The plate had been hard to see and Pitcher Hahn entered a protest, which caused the umpire's action.

Hans Wagner put on a display of daring baserunning when he tried to make a complete circuit of the bases on his hit into left field. It required fast fielding to get Hans at the plate and at that there were many spectators in the crowd of the opinion that the umpire was wrong and that the husky Pirate had slid over the plate without being touched.

"Red" Davis, the Altoona left fielder, was not needed yesterday and consequently did not show up at the park. Pitcher Wilhelm, who played the left garden in the morning, acted like a regular outfielder. His fielding on Steinfeldt's drive to left field once in the fourth inning was a pretty piece of work. He made a fine throw to Wagner, who went to left after the ball and Hans, by another pretty throw caught the Red just as he was sliding into the bag.

In the fifth inning Joe Kelley was euchered out of a stolen base in a funny way. Kelley had got a nice long lead off first and no doubt would have had the base in safety, but Phelps' throw to the bag and Umpire O'Day, thinked to get out of his way, but was unsuccessful the ball striking him on the head and rolling out into left field. It was an interrupted throw and Kelley was sent back to first.

After yesterday's game both the Pirates and Reds departed for Cincinnati, where the teams are scheduled for a game today. Doheny is carded to pitch for the Pirates and Kruger will cover third, as Bransfield is ill. Both Leach and Clarke remained at home. The Pirates return home to open the series with the New York team tomorrow.

COLUMBIA'S CHAMPION SCULLER

JOHN ZETWO,

The Veteran Oarsman, Who Is Training for Some Important Events this Summer.

ATTENDANCE AT YESTERDAY'S GAMES

National League.

At Pittsburgh—	
Morning	7,076
Afternoon	8,131
Total	15,207
At New York—	
Morning	7,200
Afternoon	23,180
Total	30,380
At Brooklyn—	
Morning	3,000
Afternoon	7,000
Total	10,000
At Chicago—	
Morning	2,500
Afternoon	4,500
Total	7,000
Grand total	62,513

American League.

At Philadelphia—	
Morning	6,327
Afternoon	18,281
Total	24,608
At Boston—	
Morning	4,110
Afternoon	12,390
Total	17,100
At Cleveland—	
Morning	5,815
Afternoon	12,591
Total	18,509
At St. Louis—	
Morning	9,120
Afternoon	8,100
Total	19,220
Grand total	82,115

AN EVEN SPLIT.

New York and Boston Got One Game Each.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The afternoon game at the Polo grounds resulted in a shutout for Boston, the score being 2 to 0 in favor of New York. It was a brilliantly played game on both sides, no error being charged on each team. Each team made four hits, but the home players bunched theirs in the third and scored the two runs on a double, two singles and a sacrifice. The score:

AFTERNOON GAME.

N. York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Browne, r	0	1	1	5	0	0	Dexter, m.	0	0	2	2	1	0
V'Haren,	0	1	1	3	0	0	Tenney, l.	0	1	1	7	0	0
Bresn'n,	1	0	0	3	0	0	Abbeile,	0	0	0	2	2	0
Mertes, l.	0	0	1	0	0	0	Cooley,	0	0	1	2	0	0
Babb, s.	0	0	0	4	0	0	Gremin'r,	0	1	1	2	2	0
Lauder, 3.	0	0	0	1	0	1	Carney,	r.	0	0	2	0	0
Gilbert, 2.	1	1	3	2	0	0	Bonner,	s.	0	1	1	1	0
Warned, c	1	1	6	4	0	0	Morgan,	c.	0	0	1	0	0
M'Ginty,	p	0	0	1	0	0	Willis,	p.	0	0	1	1	0
Totals .	2	4	27	6	1	Totals .	0	4	24	9	1

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Sacrifice hit—McGinnity. First base on balls—Off McGinnity 1, off Willis 1. First base on error—Boston. Struck out—By McGinnity 3, by Willis 3. Left on bases—New York 2, Boston 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Willis 1. Time—1:30. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance—23,180.

MORNING GAME.

In the morning game today the Bostons batted Cronin out of the box in the first inning. Miller relieved him after four runs had been scored by the visitors. The home team fielded loosely. Platt held the locals down to seven hits. On account of an attack of asthma Umpire Emslie was compelled to retire at the close of the first inning, after which Cronin and Willis acted as umpires. Score:

N. York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Browne, r	0	1	0	0	0	Dexter, m.	0	2	2	1	0
V'Haren,	0	1	2	0	0	Tenney, l.	1	1	1	8	0
Bresn'n,	1	0	2	2	0	Abbeile,	2	1	2	1	0
Mertes, l.	0	0	1	1	0	Cooley,	1	2	2	4	0
Babb, s.	0	0	0	3	0	Gremin'r,	1	2	2	2	0
Lauder, 3.	0	1	1	4	1	Carney,	r.	0	1	2	0	0
Gilbert, 2.	0	0	2	2	2	Bonner,	s.	1	1	3	3	0
Warned, c	0	1	2	4	1	Morgan,	c.	0	2	6	1	0
Cronin, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Platt,	p.	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, p-m	0	1	0	2	0							
Dunn*	0	0	0	0	0	Totals	5	10	27	13	0
Totals .	2	7	27	14	2						

*Dunn batted for Miller in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2
Boston	4	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0—9

Two-base hits—Browne, Bresnahan, Abbatacchio, Gremminger. First base on errors—New York, Boston 2. Left on bases—New York 5, Boston 8. Bases on balls—Off Miller 3, off Platt 2. Stolen bases—Lauder, Abbatacchio, Cooley 2. Sacrifice hits—Gremminger, Carney, Bonner. Double play—Dexter and Bonner. Hit by pitched ball—By Young 2, by Platt 1. First base on balls—Off Cronin 3, off Miller 2, by Platt 7. Time—2:00. Umpires—Emslie, Cronin, Willis. Attendance—7,200.

EACH GETS A GAME.

Brooklyn Won in Morning and Quakers in Afternoon.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 30.—Philadelphia easily defeated the home club in this afternoon's game by the score of 9 to 5. Evans replaced Jones in the ninth and was batted to all corners of the field. Fraser, in all innings but the fourth, pitched in good form and had the Brooklyn batters guessing. The Brooklyns left tonight for Chicago, where they open on Monday. Score:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Brooklyn.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Philadel.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Strang, 2.	0	1	3	2	0	Thomas, m	1	1	1	0	1
Sheck'd,	1	1	1	4	1	Barry, l.	2	1	3	0	0
Dobbs, m.	2	2	2	0	0	Wolv'on,	3	0	0	2	0	0
M'Cdle, r	0	1	2	0	1	Keister, r.	2	2	2	2	0
Doyle, 1.	0	1	1	1	1	Hallm'n,	2	2	4	2	0
Bahlen, s.	0	1	1	5	2	Douglas,	3	2	3	8	2	0
Jacklit'h,	0	1	2	4	1	Gleason.	2	0	2	1	4	0
Jordan, 3.	0	1	1	2	0	Zimmer,	c.	0	2	6	1	0
Jones, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Fraser,	p.	0	0	1	2	0
Abbatacc'o	0	0	0	0	0							
Evans, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Totals	9	14	27	11	1
Totals .	3	10	27	17	5						

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—5
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	4—9

Left on bases—Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 7. Two-base hits—Keister, Zimmer, Doyle. Three-base hit—Dobbs. Stolen bases—Barry, Douglass, Jacklitsch, Gleason, Jordan. Sacrifice hits—Barry 2, Wolverton, Jones. First base on balls—Off Jones 1, off Evans 1, off Fraser 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Fraser 1. Struck out—By Jones 4, by Fraser 5, Evans 1. Umpire—Johnstone. Time—2:00. Attendance—7,000.

MORNING GAME.

Although outbatted by the Philadelphians, the home club defeated the visiting team in the morning game here. A poor throw by Catcher Zimmer allowed Brooklyn to score the winning run in the eighth inning. Showers in the morning kept the attendance down to 3,000. The batting of Ritter and Gleason was the feature. Score:

Brooklyn.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Philadel.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Strang, 2.	1	2	2	1	1	Thomas, m	0	2	1	0	0
Sheck'd,	1	0	0	5	1	0	Barry, l.	1	3	1	0	0
Lobla, m.	1	0	1	1	0	Wolv'on,	3	0	1	2	0
M'Cdle, r	1	1	2	0	0	Keister, r.	0	1	0	0	0
Doyle, 1.	0	1	1	1	1	Hallm'n,	2	2	2	2	0
Bahlen, s.	1	0	2	1	1	Douglass,	1	0	1	3	1
Ritter, c.	0	2	5	1	0	Nicholls,	1	0	0	3	0	1
Jordan, 3.	0	0	2	5	0	Gleason.	2	2	3	4	0
Schmidt, p	0	1	1	1	0	Zimmer,	c.	1	1	4	2	0
							Fraser,	p.	0	1	2	0
Totals .	4	7	17	17	2	Roth*	0	0	0	0	0	0
						Totals .	3	12	24	14	2

*Batted for McFetridge in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	*—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 7. Two-base hits—Barry, Gleason. Three-base hit—Hallmon. Stolen bases—Strang 2, Dahlen, Ritter. Sacrifice hits—Shocked Dobbs, First base on balls—Off Schmidt 1, off Roth 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia 1. Brooklyn 1. Struck out—By McFetridge 3. Passed ball—Zimmer. Time—1:40. Umpire—Johnstone.

CHICAGO TAKES LEAD.

Selee's Men Took Both Games from Cardinals.

CHICAGO, May 30.—The locals won the second game after a hard fight, a pitchers' battle between Lundgren and Dunleavy, the visitors' latest acquisition. Two singles, a steal and a wild throw saved the visitors from a shutout. Attendance, 4,500. Scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hartley, r.	0	0	1	1	0	Farrell, 2.	0	0	1	2	0	1
Slagle, l.	0	0	1	0	0	Ryan, m.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Chance, 1.	0	0	13	0	0	Shoop,	m.	0	1	2	0	0
Jones, m.	0	0	1	2	0	0	Bresh.	p.	0	0	0	1	0
Tinker, s.	0	0	2	2	1	Hackett,	1.	0	0	0	0	0
Casey, 3.	0	0	0	2	0	Ryan,	c.	1	1	1	1	0
Kling, c.	0	1	1	5	2	Weaver,	c.	1	1	5	4	1
Lund'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Dun'vy,	p.	0	0	0	3	0
Totals .	2	5	27	14	2	Totals .	3	5	24	11	2

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Left on bases—Chicago 8, St. Louis 3. Two-base hits—Kling, Shoop. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Stolen bases—Slagle, Donovan, Barclay, Struck out—By Dunleavy 6, by Lundgren 3. Bases on balls—Off Dunleavy 4, by Lundgren 2. Hit by pitched ball—Harley. Time—1:41. Umpire—Moran.

MORNING GAME.

Harley and Wicker's hard hitting, with the latter's heady pitching, gave the locals an easy victory in the morning game. A black sky, followed later by a drizzling rain, kept the crowd away. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Harley, r.	1	4	1	0	0	Farrell, 2.	0	0	2	4	1
Slagle, l.	1	2	3	0	0	Ryan, m.	0	1	1	1	0
Chance, 1.	0	1	4	0	1	Shoot, m	1	1	2	0	0
Jones, m.	0	0	2	3	0	Krivin, 3.	0	2	0	3	0
Tinker, s.	0	0	4	2	0	Hackett,	1	1	12	0	0
Casey, 3.	0	0	0	1	1	Nichols,	1	1	1	4	0	0
Evers, 2.	1	1	3	1	0	Wilkins,	3	0	0	1	0	0
Kling, c.	0	0	6	4	0	O'Neill,	c.	1	1	2	3	1
Wicker, p	2	2	0	0	0	Currie,	p.	0	1	0	4	0
Lowe, 3.	0	0	0	0	0							
Totals .	5	13	27	9	1	Totals .	2	9	*23	17	2

*Batted out for not touching base.

Chicago	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	*—5
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Left on bases—Chicago 8, St. Louis 5. Two-base hits—Wicker, Tinker, Slagle, Williams. Sacrifice hits—Slagle, Kling. Stolen bases—Harley, Tinker. Double play—Donovan and Hackett. Struck out—By Wicker 5, by Currie 4. First base on balls—Off Wicker 1, off Currie 4. Wild pitch—Currie. Time—1:45. Umpire—Moran.

TRIAL RACE A FIZZLE.

Reliance Won a Drifting Match From Constitution and Columbia.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A big fleet of yachts made a lane for the Reliance and Constitution to drift across the finish line of today's race, and the steamers almost split their whistles in hailing the Reliance winner. But the fickle sound breezes had made the race a fizzle. A 7-knot easterly wind had dwindled to almost a flat calm and Columbia, which had suffered most thereby, was but a dim spectre in the distant haze when the winner crossed the line.

Reliance defeated the Constitution by 24 minutes and 25 seconds, and the Columbia by 2 hours, 8 minutes, 14 seconds, but the figures are without significance.

The last few miles of the race was a drift and Reliance was a mile or more over the finish line than was the Constitution when the drift began, thereby securing a big advantage. Columbia was nearly three miles away when the Reliance finished.

YALE'S TENNIS VICTORY.

Took Both Singles and Doubles from Princeton.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 30.—(Special.)—Yale won from Princeton in both the tennis singles and doubles this afternoon, the singles by the score of 3 to 1, matches, in the doubles two matches straight. The summaries:

H. A. Plummer, Yale, defeated H. T. Randall, Princeton, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; G. C. Shafer, Princeton, defeated P. K. Conflict, Yale, 12—10, 6—3, T. Sturgis, Yale, defeated H. G. Freeman, Princeton, 4—6, 6—1, 7—5; Ziegler Sargent, Yale, defeated T. T. Forstall, Princeton, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.

Shafer-Conflict and Plummer, Yale, defeated Shafer and Randall, Princeton, 6—0, 3—6, 6—1; Sargent and Sturgis, Yale, defeated Freeman and Forstall, Princeton, 6—3, 7—5.

WON BY DOUGLASS.

Took the Metropolitan Championship Tennis Final.

DEAL, N. J., May 30.—Findlay S. Douglass, of the Nassau County club, won the Metropolitan championship in the final round for that title today, beating John Moller, Jr., of the Country club of Lakewood, by 10 up and 9 to play.

Joseph Chadwick, Jr., of Powellton, won the President's cup from Dr. J. M. Byers, Dyker Meadow, by 9 up and 8 to play.

G. Woodward, of the Marine and Field club, captured the Metropolitan handicap with a gross score of 188, made the best score of the match, 163.

ATHLETICS TOOK BOTH THE GAMES

New York Team Fought It Out to a Bad Finish With Mack's Team.

GREAT CROWDS OUT

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	19	14	.576	Cleveland	16	15	.516
Boston	19	15	.559	Detroit	17	17	.500
St. Louis	17	14	.548	New York	15	16	.484
Philadelphia	19	16	.543	Washington	10	25	.286

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—The immense crowd at the afternoon game necessitated a ground rule which was responsible for New York's three runs and two of those scored by the champions. For five innings both Wolfe and Waddell were invincible. Two singles and a double in the eighth inning won the game for the locals. Attendance, 18,281. Score:

AFTERNOON GAME.

N. York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Philadel.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
A. Davis, l	0	1	1	4	0	Pickering, m	0	1	2	1	0	0
Keeler, r.	1	1	1	0	0	H. Davis,	1	0	0	2	0	0
Conroy, s.	0	0	0	3	0	1	Lord,	3.	0	1	1	1	0
Willmot, 3.	0	0	1	2	0	0	Titus,	1.	0	0	12	1	0
Ganzel, 1.	0	1	1	13	0	0	Murphy,	2.	0	1	0	2	0
M'Fad'n,	0	0	1	1	0	0	Keister,	r.	0	0	2	0	0
Dooin, c.	0	1	2	6	0	0	Dolan,	c.	0	1	1	2	0
Long, c.	0	1	2	1	0	0	M'Gr'we,	s.	0	1	1	2	0
O'Connor,	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fiene,	p.	0	0	0	0	0
Bernhard,	p	0	0	0	1	0	Waddell,	p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals .	2	6	27	31	1	Totals .	3	5	27	12	1

*Batted for Wolfe in the sixth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—3

Two-base hits—Long, Murphy. Three-base hit—Ganzel. Home runs—Dooin. Sacrifice hits—Long, H. Davis. Stolen bases—Ganzel, McFarlan, O'Connor. Double play—Wolfe, Long and Ganzel. Left on bases—New York 8, Philadelphia 5. First base on balls—Off Wolfe 1, off Waddell 2. Struck out—By Wolfe 6, by Waddell 11. Time—1:45. Umpire—Sheridan.

MORNING GAME.

Masterly pitching by Griffith and Henley and brilliant fielding on both sides characterized the morning game, which New York and Philadelphia. The champions won in the tenth inning, when no one was out. Seybold sat for two bases and scored on Murphy's single. Attendance, 6,323. Score:

N. York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Philadel.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
A. Davis, l	0	1	1	1	0	Pickering, m	0	0	2	1	0	0
Keeler, r.	0	0	3	0	0	H. Davis,	1	0	2	8	1	1
M'Fad.	0	0	2	2	0	0	Cross,	3.	0	1	1	1	0
Willmot,	2	0	1	2	0	0	Titus,	1.	0	0	11	0	0
Ganzel, 1.	0	1	1	2	0	0	Murphy,	2.	0	1	0	1	0
Conroy,	0	0	0	2	0	0	Hoffman	1	0	2	2	0	0
Court'y,	0	0	1	2	4	1	M. Cross,	3	0	0	2	2	0
Dooin, c.	0	0	4	2	0	0	Seybold,	r.	0	2	2	0	0
O'Con'r,	0	0	0	4	2	0

Yale Wins Both Field Meet and Baseball Game---Amateur Rowers' Clever Work

PIRATES WERE IN HARD LUCK

Sickness and Injury to Players Holds Team Back.

STORY ON WADDELL

BY JAMES M. NELLIS.

There is an old saying that troubles never come single, and that appears to be the case with the Pirates, who are having more than their share of trouble at present. Since the start of the championship season the team has not been intact more than one week. The troubles first started with the sickness of Sebring and since that time Manager Clarke has about all the trouble he cares for.

It was thought when the team started east with the players in shape that the short period of hard luck had been passed but that seems to have been a false alarm and instead of its being the ending it was really only the beginning. The series in Brooklyn was where the real trouble started. The first man to fall by the wayside was Manager Clarke, who had been under the weather for some days but who was fighting against a lay off, but nature gave out and he was forced from the playing field to Cambridge Springs, and only went when President Dreyfuss insisted on it and shipped his baggage to that point.

PIRATES HAD MANY MISHAPS.

This enforced lay off of the manager was the forerunner of as long a series of mishaps as ever be fell a baseball club Following on the heels of the absence of the manager came the announcement of the injury of Ritchey and Phillippe, both of whom were suffering with lame arms as a result of being hit with pitched balls in the Brooklyn series. The team had no sooner reached Boston than Tommy Leach was notified of the dangerous illness of his little son and the third baseman was forced to leave and start for home. Then followed the injury to Merrit, whose ankle was broken in sliding to base, and the injury to Catcher Smith, who received a split finger, and to make matters still worse Pitcher Kennedy is in the doctor's hands to be treated for a strained side.

The illness of Manager Clarke was the severest handicap to the team, because it left the club without a leader, and that is the worst handicap a team can suffer. In view of this condition of affairs the showing made by the team on the eastern trip was a very creditable one, and the players are deserving of a worm reception at the hands of the local followers of the game. Manager Clarke is not without hope and says that with the return home and the opportunity to get morning practice the players will round to all right, and in a week or so will be playing their old game. He says that the pennant race has only got a fair start and that the Pirates will soon be setting a merry clip for the other teams to follow.

WADDELL'S LATEST ESCAPADE.

Patsy Flaherty, the clever Carnegie boy who has been doing good work for the Chicago team of the American league, was in the city on Thursday and Friday, having been allowed a two-days vacation, and he spent the time at his parents' home. Patsy brought back with him a new story on Rube Waddell, and any story that has the Butler county boy for its hero is always interesting to local baseball lovers. The scene of this story is laid in Detroit and it was a case of where a fellow who gambles on the game tried to work a little trick and was a loser thereby.

The betting man happened to be a friend of Rube, and the big pitcher thought he would help him along by giving him a tip on how to place his money. Waddell's intentions were all right, but it seems that his judgment was faulty and both his tips went wrong, his friend dropping an even five hundred as a result of following the advice handed out. On the following day Rube was slated to do the pitching for the Philadelphia team and of course he advised his friend to plunge on that team and thus get back his lost coin.

The Detroit man had a few ideas of his own and he thought out a little scheme that would bring better results than the Waddell suggestion and he proceeded to put it into execution. He invited Waddell to have supper with him, and the Butler county boy lost no time in accepting the invitation. The supper had a liquid accompaniment to it and the big pitcher had not gone far in the drinking line when he noticed a feeling of drowsiness coming over him, but nothing was said, as the Detroit man was looked on as being on the square.

RAIN SPOILED THE SCHEME.

It was 8 o'clock the next night when Waddell opened his eyes and he found himself in the back room of an out of the way saloon. He was in an awful plight, knowing that he had been slated to pitch that day and there were visions of heavy fines as he hurried to the hotel where the team was stopping. The players were sitting about and in answer to his query as to who won the game that day they looked at him suspiciously, and they then informed Rube that as it had rained nearly all afternoon no game had been played.

The scheme of the betting man who had drugged the pitcher in order to keep him out of the box the next day and then plunge on the Detroit team, had worked out all right as far as the drugging was concerned, but the rain upset his plunging plan. When Rube realized what was intended he at once went in search of his gambling friend, but the fellow was wise and kept himself out of sight until the Philadelphia team had left town.

The showing made by the western teams in the first series of games with the eastern clubs makes it a rather hard matter to guess out a probable winner of the pennant. The New York team which has been holding to the front with such great persistency did not show up with such great strength in the games on the home grounds. The best the Giants could do was to win nine out of 14 games, which can hardly be looked on as good enough for a team with championship aspirations. The New York team depends mainly on the pitching of Mathewson and McGinnity, and it looks as if these pitchers are liable to be overworked.

SELEE'S TEAM CUTS A FIGURE.

The Chicago team made the best showing of any club, and it looks very much as if Manager Selee's hustling bunch of youngsters will cut quite a figure in the final of this season's pennant. It will go, however, to count the Pirates out of the race. The team's showing so far has not been the kind to inspire a great amount of faith in its ability to annex the pennant flag, but it must not be forgotten that the team has been sadly handicapped by sickness and injury to players who has not been in condition to show their real strength. It might be well for the fellows who are figuring out possible pennant winners to keep a sharp eye on the Pirates, as they are liable to fool many of the knowing ones yet.

The Etna Club Shoot.

The Eclipse Rod and Gun club of Etna held a shoot at Etna and many fine scores were made. Twenty-one men faced the traps. Sam Reed surprised the crowd by making 46 out of a possible 50, thereby capturing first prize. Baum was second, with 45; F. Orlusky third, with 44, and Whitefourth, with 42.

WILLIAM M'MAHON.

The Pittsburgh Boy Who Is Captain of the Yale Freshman Crew.

HARRY ELKES KILLED IN MOTOR PACE RACE

The Tire Burst and Motor Ran Over Him — Will Stinson Seriously Injured.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May 30.—Harry Elkes of Glens Falls, N. Y., the premier motor pace follower of the United States, was killed and Will Stinson almost as well-known a bicyclist as Elkes, and F. A. Gately, a motor steersman were seriously injured in an accident at the initial bicycle meeting on the New Charles river park track this afternoon.

The accident occurred in the first lap of the 18th mile of a motor paced race, and was due to the bursting of the rear tire on Elkes' wheel at a point where the track bank is at an angle of about 33 degrees. Elkes tried to stop his machine and in doing so was thrown over the handlebars, turning a complete somersault and with his wheel rolled down the steep embankment directly in front of Stinson's motor which was manned by Gately.

The heavy motor struck Elkes, throwing Gately and the machine completely on him while Stinson who was following, crashed into the wreck. At the time of the accident Elkes was well in the lead, having made new world's records for the five, ten and 15 miles. The injured men were picked up and sent to the hospital, Elkes dying on the way.

The track is five laps to the mile and the principal attraction this afternoon was a 20-mile paced race between Elkes, Stinson, Walthour and Moran. The first three were following single motors and Moran was paced by a tandem. Stinson took the lead at the beginning of the race with Walthour second and Elkes in third place, Moran being out of it from the first. In the fifth mile, Stinson's tire burst, Walthour's motor went wrong and Elkes went to the front. His time for the five miles was six minutes, 21 1-5 seconds, beating the world's record. In the seventh mile Stinson broke a chain of his second machine, losing a mile before he could again get into the race. Elkes was well in the lead, his time for the 10 miles being 12 minutes, 20 3-5 seconds, still well ahead of the world's record.

At 15 miles Elkes' time was 18 minutes and 4 seconds, another world's record. Early in the 16th mile Elkes' rear tire exploded, and the mixup which cost him his life occurred. The track attendants rushed to Elkes and found him unconscious with a terrible gash in his head. Stinson was cut severely about the head and face and while Gately's foot was split open by the motor, the big toe of the right foot being nearly amputated. The men were removed from the track and placed in ambulances to be sent to the Cambridge hospital, but Elkes died before the vehicle was out of the grounds.

The race was continued by Walthour and Moran, the former winning, completing the 20 miles in 25 minutes, 29 2-5 seconds.

Elkes has been the most prominent bicyclist in this country for years. He has raced both in America and abroad. He returned from Europe only a few weeks ago and was entered in the circuit races, representing the track at Philadelphia.

Thunderbolts Still at It.

The Thunderbolts defeated the Pirates of Sewickley 23 to 2. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
P. A. C.	1	1	0
Sewickley	2	4	3

Batteries—Cook and Willis; McMahon and Weiss.

HARRY ELKES.

The Well-Known Bicycle Rider, Who Was Killed in the Motor-Paced Race Yesterday.

AMATEUR OARSMEN SHOWED FINE SPEED

The Harlem River Regatta Produced Some Splendid Races With Fine Finishes.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 30.—Fine weather and good water prevailed today when the annual rowing races of the Harlem Regatta association were held on the speedway course, Harlem river. All the races were one-mile straightaway and several of the events, especially the senior doubles, junior doubles and the final heats of the junior eights, were fought to the last stroke. If the Philadelphia crew had not hit a log the Bohemian crew would have been defeated without doubt in the senior doubles.

The New York Athletic club crew in the junior doubles had about 15 feet to spare over the Seawanhaka crew. The New York Athletic club eight had little to spare over Columbia university, in the final heat of the junior eights. The Bohemian crew won the junior four-oared gig race in a style which showed that they outclassed the other crews and in intermediate four-oared gigs Columbia university won handily against the other four crews.

Frank Vesley, Bohemian Boat club, New York, got a lead before he had rowed a dozen strokes and was never headed, winning by two lengths from Demeselle of New Orleans, whose entry for the diamond sculls at Henley was rejected recently. The Philadelphia barge club won easily in senior fours and Columbia university had a practical walkover in senior eights, winning by at least five lengths.

MICHIGAN WON MEET.

Gets Permanent Possession of the Spalding Trophy.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Five of the association records were broken in the track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic association at Marshall field today, and as was quite generally predicted, the University of Michigan scored the greater number of points.

This is the third consecutive year that this university has won the annual meet and it is thereby entitled to the permanent possession of the Spalding trophy. Six athletes from 12 of the leading universities and colleges of the middle west participated in the events. In spite of a cold, drizzling rain, which made record-breaking extremely difficult, some of the races were the best ever witnessed in the west.

Postoffice Clerks Drop Two.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., May 30.—The Pittsburgh Postoffice clerks were defeated in two games at the Pierce Grouch park, this place, today. Scores:

First game—

Postoffice Clerks	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—5
New Brightons	6	1	0	8	2	2	1	1	0	—20

Second game—

Postoffice Clerks	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
New Brighton	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—6

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO INJURE HANS WAGNER

Hans Wagner.

When Hans Wagner, who is acting captain and manager of the Pirates in the absence of Fred Clarke, walked out on the playing field yesterday he was under instructions to keep a careful eye on certain of the Cincinnati players who were known to have made threats to cut him down with their spikes and thus further cripple the Pittsburgh team.

This warning came from certain friends of the Carnegie boy who happened to overhear threats made against him and thought it their duty to warn both the player and the club officials. Wagner was at first inclined to laugh at the report, but the club owner cautioned him to be very careful, particularly in running the bases and in getting at opposing base runners. The players who had made the threats, seeing that Wagner had been warned, made no attempt to do him harm.

Secretary Locke, when asked concerning the matter, admitted it was true and that the player and club owner had been notified that threats had been made to put Wagner out of the game and that the player was on his guard. Secretary Locke also said that it is the impression of the club owner that there is an understanding among certain members of the Cincinnati, Chicago and New York clubs to put Wagner out of the game at the first opportunity. The alleged reason is jealousy of the player's ability, as well as a desire to cripple the Pittsburgh team. The matter may be given official notice.

YALE WINS MEET BY HALF POINT

Harvard Second, and Protest Entered Which May Change Standing.

RECORDS BROKEN

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 30.—Yale won the intercollegiate championship cup today in a most exciting meet, by half a point from Harvard. The result of the meet was in doubt until after the running of the last event, in which Harvard would have had to get the first two places to win. Lightner of Harvard did win, but Schick, who had broken down after the finish of the 120-yard dash, was beaten out by Moulton of Yale, thus giving Yale the victory. Yale has now permanent possession of the challenge cup, having won it six times to Harvard's four, and Pennsylvania's four, in the past 14 years.

Beck of Yale won the shot put and made a new record of 46 feet. The old figures, made yesterday by the same man, were 44 feet, 11½ inches. W. E. Schutt of Cornell won the two-mile run in 9:40, breaking the intercollegiate and collegiate records for the distance. Alexander Grant of Pennsylvania was the former record holder, at 9:31 3-5.

H. L. Gardner of Syracuse won the pole vault, clearing the bar at 11 feet, 7 inches, equaling the record made last year by D. S. Horton of Princeton, who merely tied for third place this time.

Protest was made by Manager Clark of the Harvard track team to referee James E. Sullivan, against awarding second place in the 100-yard dash to F. R. Moulton of Yale. Clark claimed that Schick of Harvard and not Moulton of Yale was second. Thomas F. O'Brien, who judged the second place men, was positive Moulton was second, and W. J. Swan of the New York Athletic club, who picked third men, was equally positive that Schick was third. The protest goes to the executive committee. If Moulton is disqualified Harvard will get the meet. Summaries:

100 yards, semi-finals—First heat won by F. R. Moulton, Yale; W. A. Schick, Harvard, second. Time, 10-1-5. Second heat won by A. F. Duffy, Georgetown; M. T. Lightner, Harvard, second. Time, :10. Final heat, won by A. F. Duffy, Georgetown; F. R. Moulton, Yale, second; W. A. Schick, Harvard, third; M. L. Lightner, Harvard, fourth. Time, :9-3-5.

Duffy was off the best and won all the way. Moulton closed fast on Schick, and was two feet behind Duffy at the tape.

120 yards, hurdles, semi-finals—First heat, won by J. P. Converse, Harvard; W. L. Anderson, Yale, second. Time, :16. Second heat, won by E. J. Clapp, Yale; E. L. Ketchum, Cornell, second. Time, :15 4-5. Final heat, won by E. J. Clapp, Yale; J. P. Converse, Harvard, second; E. L. Ketchum, Cornell, third; W. L. Anderson, Yale, fourth. Time, :15 3-5. Clapp was set back for a false start, but ran grandly, winning by a foot.

220 yards hurdles, first heat, won by E. J. Clapp, Yale; E. Cairns, Cornell, second; time 26 1-3 seconds. Second heat won by J. Thomas, Jr., Yale; F. R. Bauer, Harvard, second. Time, 25 4-5 seconds. Final—Won by E. J. Clapp, Yale; E. Cairns, Cornell, second; J. B. Thomas, Yale, third; F. R. Bauer, Harvard, fourth. Time, 25 1-5 seconds.

Running broad jump—Won by W. P. Hubbard, Amherst, with 22 feet, 4½ inches; A. T. Foster, Amherst, second, with 22 feet, 3 inches; C. A. Fulton, Yale, third, with 22 feet, 3¼ inches; J. L. Hall, Princeton, fourth, with 21 feet, 6¼ inches.

Running high jump—Won by R. P. Kernan, Harvard, with 6 feet 1 inch; W. S. Lowe, Syracuse, second, with 5 feet, 11⅜ inches; J. C. Alexander, Yale, third, with 5 feet, 10⅜ inches.

880 yards run—Won by L. M. Adsit, Princeton; G. E. Behr, Harvard, second; W. A. Newell, Williams, third; H. E. Taylor, Amherst, fourth. Time, 2:04 2-5.

440 yards—Won by J. F. Hall, Harvard; J. A. Reilly, Georgetown, second; H. A. Rodgers, Cornell, third; W. G. Clerk, Harvard, fourth. Time, :50 1-5.

One mile run—Won by A. L. Colwell, Harvard; C. E. Hooton, Yale, second; W. W. Peate, Cornell, third; D. McMicken, Cornell, fourth. Time, 4:30 3-5.

Two mile run—Won by W. E. Schutt, Princeton; G. E. Behr, Harvard, second; A. C. Bowen, University of Pennsylvania, third; Akins, Harvard, fourth; A. L. Colwell, fourth. Time, 9:40, breaking the intercollegiate record of 9:31 3-5, made in 1899 by A. Grant, Pennsylvania. Schutt led from the first half mile, winning by 100 yards. Frost, of Yale, second, hit his ankle and dropped out at one mile.

Pole vault—Won by H. L. Gardner, Syracuse, with 11 feet, 7 inches; W. McLanahan, Yale, second, with 11 feet, 3 inches; D. S. Horton, Princeton, and W. M. Adriance, Yale, tied at 11 feet. Gardner's vault equalled the intercollegiate record.

Throwing the hammer—Won by J. R. Dewitt, Princeton, with 155 feet, 3 inches; C. Vandyvinn, Syracuse, second, with 151 feet, 5¾ inches; M. C. Harris, Yale, third, with 142 feet, 10 inches; F. L. Shevlin, Yale, fourth, with 141 feet, 8 inches.

Shot putting—Won by F. G. Beck, Yale, with 46 feet; C. H. Schoenfuss, Harvard, second, with 44 feet, 6 inches; C. H. Robinson, Harvard, third, with 44 feet, 2 inches; E. T. Glass, Yale, fourth, with 44 feet. The final points:

Yale, 41½; Harvard, 41; Cornell, 16; Princeton, 11½; Syracuse, 11; Amherst, 9; Georgetown, 8; Pennsylvania, 3; Williams, 2.

Funxy Starts Again.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., May 30.—(Special.)—An exciting game was played here today in the East End park between Punxsutawney and Clayville. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Punxsutawney	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	0	0	0—11	10	13
Clayville	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2	3	1	

Batteries—Rapp and Wallace, Sutter and Kinsel. Umpire—Bruce Ross.

Mullen Fans Eleven Batters.

CORRY, PA., May 30.—(Special.)—Corry defeated Jamestown in an exciting ten-inning game today before a large crowd. Mullen struck out 11 men and Dempsey eight. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
Corry	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—8	7	5	
Jamestown	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1—7	8	7	

Batteries—Dempsey and Steele, Mullen and Hannon.

WILLIAM HOLLIS,

Pitcher on the Mohawk A. C.

TIGERS MET DEFEAT BY VERY CLOSE SCORE

Pittsburgh Boys Had Much to Do With Yales' Victory—Bowman Pitched Finely.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 30.—Don Thompson of Pittsburgh and Morgan Bowman of Uniontown were the heroes of today's Yale-Princeton baseball game which the sons of old Eli won 2 to 1. Bowman allowed only four hits and made a grand try for a home run in the third inning. Cosgrave of Princeton pulled it down, making the most sensational catch of the day.

Don Thompson caught two foul flies out by the left field bleachers with three Princeton men on bases, killing the Tigers' chances of scoring in the third inning. In the fourth, with the bases again filled, he picked up Underhill's hot bounder and nailed Reid at the plate, slaughtering Princeton's hopes of scoring for the last time. In the third O'Brien for Yale hit to Wells and was thrown out. Barnwell cracked a smash past shortstop. Chittenden followed with a bounder over second, Barnwell keeping on to third and Chittenden taking second on Cosgrave's throw to Purnell. Newman lashed a fly to deep center, Cosgrave made a wonderful catch. Barnwell scored the first run of the game on the throw in. Cote was thrown out by Wells.

In the fourth after Pearson singled Underhill gave Thompson another foul fly. O'Brien fumbled Davis' grounder. Wells taking third. Davis stole second. Bowman passed Ameli to first, filling the bases. Stevens cracked a sharp drive close to second bag, which O'Briend handled faultlessly.

Yale won the game in the fifth. Metcalf hit to Purnell, who fumbled. O'Brien's put was handled by Stevens. Barnwell hit to Pearson. Metcalf taking third. Chittenden landed a safe one in left, scoring Metcalf. Underhill fumbled the ball, Chittenden keeping on to third. Bowman gave Davis a fly. The score:

Princet'n.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Yale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Reid, c.	0	1	2	1	0	Metcalf.	2	1	0	2	1
Cosgrave	0	1	2	0	0	Belden, r.	0	0	1	1	0
Pearson	0	1	1	3	0	Barnwell	0	1	2	2	0
Purnell,	0	0	0	3	1	Chittenden	1	0	2	1	0
Underhill	0	1	2	2	1	Bowman, p	0	0	0	1	1
Davis, r.	0	0	1	4	1	Cote, c.	0	0	7	1	0
Bard, l.	0	0	1	0	0	Winslow,	0	0	1	3	1
Ameli, s.	0	1	1	4	0	Barnes, l.	0	0	1	1	0
Stevens,	p	0	0	1	2	0	Thomp'n,	3	0	0	3	2	0
Totals.	1	6	24	12	4	Totals.	2	4	*26	11	2

*Davis out, batting out of turn.

Princeton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Yale	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Bases on balls—By Bowman 2, by Stevens 1. Struck out—By Bowman 2, by Stevens 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Bowman, Underhill. Double hits—Pearson, Wells. Stolen bases—Pearson, Wells and Davis. Time of game—2:00. Umpire—Holliday.

SPITTAL'S GREAT WORK.

For Dravosburg He Wins Two Games from Braddock.

Dravosburg played on the Braddock team at Dravosburg yesterday before large crowds, winning both games. The first game resulted in a score of 12 to 0. Spittal was on the rubber and gave Braddock but three hits. His request to pitch the second game was granted and resulted in a score of 5 to 4. The support received by Spittal was gilt-edged in both games. Hickman put up a fine game in left. Weisser and Dunlap deserve special mention, each having the longest hits in the game. Soffel's work in the field and on the bases was much applause. Scores:

Dravos.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Braddock	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Soffel, 3.	2	1	1	1	0	Gil'spie, s	0	0	2	0	0
Kinney, s	0	0	2	4	1	Wilson, 3	0	1	1	4	1
Rialas, 2	1	1	2	5	0	Eurr,	0	0	0	0	0
Weisser, c	2	3	5	2	0	Kelly, 2	0	1	2	3	1
Dunlap, l	1	1	1	0	0	Buesler, l	0	0	3	0	0
Sellers, m	1	1	1	0	0	Hellers, r	0	0	1	0	0
Hickman	1	2	1	1	0	0	McBride, m	0	1	0	0	0
Nevin, r.	0	0	1	0	0	Ward, c.	0	1	8	1	0
Spittal, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Roberts, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	12	11	24	15	2	Totals	0	3	27	8	3

Dravosburg	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	5	—12	
Braddock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hits—Kinney, 2, Nevin, Weisser. Bases on balls—By Roberts 2, by Spittal 0. Struck out—By Roberts 4, by Spittal 5.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Dravos.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Braddock.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Soffel, 3.	1	1	1	1	0	Cyer, r.	1	1	0	1	0
Kinney, s	1	1	0	0	0	Burn, s.	0	1	1	1	1
Rialas, 2.	2	2	0	6	1	Wilmason	2	0	2	2	0
Weisser, c	0	1	12	0	0	Kelly, 2.	1	1	2	2	0
Dunlap, l	0	1	1	0	0	Buesler, l	1	1	2	0	0
Sellers, m.	1	1	0	1	0	Gil'spie, c.	0	1	4	0	1
Hickman, c	0	0	3	0	0	McBride, m	1	1	2	0	0
Torvn, p-2	0	2	2	0	0	Ward, c.	0	1	7	0	0
Spittal, p.	0	0	2	1	0	Bert, p.	0	1	0	2	1
Totals.	9	11	27	4	1	Totals.	5	10	24	7	3

Dravosburg	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	—5
Braddock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Soffel, Dunlap. Three-base hit—Weisser. Struck out—By Spittal 10, by Bert 3.

Reserves Win Two Games.

The Pittsburgh College Reserves defeated the Clippert A. C. in two games yesterday. Fitzgerald pitched both games for the former. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

P. C. Res.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	C. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Neylon, 2.	1	0	2	0	0	Hobson,	1	0	1	0	0
Reilban, 2	1	2	2	1	0	Fo'ster,	3	0	1	1	1
Fitzg'd, p	1	1	0	2	0	Ander'n,	3	0	0	1	1
Whalen, 1	1	1	9	0	0	Cohen,	2	1	2	2	1
Bishop, s.	2	0	0	2	0	Amber'n	1	1	0	0	0
Slater, c.	1	1	7	1	0	Shaffer,	0	1	1	1	0
Murphy,	0	0	0	0	0	Neal, r.	0	0	3	0	0
Connor,	1	1	1	0	0	Kohl, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Smyth, r.	0	1	1	0	0	Rich'rs, p	0	0	2	1	1
Totals.	8	6	27	6	2	Totals.	2	3	24	10	6

P. C. R.	0	0	3	2	1	0	2	0	*—8
C. A. C.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6—2

Two-base hits—Slater, Connor. Home run—Shaffer. Bases on balls—Off Fitzgerald 6, off Richardson 2. Struck out—By Fitzgerald 14, by Richardson 6. Time—1:40. Umpire—Halligan.

SECOND GAME.

P. C. Res.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	C. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Neylon, 2.	3	0	1	0	1	Rich'rs,	0	0	0	2	0
Reilban, 2	0	0	2	2	0	Fo'ster,	3	0	1	1	1
Fitzg'd, p	0	0	1	2	0	Ander'n,	2	0	2	1	1
Whalen, 1	1	1	1	6	0	Cohen, 2.	1	1	2	2	1
Bishop, s.	2	1	2	0	0	Amber'n	1	0	0	0	0
Slater, c.	2	1	14	0	0	Shaffer, l.	0	1	0	0	0
Murphy, m	1	0	1	0	0	Neal, r.	0	0	1	0	0
Connor,	1	0	0	1	0	Kohl, c.	1	1	10	2	0
Smyth, r.	0	0	0	0	0	M'Curry, p	0	0	1	4	2
Totals.	8	3	27	5	2	Totals.	5	3	27	11	4

P. C. R.	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	6—5
C. A. C.	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Neylon, Fitzgerald. Three-base hit—Slater. Bases on balls—Off McCurry 4, Struck out—By Fitzgerald 15, by McCurry 11. Time—1:45. Umpire—Halligan.

DISAPPOINTMENT IS HIGH SCHOOL

Nine Played Poor Ball Against Shadyside Academy.

E. L. A.'S PROSPECTS

By RICHARD R. GUY.

When the Shadyside academy nine in its last game of the season beat the Pittsburgh high school Wednesday, 12 to 0, it administered the worst defeat a high school baseball crowd ever sustained by the East Enders. It was a very sorry exhibition of baseball that the high school offered. The fielding was very ragged, and at the bat the men were powerless before Twing Brooks. The errors of omission were as numerous as those of commission and there were quite a few of each. The men showed no spirit in their playing. They went about the game as though they cared not whether they won or lost. Henning pitched good ball and he did it under trying circumstances.

That the team is playing poor ball should not be charged against Coach Edmundson. Edmundson is playing with Homestead and when not there is laboring with high school. He instructs the players the proper way, but if they do not follow instructions and show the fighting spirit which wins games, it is not his fault.

East Liberty academy fully demonstrated its strength Thursday by winning from Pittsburgh college. That East Liberty is as strong as any school team in this section of the country has never been denied and to beat the collegians from the bluff makes its claim for championship honors still stronger. Not satisfied with playing Pittsburgh college, East Liberty wants to meet Washington and Jefferson, which has been well up for the college championship of western Pennsylvania.

MANAGERS ACT PROMPTLY.

The purpose of the National Association of Independent Baseball clubs is being lived up to by the managers of the clubs belonging to the organization. At a meeting last week of the clubs, which are located in cities and large towns in Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, the case of a contract-jumper was summarily dealt with.

The Allentown (Pa.) team was charged with playing a man by the name of Fforne, who was alleged to have signed with Norristown before going to Allentown. The managers unanimously decided to place a ban on Allentown, which means that no club belonging to the association shall play that team until the case of Fforne is adjusted to the satisfaction of the Norristown club and the association.

Dealing with contract jumpers was one of the reasons why the managers joined hands. They were compelled to do so in order to keep together their teams and that they will stick together there is little room for doubt. When the association was formed last winter at Harrisburg Manager Homer Risher of Homestead attended the meeting, but his team did not join the association. Risher explained his action by saying that there would be little use in his joining when other clubs were not willing to do the same and were at liberty to take his men if they could.

While the clubs belonging to the association are compelled to keep hands off the tossers in the league it nevertheless does not say that one of them can induce players from a non-member club to jump. Already Risher has had his players tempted. Recently an agent, supposed to be from a club belonging to the association, offered three of the Homestead players and now one certain club is trying to induce Risher's star pitchers to leave Homestead. Large salaries are offered and in order to keep his men Risher will have to pony down in his pocket and bring forth more coin.

HOMESTEAD HAS KICK.

The Homestead players complained of the treatment they got from the umpire at Morgantown, W. Va., last Wednesday when they lost to West Virginia university, 5 to 4. It is not customary for Homestead to blame its defeats to the umpire, but in this particular case at Morgantown, a right-eous kick is coming, says Risher. The interference on the part of the students who congregated around third base when Edmundson went after fouls, was also unsportsmanlike and not at all in keeping with college sports. Men of this kind would be considered good form in some sections where baseball etiquette is unknown.

West Virginia at this period is playing a fast game. When their team made its eastern trip it did so in poor shape and had to play the big college nines that had been south or practiced with professional teams. West Virginia was in no shape for such games, but, nevertheless, did well, everything being considered. The playing of the two Pittsburghers, Buck Kennedy and James Smith, has been first class. Smith is one of the hardest hitters on the team. On the trip east he swatted the ball more times than any other man on the team.

Runaway for Cochocton.

COSHOCTON, O., May 30.—(Special.)—The Coshocton Athletic club defeated the Newcomerstown Athletic club today, 29 to 8. Score:

Coshocton	0	0	3	11	1	3	0	2	9—29	
Newcomerstown	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0—8	

Batteries—Ricken, Bassett and Stewart; Nae, Newton and Baer.

Titusville Has No Trouble.

TITUSVILLE, PA., May 30.—(Special.)—The local High school team defeated Warren on the local grounds today. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Titusville	15	13	12
Warren	9	7	10

FLEMING WON SHOOT.

North Side Club's Handicap Tourney Brought Out Many Trap Experts.

The North Side Gun club's allowance merchandise handicap shoot was won by L. B. Fleming, who shot from scratch and broke 96 out of 100 blue rocks. Streams was second, with 88, and Irwin third, with 87. On the sweepstakes Fleming led with 192 out of 210, an average of 91 per cent. The other prize winners in the merchandise event were Jeff Waddell, Pete Henry, G. T. L. Andrews, McMillan, Lieberman, W. Anderson, Geebler, Dick Kelsey, Pontefract, Gillespie, Marshall and Johnston.

During the day over 4,000 targets were shot and many shooters shot in the extra events, who were not in time to shoot in the merchandise events. Those who shot in the extra events and won money are as follows: Smith, F. Heineman, Tom, Rube, M. M. Bee, Porter, Morrow and W. S. C.

Good Shooting at Monessen.

MONESSEN, May 30.—(Special.)—The Pass Gun club held its first target tournament of the season at Quarry Hill this afternoon. The shooting done by the participants was in the main good. A large crowd was in attendance and great interest was shown throughout the contest both by the visitors and by the shooters. Several shooters from neighboring towns were present. Of these, the work of Swanier and Edwards is worthy of special mention, and among the home team Johnson, Crane, Shovers and Hollinson did the best. The sh

Amateur Teams Play Some Close Games on Many Diamonds Before Large Crowds

HOME TEAMS WIN ALL THE GAMES

Large Crowds See Allegheny County League Contests.

SOME SURPRISES

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Glassport	4	0	1000	McK. Rocks	3	3	.500
Wolff	7	1	.875	Sheridan	2	4	.334
Elsbur	5	1	.833	Duquesne	1	6	.143
Sullivan	4	4	.500	St. Casimer	1	7	.125

Yesterday was a great day for the County league. The crowds at all the games were large. One noticeable thing was that the home team took all the double-headers. Scores:

At Braddock—

S. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	D. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Daly, p...	2	3	1	2	1	Bond, 3...	0	1	2	2	3
Riley, r...	1	2	1	4	1	Jones, 2...	0	2	0	0	0
Price, ss...	2	1	1	0	0	Long, c...	1	0	6	2	0
Moran, 3...	3	2	2	3	2	Hagne, l...	0	0	0	2	1
Martin, l...	3	1	1	1	0	McGee, s...	0	0	4	3	1
Donahue, 1	1	2	2	9	0	Hall, m...	0	0	1	0	0
Schaffer, m	2	2	2	0	0	McCor'c, r	0	0	1	0	0
Madden, c	2	2	12	2	0	Brown, 2...	0	0	2	7	1
Fox, 2....	1	1	3	1	2	Sloss, p...	0	1	1	3	1
Totals	17	16	27	19	6	Totals	2	5	27	12	9

Sullivan	4	1	1	4	3	3	1	0	*—	17
Duquesne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2

Two-base hits—Daly 2, Schaffer, Madden, Fox, Sloss. Three-base hits—Riley, Donahue. Stolen bases—Price 2, Hagne 2, Daly, Moran, Martin, Donahue, McGee. Hit by pitcher—Hagne. Base on balls—Off Daly 11, off Sloss 5.

Second game—

S. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	D. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Daly, p...	2	4	0	4	0	Bond, 3...	0	1	2	2	0
Riley, r...	1	1	0	0	0	Jones, 2...	0	0	0	1	0
Price, ss...	0	1	0	0	0	Long, c...	0	0	10	0	0
Moran, 3...	1	0	0	0	2	Sloss, m...	0	2	1	0	0
Donahue, 1	0	0	0	2	0	Hagne, l...	0	0	8	0	1
Madden, c	2	0	12	1	0	Hall, 2...	0	0	1	4	1
Martin, l...	0	0	2	0	0	McCor'c, r	0	0	0	2	0
Fox, 2....	2	0	5	0	0	McGee, s...	0	1	3	0	0
Welsh, m	1	1	0	0	0	Hays, p...	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	7	9	27	11	2	Totals	0	5	27	10	2

Sullivans	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	—
Duquesne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—

At Wolff—

P. O. W.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	McK. R.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
O.Wolff, s	2	2	10	3	1	Horan, c...	0	0	16	2	4
J.Lost'r, 3	1	0	2	3	1	M'Nabb, l.	2	3	0	*5	1
Shorr, l...	1	1	12	2	0	Don'v'n, m	1	0	0	0	0
J.Lost'r, s	2	3	1	2	0	H.Tom'n,s	0	0	3	1	1
Abbot, r...	0	0	0	0	0	Ren'mp,3	1	0	1	0	1
Ayrole, 2.	1	1	1	1	1	Mack, l...	2	2	6	0	0
W.Wff, m	1	2	0	0	0	J.Thom'n,r	0	1	0	0	0
Schamb, r	1	0	0	0	0	Dillon, l..	0	1	7	0	1
Wagner, p	1	0	1	3	0	Fisher, p..	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	11	9	27	14	4	Totals	7	10	24	6	5

F. O. Wolffs	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	3	*—	11
McKees Rocks	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	—	7

Two-base hits—O. Wolff, J. Lostetter Donavan, H. Thompson. Three-base hits—Sherman, H. Thompson. Sacrifice hits—Wolffs 5, McKees Rocks 2. Double plays—Shorr and Wolff. Hit by Pitcher—Wolff 2. Base on balls—Off Wagner 8, off Fisher 11. Struck out—By Wagner 10, by Fisher 17. Umpires—Fromm and Evans.

Second game—

F. O. Wolff	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	McK. R.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
O.Wolff, c	1	2	12	2	1	Fisher, l...	3	1	4	0	1
Lost'r, 3	1	1	4	2	5	Hogan, c..	1	0	8	3	0
Shorr, 1...	1	1	1	0	0	McNabb, 1	1	0	1	0	0
Lost'r, s.	1	1	6	1	0	Donovan p	0	0	0	0	0
Abbot, r...	0	0	1	0	0	H.Th'p'n	1	1	4	1	0
Snyder, 2.	1	1	1	3	1	Ren'k'p	3	2	0	1	2
W.Wff, m	0	0	1	0	0	Mack, l..	2	2	1	0	0
Dowling	2	3	3	0	0	J.Th'p'n	1	1	1	0	0
Tillman	0	1	1	0	0	Plummer	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	15	21	27	10	6	Totals	11	6	27	9	4

Wolffs	0	0	0	2	1	0	6	2	0	4	—15
McKees Rocks	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 5

Two-base hits—Jack Lostetter, Sharr, John Lostetter, Snyder, Dowling, McNabb, Mack. Three-base hits—John Lostetter 2. Home runs—John Lostetter. Sacrifice hits—Wolff 2, McKees Rocks 2. Stolen bases—McKees Rocks 2. Double plays—McNabb to Mack. Hit by pitcher—Wolff. Base on balls—Off Tillman 8. Struck out—By Tillman 14, by Donavan 3. Wild pitches—Tillman. Umpires—Fromm and Evans.

First game—

Heights.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Cas.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Gilbert, 3.	2	2	2	2	4	3	Keifer, l.p	1	2	7	0	1
Zeigler, l.	1	1	11	1	1	0	North, l..	1	1	2	1	0
Lewis, s..	2	3	1	3	0	0	Crowley,	3	1	1	1	3
Cn'g'f	2	3	3	3	1	0	J.Brush,	s	1	1	0	2
Whitly, m	1	1	1	0	0	0	Kubick, c	1	1	9	4	1
Sho'gle, r	2	2	2	1	0	0	Bruce, r..	2	1	2	0	0
Smyth, l.	1	1	4	5	1	0	Miller, m.	2	2	2	0	0
Colem'n	c	1	1	4	2	0	Sweeney,	r	2	1	0	0
Holz'fel	p	0	1	0	1	1	Oloz, p-l..	1	1	5	0	0
Totals	18	18	27	15	5	Totals	11	13	24	7	3

Heights	A.	C.	3	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	*—13
St. Casimer	A.	C.	3	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	1—11

Two-base hits—Heights A. C. 3, St. Casimer A. C. 2. Three-base hits—Height A. C. 1, St. Casimer A. C. 1. Home runs—Gilbert, Shormagle. Base on balls—Off Oloz 3, off Holzapfel 1. Struck out—By Holzapfel 4, by Oloz 6, by Keifer 3. Umpires—Meyers and Mink.

Second game—

Heights.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Cas.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Gilbert, 3.	2	1	1	3	1	Crowley,	3	0	0	2	3
Zeigler,	1	0	0	7	1	Farmer,	s	2	2	6	1
Barker, s.	1	1	1	3	0	Kemps,	2	1	3	1	0
Vanz'f,	0	0	0	2	0	Keifer,	p	0	2	2	0
Whitly, m	1	0	1	0	1	Kubick,	c	1	2	1	0
Sho'gle, r.	2	3	0	0	0	North,	r...	1	2	1	0
Smyth, l.	1	2	2	1	0	F.Brush	l.	1	3	2	0
Michels, c	2	5	11	1	0	Sweeney,	c	0	1	8	0
Wil'n rm	1	1	3	0	0	Oloz, p-l..	1	3	1	2	0
Totals	10	13	27	9	2	Totals	7	18	24	7	6

Heights A. C.	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	5	*—10
St. Casimer A. C.	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	—7

Two-base hits—Heights A. C. 5, St. Casimer A. C. 2. Three-base hit—Shronagle. Base on balls—Off Wilson 5, Olis 6, Keifer 1. Struck out—By Olis 8, Wilson 8, Whitley 2.

Can't Find Pitcher McBride.

SHARON, PA., May 30.—(Special.)—McBride's pitching today for Westminster college was largely responsible for the defeat of the Sharon Steel team. Score:

Sharon S.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Westm'r.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Price, r...	1	1	1	1	0	2	E.Ten'nt,	r	3	1	0	0	1
M'Bride, 3	0	0	1	3	0		Moor, 2...	3	3	1	1	2
Bradley,	1	0	0	1	0	0	Roberts,	3	2	2	0	1	0
Thorn, s.	0	0	0	0	1		E.M'Bde,	2	2	8	1	2
Carver, 2.	2	2	1	2	2	1	Ramsey,	3	0	1	0	3	0
Pierce, l.	1	0	0	1	1	0	Starr'an,	1	0	1	1	6	1
Baldus, m	0	0	0	2	0	0	Stewart,	1	2	2	0	0	0
Gibson, c.	1	0	8	4	1	0	Tenn't,	m	1	1	2	0	0
Howell, p.	0	0	0	1	1		E.M'Bde,	p	1	1	1	7	0
Howell*	0	0	0	0	0								
Totals	4	6	27	11	5	Totals	12	14	27	16	6

*Howell batted for Baldus in ninth inning.

Westminster	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	6	0	0—	12
Sharon Steel	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2—	4

Stolen bases—Price, Carver, Gibson, Moore, Roberts, D. McBride, Stranahan, D. Tennent. Two-base hits—Gibson 2, Roberts, Stewart. Bases on balls—Off Howell 2, off McBride 2. Hit by pitched ball—Stewart. Struck out—By Howell 10, by McBride 6. Wild pitch—McBride. Umpire—Hadley.

Wallace's Hit the Ball.

The Nationals of Allegheny defeated the Wallace team in the morning game 10 to 8. The Wallaces took the second game by heavy hitting. Score:

SECOND GAME.

R. W.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Nationals.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Cal'han, c	3	2	4	6	0	Brehm, l..	0	2	8	6	0
Curry, s..	1	0	4	4	0	Love, 2..	0	1	3	2	0
Dan'hy, 2	2	3	2	1	0	M'Aban, s	2	1	0	1	0
Young, l.	1	2	9	0	0	Curtiss, l..	0	1	0	0	0
Bender, l	1	3	2	3	1	Bertres, r.	0	0	2	1	0
Gewell, r	1	1	1	1	0	Lose, 3..	0	1	0	0	0
Bauer, p.	1	1	2	2	0	Kelley, m	0	1	5	0	0
Dunc'n, m	1	2	0	0	0	Emmel, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Ham'n,	2	2	0	2	3	1	Shutte, p..	1	1	1	4	0
Totals	16	13	27	12	1	Totals	3	8	24	9	0

Body Wallaces	3	7	0	0	2	3	0	0	*—	15
Nationals	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—	3

Home run—Bender. Three-base hit—Donaghy. Two-base hits—Calahan, Young, Danknyer. Stolen bases—Body Wallaces 9, Nationals 6. Struck out—By Bauer 4, by Shutte 6. Bases on balls—O: Bauer 4, off Shutte 10. Umpire—McCall.

Franklin City League Games.

FRANKLIN, PA., May 30.—(Special.)—Two games were played in the City league today—one in the morning and one in the afternoon. Scores:

Morning game.

											R.	H.	E.
Manifold	0	0	4	0	2	1	1	2	0	—10	11	10	
Colburn	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	4	5	3

Batteries—Jones, J. Heffman and Quinn; Thurston, McGinn and Smiley.

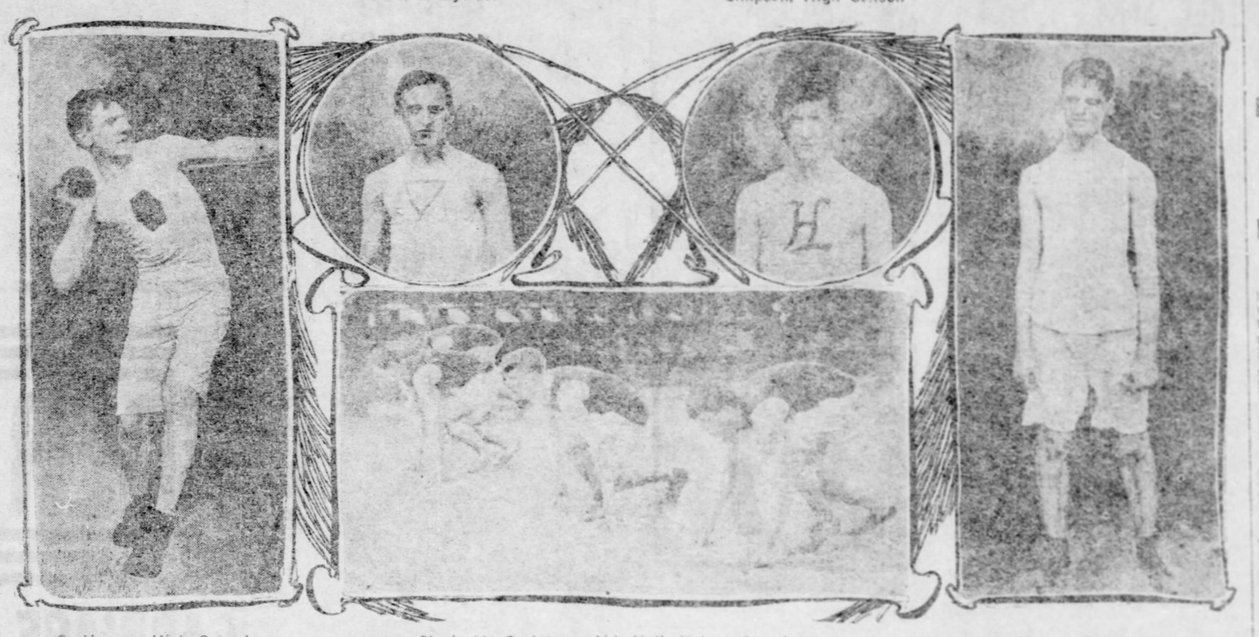
Afternoon game:

											R.	H.	E.
Fish and Painters	2	0	1	0	0	0	7	3	*—	13	10	5	
Eclipse	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	3—	9	8	8	

Batteries—Meehan and Hunter, Amberson, Hughes and Beatty.

ADDITIONAL SPORTING ON PAGE 8, SECTION 3.

SHADYSIDE AND HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETES



Darsie, Shadyside. Simpson, High School.

C. Harper, High School. Shadyside Sprinters—Ahl, Hall, Kohne, Straub. Myler, High School.

EAST LIVERPOOL BEATEN IN TWO CLOSE GAMES

Ohio Team is Outplayed All the Way By P. A. C. at Friendship Park.

At Friendship park yesterday P. A. C. defeated East Liverpool in both the morning and afternoon games by some great batting. The morning game was a slaughter and the afternoon was nearly the same. Every member of the team took part in the hitting and Capt. Taylor led with six to his credit, closely followed by Glover with four and Nichol with five. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

P. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	E. L.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Taylor, 3.	3	4	0	2	0	Coleman,	1	2	0	0	2
Mat'ws, r	2	2	0	1	0	Bennett,	r.	0	0	1	0	0
Glover, l.	3	4	2	0	0	Em'ng,	c	0	0	8	0	0
Nichol, l.	0	2	0	0	0	Bench'r,	2	1	0	0	8	0	0
Beuch'r,	2	1	3	4	0	Heck'ne,	2	0	0	5	1	0
Barr, l....	1	0	1	2	0	0	Carey, m..	0	0	0	0	0
M'K'ma,m	0	0	0	0	0	0	M'Aleo, s.	0	0	0	2	2
Mucker, c	1	1	7	4	0	0	Dolan, 3..	0	0	0	0	1
Diebold, p	1	0	0	4	0	0	G.Em'ng,	p	0	0	1	3	1
Totals	12	17	27	17	4	2	Totals	0	2	5	4	12	4

P. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	E. L.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
East Liverpool	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	5	*—	12	
P. A. C.	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	5	*—	12	

Two-base hits—Taylor 2, Matthews, Glover. Three-base hit—Glover. Balk—Emmerling. Double plays—Mucker and Beuchner; McAvoy and Heckathorne; Emmerling, Bridget and Tyson. Bases on balls—Mucker 5, Beuch'r 2, by Diebold 2, by Emmerling 3. Wild pitches—Diebold 2. Passed balls—Emmerling, Mucker. Umpire—Moran. Time—1.30.

AFTERNOON GAME.

P. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	E. L.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
R.Ta'lor,	3	1	2	4	3	0	Arb, l....	0	1	0	1	0
Mat'ws,	r	1	1	0	0	0	Bennett,	r.	3	2	0	0	1
Glover,	l.	2	2	3	4	0	Em'ling,	c	0	1	4	1	0
Nichol,	l.	0	0	1	1	0	Brady,	p..	1	2	0	2	0
Zeh, r....	1	1	3	0	1	0	M'Auleff,	c	0	0	15	0	1
Coulter,	l.	1	0	0	0	0	Glenn,	r..	1	1	3	1	0
Haf'brak,	c	0	0	12	1	1	Schuster,	s	0	1	1	1	2
Thrown,	2	1	2	0	2	0	Geelock,	l	0	0	4	0	0
Rob'son,	p	0	1	0	1	0	Lan'gan,	m	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	6	27	5	4		Totals	3	6	24	4	4

All-Pgh. A. C.	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	*—	7	
Pioneer A.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—	3	

AFTERNOON GAME.

A. P. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	P. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Campbell,	1	3	5	6	0	1	M'Eld'n'y,	3	0	0	1	0	0
Best, s...	3	4	2	3	0	0	Miller, l..	0	0	2	0	1	
G.Brown,	3	3	4	5	0	0	Kirk, 2...	1	0	5	3	0	
W.Ew'd,	2	2	1	5	1	0	Leahy, l.	1	1	1	6	3	0
Zeh, r....	0	0	0	0	0	0	M'Auleff,	c	1	2	8	0	1
Haf'brak,	1	2	1	0	0	0	M'Carthy,	m	0	2	0	0	0
Downey, s	2	2	8	1	1	0	Schuiser,	s	1	2	2	2	1
T'Brown,	3	2	1	2	0	0	Glenn,	r..	0	1	0	0	0
T.Ew'd,	p	2	2	2	2	0	Len'gan,	p	0	2	0	0	0
Totals	21	19	27	7	1		Totals	4	9	24	5	3	

All. Pgh. A. C.	3	0	16	0	1	0	1	0	*—	21	
Pioneer A. C.	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—	4

Nationals Win at Greenfield.

The National A. C. of Wilkinsburg journeyed to Greenfield and won from the Echo A. C. Score:

N. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	E. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Staley, r..	0	1	2	0	0	Clarke, 2..	1	0	0	1	1
Camp'll, c	3	3	14	2	1	Mac'intie, c	0	1	4	0	0
Johns'n, s	3	3	3	0	4	0	Clark, 3...	1	2	5	2	2
Thomas, l	0	0	1	0	0	Starr, s..	0	1	2	2	0
Hawrth, 3	0	2	2	0	1	0	Clogan, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Head'n, m	0	0	1	0	0	0	Evans, r..	2	3	1	0	0
Oxnard, 2	1	1	3	2	0	Steadle, l.	0	0	0	0	1
Bialas, p.	2	3	0	1	0	Flack'n, in	1	0	3	0	0
Thorn't,	1	0	1	7	0	1	Ruddle, l.	0	0	12	1	0
Totals	9	15	27	12	4	Totals	6	9	24	5	7

National	2	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	0—	9	
Echo	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2—	6	

Two-base hits—Thornthurst, Bialas. Three-base hit—Johnston. Home run—Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Lawton, Staley, Oxnard, Campbell. Stolen bases—Oxnard, Campbell, Bialas, Clarke, Starr. Double play—Clarke to Ruddle. Hit by pitcher—Clogan. Bases on balls—Off Clogan 2. Struck out—By Clogan 4, by Bialas 9. Wild pitch—McGee.

All Pittsburgh Team Wins.

The All-Pittsburgh team defeated the strong Pioneer A. club in two games on the Herron Hill Recreation park grounds, 1 to 3 in the morning and 21 to 4 in the afternoon. Scores:

A. P. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	P. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Cambell,	1	2	0	8	0	0	M'Eld'n'y,	3	1	1	1	0	1
Best, s...	0	1	0	2	0	0	M'Carthy,	1	0	0	0	0	0
G.Brown,	3	1	1	0	0	1	Kirk, 2....	1	1	1	3	0	0
W.Ew'd,	2	1	1	0	0	1	Leahy, p..	1	2	0	2	0	0
Zeh, r....	1	1	3	0	0	1	M'Auleff,	c	0	0	15	0	1
Coulter,	l.	1	0	0	0	0	Glenn,	r..	1	1	3	1	0
Haf'brak,	c	0	0	12	1	1	Schuster,	s	0	1	1	1	2
Thrown,	2	1	2	0	2	0	Geelock,	l	0	0	4	0	0
Rob'son,	p	0	1	0	1	0	Lan'gan,	m	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	6	27	5	4		Totals	3	6	24	4	4

All-Pgh. A. C.	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	*—	7	
Pioneer A.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—	3	

AFTERNOON GAME.

A. P. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	P. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Campbell,	1	3	5	6	0	1	M'Eld'n'y,	3	0	0	1	0	0
Best, s...	3	4	2	3	0	0	Miller, l..	0	0	2	0	1	
G.Brown,	3	3	4	5	0	0	Kirk, 2...	1	0	5	3	0	
W.Ew'd,	2	2	1	5	1	0	Leahy, l.	1	1	1	6	3	0
Zeh, r....	0	0	0	0	0	0	M'Auleff,	c	1	2	8	0	1
Haf'brak,	1	2	1	0	0	0	M'Carthy,	m	0	2	0	0	0
Downey, s	2	2	8	1	1	0	Schuiser,	s	1	2	2	2	1
T'Brown,	3	2	1	2	0	0	Glenn,	r..	0	1	0	0	0
T.Ew'd,	p	2	2	2	2	0	Len'gan,	p	0	2	0	0	0
Totals	21	19	27	7	1		Totals	4	9	24	5	3	

All. Pgh. A. C.	3	0	16	0	1	0	1	0	*—	21	
Pioneer A. C.	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—	4

Nationals Win at Greenfield.

The National A. C. of Wilkinsburg journeyed to Greenfield and won from the Echo A. C. Score:

N. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	E. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Staley, r..	0	1	2	0	0	Clarke, 2..	1	0	0	1	1
Camp'll, c	3	3	14	2	1	Mac'intie, c	0	1	4	0	0
Johns'n, s	3	3	3	0	4	0	Clark, 3...	1	2	5	2	2
Thomas, l	0	0	1	0	0	Starr, s..	0	1	2	2	0
Hawrth, 3	0	2	2	0	1	0	Clogan, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Head'n, m	0	0	1	0	0	0	Evans, r..	2	3	1	0	0
Oxnard, 2	1	1	3	2	0	Steadle, l.	0	0	0	0	1
Bialas, p.	2	3	0	1	0	Flack'n, in	1	0	3	0	0
Thorn't,	1	0	1	7	0	1	Ruddle, l.	0	0	12	1	0
Totals	9	15	27	12	4	Totals	6	9	24	5	7

National	2	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	0—	9	
Echo	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2—	6	

Two-base hits—Thornthurst, Bialas. Three-base hit—Johnston. Home run—Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Lawton, Staley, Oxnard, Campbell. Stolen bases—Oxnard, Campbell, Bialas, Clarke, Starr. Double play—Clarke to Ruddle. Hit by pitcher—Clogan. Bases on balls—Off Clogan 2. Struck out—By Clogan 4, by Bialas 9. Wild pitch—McGee.

ALL COLLEGIANS WIN TWICE FROM SEWICKLEY TEAMS

Scott Strikes Out 17 Batters in First Game and Johnson Lands the Second.

The All Collegians of Pitteburgh defeated the Sewickley Y. M. C. A. team on the latter's ball ground yesterday morning, 8 to 5. The feature of the game was the work of Scott for the Collegians, he striking out 17 batters. Patton pitched a good game, but the team could not hit behind him. Nash, Lyon and Dean played well. Score:

Sewickley.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Collegians.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hutch'n, c	1	2	11	1	0	1	Johnston, 2	1	1	1	0	2
Grady, 3..	0	1	1	2	1	Waddell,	3	0	0	3	0	0
F.Patton,	1	0	0	2	0	1	Updeg'ft,	1	0	1	2	1	0
Lyon, 2...	0	2	2	2	0	Harn't'n,	c	2	1	18	0	0
Rich'n,	1	2	2	8	0	0	Dean, r..	3	3	0	0

Society

THE Pittsburgh Golf club has been most popular the last seven days. It has been the center of social activity, and the broad piazzas overlooking the golf links and the drives through Schenley park have been filled with people. This week a number of entertainments will be given at the clubhouse, among them being Miss Bessie Howe's luncheon on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. James McCrea's two luncheons, the dinners which Mrs. Harry Graham Brown and Mrs. James I. Kay gave, Mrs. George M. Laughlin's handsome luncheon and those at which Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth and Mrs. Thomas H. Bakewell were hostesses, number the entertainments which gave variety to the social life of the past week.

Children's Day at the Country club will be held as usual in June. So many weddings and entertainments have been announced for June 10, the day originally decided upon for the annual children's party, that arrangements will be made to give it on the preceding or the following day. Supper on the lawn, the tables spread beneath the shade of the fine old trees upon the place, the various ponies and pony carts which will carry the little guests of the club about the grounds, the Punch and Judy show, the music by the band and the various other amusements which will be presented during the afternoon will make the entertainment as interesting as have been its predecessors. It is hoped that the new club house will be finished by next April, when the lease on the present club house expires and a large house-warming will be given then.

Memorial Day was socially very quiet. The country club houses were crowded, many going down to Sewickley Heights to the Allegheny Country club and returning to town tomorrow, while house parties have been entertained at a number of the country houses in the Heights. All are open now. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Miller left several days ago for Beaumaris, where their summer home is located, and Miss Ruth Miller and Miss Lois Miller, accompanied by Miss Margaretta Woods, will leave for Canada tomorrow evening. Mr. and Mrs. Park Painter and their daughters go to Watch Hill, R. I., June 8. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert DuPuy have taken a cottage at Prides Crossing for this summer, but the illness of Mrs. David Hostetter, Mrs. DuPuy's mother, may keep them in town some weeks longer. Mr. and Mrs. D. Herbert Hostetter do not expect to spend the season in Newport, as has been their custom for several years. Mr. and Mrs. George M. Laughlin, Jr., will leave in a few days for their summer home, Sound Beach, Conn.

No prettier picture has been seen in Pittsburgh for many a year than was shown on Friday, when the "Midsummer Night's Dream" was given. It was the first elaborate outdoor performance of a Shakespearean play in Pittsburgh and was presented by the young girls in Miss Gleim's school in the East End with really surprising artistic effect. Within the natural setting of trees the stage was erected, and the dances of the fairies and of the shepherdesses were bewitchingly pretty and graceful. The audience, seated within the tennis courts, where chairs had been placed, was representative of East End and Shadyside society. The success of the play on Friday night furnishes a spur to the seniors of the Pennsylvania College for Women for greater and more artistic results when they give "As You Like It" next week, if they would compare favorably with the work of the younger girls.

ONE of the largest and handsomest entertainments of the late spring season was that of yesterday afternoon given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rook at their home in Ellsworth and Aiken avenues, Shadyside.

It was arranged in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rook Carroll, the young nephew and niece of the host and hostess, whose marriage was a brilliant event of a few weeks ago in Calvary Protestant Episcopal church. The entertainment also served as a housewarming, as it was the first formal affair Mr. and Mrs. Rook have given in the handsome new home, which they have been occupying for only two months past. The hours were from 5 until 7 o'clock, during which nearly 400 guests were present to meet the young bride and bridegroom and enjoy the hospitality of their host and hostess. The receiving party stood in the drawing room, a beautiful apartment done in white and gold and decorated with Jacqueminot roses. The adjoining library was done in real peonis, while the same flowers were effectively combined with Annunciation lilies in the hall. A graceful arrangement of yellow iris added to the attractiveness of the dining room. Coffee was served on the porch, which was enclosed with tall tropical palms. The party of men and women assistants included Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Baggaley, the parents of the young bride; the Hon. and Mrs. William Flinn, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Murry Verner, Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. P. Lovejoy, Mr. and Mrs. Florence O'Neill, Mrs. Helen Rook Carroll and Mrs. Alexander Rook, the mother and grandmother of the groom; Col. and Mrs. Arthur J. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hubbard, Miss Baggaley and her fiance, David King Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. McKay, Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes, Mrs. Margaret Dallmyer, Mrs. Ella Bailey, Dr. and Mrs. Karl Emmerling, a bride and bridegroom of the Easter time; Mr. and Mrs. John P. Knable, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rodgers and Mr. and Mrs. Omar Scott Decker. During the reception hours and at the dinner which followed for the assistants a mandolin orchestra played in an alcove of the upper hall, which was gracefully screened with foliage. Dinner was also served upstairs in the billiard room, which was hung with silken flags in honor of the day. The centerpiece consisted of flaming red peonies and the plate cards were embossed with the initials "C." and "R." Mrs. Rook wore an exquisite sheer gown of embroidered white muslin with diamond ornaments, while the young bride was in her wedding gown of ivory satin, which was elaborately trimmed in pointe and duchesse lace.

The attendants at the wedding of Miss Baggaley and David King Irwin, to take place at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, June 6, in the Shadyside Presbyterian church, will include Miss Julia McBride, as maid of honor; Miss Elsie Mitchell of Bethlehem, and the bride's youngest sister, Miss Annabel Whitney Baggaley. Mr. Irwin's best man will be his brother, Walter Wayne Irwin, and the ushers will include Preston Schoyer, Thomas R. Hartley, Robert Pitcairn, Jr., Gross MacConnell and Robert Baggaley of Pittsburgh, with Albert B. Bissell of Philadelphia and Eben J. Watson of New York. Mr. Irwin's aunt, Mrs. William Harrison Smith of Marchand street, will give a dinner for the bridal party at the Union club on Friday evening, which will precede the rehearsal, and on Thursday Mrs. William C. King will entertain the same guests at an afternoon tea.

The marriage of Miss Edna Moore Stoney to Harry Howard Hamlen, which will take place next Tuesday evening at the home of the bride in South Negley avenue, will be solemnized in the presence of only the members of the immediate family by the Rev. Mr. Faris of Calvary Episcopal church. The bride, who is a daughter of the late R. J. Stoney, will be given away by her brother, R. J. Stoney, Jr. Mr. Hamlen will take his bride to live in Philadelphia, where he has been for some time engaged in business. His former home was in Augusta, Maine.

The marriage of Miss Mary Christy and Walter Wilmot Irwin was a beautiful ceremony solemnized in Carnegie at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Robert Christy. The bride's only attendants were her sister, Miss Melzina Christy, who was maid of honor, and Miss Lydia Inskeep, the bridesmaid. Mr. Irwin was attended by her brother, Harry Irwin, and the ushers were Harry Hood and D. Morrison Dempster. The Rev. Stephen Hunter, D. D., performed the ceremony, in which the bride was given away by her brother, Mansfield Brown Christy. Upon their return from the eastern honeymoon the young couple will make their home at Beaver and Grant streets, Sewickley.

A pretty home wedding Wednesday evening, June 3, will be that of Miss Katherine Lenore MacKown and Jacob Strader of Buffalo, which will be solemnized in Thornburg at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Charles Orrin Treat. Alfred Ross of Columbus, O., will give the bride away and her attendants will be her sister, Mrs. George Owen Loeffler, as matron of honor, and Miss Theresa Lentz of St. Clairsville, O., as bridesmaid. Morten Burden of Pittsburgh will be groomsman and the ushers will be David Carl MacKown, the bride's brother, and Albert G. Colvin. Miss Elizabeth Logan of Carnegie will play the wedding music.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Camilla Hemingway Robb, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Robb of Emsworth, to George Clinton Russell of Cleveland to terminate in their wedding on June 30.

The marriage of Miss Florence Hughes Reno and Harry Vernon Porter of the East End will take place Tuesday evening, June 30, in Maryland avenue at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson Reno. The bride, who will be given away by her father, will be attended by Miss Ida May McClure and Miss May Sarver of Allegheny. Mr. Porter's best man will be Percy Martin of Los Angeles, Cal., and his brother, John Francis Porter, and Edward Rossiter Reno, a brother of the bride, will serve as ushers. The ceremony will be followed by an informal reception and supper. Mr. Martin, who stops off en route from Los Angeles for the wedding, will leave immediately for New York, whence he will sail to spend a year of study in Paris.

The twenty-third anniversary of the Home for Colored Children, Termon avenue, Allegheny, will be observed Tuesday, June 2, by the annual reception and donation. The officers of the institution are Mrs. Ormsby Phillips, president; Mrs. Julia Blair, secretary; and Mrs. James B. Carson, treasurer.

Invitations have been received in Pittsburgh for the marriage of Miss Alice Davitt Holland, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Holland of New York, formery of this city, and George Harper Young, to be solemnized in the Fourth Presbyterian church, New York city, at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, June 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah N. Davidson of North avenue, Allegheny, with their family expect to leave for Canada about the middle of June.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Marie Agnes Mathieu, the daughter of George A. Mathieu of North Highland avenue, East End, to Edward Richter, which will be solemnized on Tuesday evening, June 9, at 7:30 o'clock in SS. Peter and Paul's church, Larimer avenue. The bridal party will include Miss Bessie Ridall, as maid of honor; Miss Marie Magorian, Miss Gertrude Hoeveler and Miss Nellie Bigley, the bridesmaids; Louis G. Richter of Birmingham, Ala., a brother of the prospective bridegroom, who will be best man, and seven ushers, Edward J. Sullivan of Cincinnati, William Flood Rafferty, George R. Mathieu, Sidney Van Dusen, Aaron Fell, Leroy Gallilher and William Bogart Hutchinson. The ceremony will be followed by a handsome reception at the Hotel Schenley.

Mrs. Thomas Evans of South Negley avenue and Baum street, East End, gave a large afternoon reception on Wednesday in honor of her young daughter-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Raymond Evans, formerly Miss Ida May Flaccus, who, with Mr. Evans, recently returned from an extended wedding trip to California. The receiving party also included Mrs. Howard Solisbury Evans, another daughter-in-law, a bride of two seasons age, and Mrs. Charles L. Flaccus, the mother of the honor guest. The hostess was gowned in white crepe de chine effectively trimmed in coarse lace, and the young bride wore her wedding gown of cloth chiffon and lace. Mrs. Howard Evans was also in her wedding gown of white satin, and Mrs. Flaccus wore gray crepe elaborately trimmed in chantilly. They stood in a recess of the drawing room, which was curtained with trailing foliage and southern smilax. Peonies and roses also entered into the decorations of the room as well as into those of the other apartments. The group of assistants included Mrs. Joseph G. Walter, Mrs. Albert McElveny, Mrs. Joseph Fawell, Mrs. William Dinker, Mrs. Albert P. Burchfield, Mrs. Henry V. Curll, Mrs. Leonard P. Seely, Mrs. Ella D. Coffin, Mrs. A. Edward Niemann, Mrs. Henry Clay Baer, Mrs. William C. Jutte, Mrs. T. M. Jenkins, Mrs. Erwin Fischer and Miss Laura Fawell, Miss Emma Vichnder, Miss Ella B. Caskey, Miss Anna M. Stewart and Miss Adelaide Flaccus of Wheeling. The tea was followed by dinner for the assistants.

Mrs. L. B. Sproul gave a handsome dinner at her home in Fifth and Morewood avenues, Shadyside, on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Hazzard. Covers were also laid for Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chalfant, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morrison Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graham Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Painter, Mrs. Julia M. Horne, Miss Elizabeth Howe, Mr. Hanford, Irwin Laughlin and Mrs. Dallas C. Byers. Two circular tables were used, each of which had an exquisite center piece of white roses and maidenhair ferns. Mrs. Sproul, her little son, Master Harry Sproul, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carnegie and their small son, Thomas Morrison Carnegie, leave in a few days for their home in Southampton, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taggart of Arlington avenue, Allegheny, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary Watson Taggart, and Penn Sylian Spangler, to take place Thursday evening, June 4, at 5:30 o'clock. The wedding will be a home event. The bride will be given away by her father. Her attendants will be Mrs. C. Edward Keck of Allegheny, as matron of honor and Miss Florence Boswell as bridesmaid. C. Edward Keck will be best man, with Bert D. Taggart, brother of the bride, and John A. Slough as ushers. Thursday evening Miss Boswell gave a dinner for the members of the bridal party at her home in Bellevue.

Covers were laid for 20 at a luncheon on Wednesday given by Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth at the Pittsburgh Golf club to meet Miss Hazzard of Providence, R. I., who is the guest of Mrs. Julia Watson Horne. The guests occupied two round tables, each of which had a centerpiece of white sweet peas fringed with maidenhair ferns. The luncheon was followed by bridge. Mr. and Mrs. Dilworth expect to leave next Thursday to spend the summer at Narragansett Pier. They will be joined a little later by their young son, Dewees Wood Dilworth, who is at school at St. Paul's in Concord, N. H.

Another delightful little luncheon at the Pittsburgh Golf club on Wednesday was given by Mrs. Thomas H. Bakewell. Covers were laid for 10 and the table decorations were attractively carried out with ferns and white blossoms. The guests played bridge during the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Johnstone of Fremont street, Allegheny, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Frances Johnstone and William B. Glover, to terminate in an early June wedding.

Wednesday evening Blair Painter of Irwin avenue, Allegheny, gave dinner at the Pittsburgh Golf club, which was followed by bridge whist. Covers were laid for 20 and was served at a large table decorated with white peonies.

Miss Edna Stella Kelly of Neville street, Bellefield, entertained at cards on Wednesday evening in honor of her brother and his bride, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Kelly. On Wednesday evening next Mr. and Mrs. Kelly will again be the guests at a card party to be given by Miss Edna Little at her home in Westminster place, Shadyside. Mrs. Kelly was formerly Miss Nellie Murphy, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Pennell Murphy of Bayard street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wallace Patrick and family and Mr. and Mrs. Christian I. McKee will attend the marriage of Miss Ruth Hanna, the daughter of Senator and Mrs. Mark Hanna, to Joseph Medill McCormick of Chicago, which will be solemnized at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, June 10, in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, Cleveland. Miss Laura McGinley and Miss Virginia Johnston will be bridesmaids at the wedding.

At a recent dinner given by Mrs. Frederick Holdship of Glen Osborne for her cousin, Miss Eleanor Van Court Willard, formal announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Willard to William D. George of Sewickley. Miss Willard is the younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. I. H. Willard of Western avenue, Allegheny and her finace is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. George. No date has been mentioned for the wedding, which, however, is to be an event of the summer. The Willard family is occupying a cottage at Brookline, Mass., where they expect to pass part of the summer with Mrs. John Hamilton Morse, formerly Miss Alice Willard, who is convalescing from a severe attack of scarlet fever.

Mrs. Bruce Millard of Amberson avenue, Shadyside, will give a 4 o'clock porch tea tomorrow evening in honor of Mr. Millard's mother, Mrs. Alexander Millerd of Kirkcaldy county, Scotland, who is making a six weeks' visit with her son and daughter-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Longwell of Lang avenue, East End, and their family left Thursday night for New York whence they sailed yesterday for England.

Mrs. George M. Laughlin, Jr., gave a large and handsome luncheon last week at the Pittsburgh Golf club to meet Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin, Jr., who, with Mr. Laughlin, recently returned from a European bridal tour. The guest-list numbered over 100 women, who surrounded small tables each seating four, which occupied both the assembly and dining rooms.

Since their return from Europe young Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin have been making their home with Mr. Laughlin's father, Major George M. Laughlin of "Murray Hill," in Woodland Road. Mr. and Mrs. George M. Laughlin, Jr., who have been spending the spring with Mrs. Laughlin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Z. Speer of "Cloverly Cottage," Dallas avenue, expect to leave this week for their summer home at South Beach, Conn. Upon their return in the fall they will occupy their new home in Woodland Road, now being erected. Mr. and Mrs. Speer, who recently returned from a tour around the world, will spend the summer in the East End.

Harry Beverly Deas, genealogist of New York, is in the city fixing up coats of arms for society folk. He is the head of the American Genealogical bureau, which traces descent in a legitimate and reliable manner. Having agents all over Europe, the tracings are made by experts, and all are accompanied by affidavits. Many Pittsburgh families have the right to use crests and coats of arms.

The wedding party of Miss Lucy Haskell Christy and Frank Scott Willock will include Miss Ethel Christy, sister of the bride, as maid of honor, and seven bridesmaids—Miss Abbey Christy, second sister of the bride; Miss Daisy Miller, Mrs. Richard R. Quay of Sewickley, Miss Stella Hays of Allegheny, Miss Marie Baldwin, Miss Molly Andrews and Miss Bertha Andrews of New York. James H. Willock, brother of the bridegroom, will act as best man. W. W. Willock, Bayard Christy, brother of the bride, of Sewickley, J. Walter Rhodes, Harry D. McCandless, Thomas O'Connor Jones, William Scaife of Pittsburgh, Alan D. Wood and Benjamin Wells of Philadelphia will be ushers. Dr. William O. Campbell, D. D., pastor of the Sewickley Presbyterian church, will officiate at the wedding June 10.

The musicale and charity ball given as a benefit for the Fresh Air Home last Tuesday evening at the Edgewood club was a delightful affair. Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, president; Mrs. Frank Semple, vice president, and Mrs. George F. Anderson received the guests. The clubhouse was thrown open and tastily decorated. The dining room was decorated with white syringa, ferns and palms. The green and white harmonizing with the papering of the room. The reading room was in red and green. Palms and ferns were gracefully placed about the halls and ball room. After the musical program, which was presented by Mrs. Caroline W. Sayers, Mrs. Allen H. Brenneman, Miss Helen Spencer and E. Ellsworth Giles, refreshments were served. The ball was heartily enjoyed by the younger members of the social set. Over $1,000 will be cleared for the home and the ladies feel quite confident of the establishment of their little hospital for which the benefit was given.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. James Crossan Chaplin was hostess at a handsome reception, which was in the nature of a house warming. The hostess, gowned in a white lace robe with pearl trimmings, received with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Martha Chaplin. Among the aids were Mrs. Charles B. McVay, Mrs. George Rice, Mrs. De Witt B. Nettleton, Mrs. Frank E. Richardson, Mrs. Frank E. Ruian, Mrs. George H. Clapp, Mrs. Edward D. Gilmore, Mrs. Frank Paulson, Miss Grace Ogden, Mrs. Melchoir Chaplin, Miss Campbell, Miss Elizabeth Love and Miss Mary Chaplin. The house was beautifully decorated in pink and white roses, ferns and palms.

Miss Sue T. Laird of New Castle was the guest of Mrs. Robert W. Dickson of Leetdale.

Mrs. Wallace G. Muzzy entertained 16 guests from the city Friday afternoon at a tally-ho party. After a delightful drive a dainty luncheon was served at the Waterworks park.

Mrs. Hugh A. Davis of Chestnut street, Sewickley, gave a 4 o'clock tea Thursday afternoon in honor of her guests, Mrs. John Patterson and Miss Rebecca Patterson of Allegheny, who have returned from abroad, and Mrs. Gilpin and Miss Dorothy Gilpin of Philadelphia. The decorations were pink and green. Mrs. Davis was assisted by Mrs. Thomas W. Fitch, Jr., Mrs. Homer Hirst, Mrs. Davis' daughter; Miss Marie Drave, Miss Carol Cochran, Mrs. Mansfield B. Brown, Miss Mary Over and Miss Katherine Over.

The first wedding of this week in Sewickley will be that of Miss Grace E. Ogden and William Whitehead Titus on Tuesday evening, June 2. The wedding will take place at the home of Mrs. Charles Richardson, a sister of the bride. The Rev. William O. Campbell of the Sewickley Presbyterian church will officiate. Walter Titus of Trenton, N. J., a brother of the bridegroom, will be best man. The bride will be attended by her niece, Miss Mary Sterling Richardson, and her small nephew, George Ogden Richardson.

The wedding of Miss Margaret D. Smith, daughter of Mrs. Van B. Smith, and Wilfred H. Chester will take place Wednesday evening, June 3, at the home of the bride's mother. Miss Helen Smith, sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and John Chester will be his brother's best man. The wedding was to have been a large social affair, but owing to the recent death of Mrs. Smith's mother the wedding will be very quietly conducted.

Mrs. John R. Bowen of Beaver street has as her guest her cousin, Miss Hallberg of Chicago.

The engagement of Miss Sarah Cannoy and Charles H. Little of Sewickley has been announced. Miss Cannoy has been for several years a teacher in the public schools. The date for the wedding has not been definitely fixed, but will probably be in the late fall.

Mrs. Howard L. Blair, Curtis Blair, Mrs. Joseph T. Nevin and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wardrope left Friday evening for Waterbury, Conn., where they went to attend commencement at St. Margaret's school, which closes Wednesday, June 3. Miss Jane C. Blair, Miss Katherin Darsie and Miss Elizabeth Wardrop are Sewickley girls graduating this year.

Mrs. Robert J. Cunningham entertained Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. William W. Collins. Mrs. Collins and her family will leave soon for Arkansas, where they will make their home.

Friday afternoon the French students of Miss Stuart's school in Sewickley gave a French play. In the evening the students enjoyed themselves at a dance at the Edgeworth club. The patronesses were Mrs. A. B. Harlow, Mrs. Robert Wardron, Mrs. Charles Brown, Mrs. Lewis Martin, Mrs. Charles McKnight, Mrs. William Lowrie, Mrs. George E. Toner and Mrs. David Stewart.

A handsome luncheon was given on Monday by Mrs. Joseph Buffington at her home in Ellsworth avenue, Shadyside. It was in honor of Mrs. Hancock of Philadelphia, a sister of the hostess. Covers were laid for Mrs. William R. Blair, Mrs. George C. Burgwin, Mrs. William Thaw, Mrs. John H. Borgwin, Mrs. William Scott, Mrs. George M. Laughlin, Jr., Mrs. John Reed Scott, Mrs. William H. Cassidy, Mrs. Maxwell K. Moorhead, Mrs. Craig of Philadelphia, who is visiting Mrs. Moorhead; Mrs. Thomas H. Bakewell, Mrs. James K. Bakewell, Mrs. Frank McClintock, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. James R. Mellon, Mrs. Franklin Robinson and Mrs. Furst, who is visiting Mrs. Cassidy. They were seated at two circular tables, each having an exquisite centerpiece of white sweet peas, bordered with maiden hair ferns. Small wicker baskets filled with ferns were used as favors.

Mrs. Wilbur Stenk and Mrs. Nathan Augustus Wood will be the honor guests at a large afternoon reception from 3 until 6 o'clock on Thursday, June 4, given by Mrs. Allen Kirkpatrick at her home in Braddock.

The members of the Iron City Fishing club have arranged to leave on a special train on Monday morning, August 3, for their club house on the Moon river, Georgian bay, Canada. The board of directors includes the Rev. C. W. Smith, D. D., editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, president; S. C. Johnson, secretary; Samuel F. McKee, T. J. Wood, the Rev. J. M. Miles, D. D., W. S. Horney and J. H. Harrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chalfant of North avenue, Allegheny, gave a handsomely appointed dinner Monday evening at the Pittsburgh club in honor of Miss Hazzard of Providence, R. I. Covers were laid for 20, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graham Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Griffin, Mrs. Louise M. Sproul, Mrs. J. M. Horne, the Misses Chalfant and others. The table centerpiece was formed of pink roses, while pink and white peonies entered into the general decorations of the dining room.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fremont Shafer of South Negley avenue, East End, expect to sail for Europe, where they will spend the summer in travel. Another party to sail abroad will include Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Hadley, Miss Edith Bailey and Mrs. Alfred S. Clark.

Benjamin Harvey Thompson of Sumerica street, East End, will serve as an usher at the marriage of Miss Mabel Williams and Dr. Seldon Spencer of St. Louis, which will be a large and fashionable ceremony at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, June 3, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, New York city.

"Malada Imaginaire," an amusing little French comedy, will be given at the Bishop Bowman institute on Monday evening, June 8, by the members of the French class under the direction of Mlle. Bay de La Tour. Miss May Louise Stout will impersonate Madam Argan, and Miss Beulah Matilda Mortier and Miss Irene Bulfel will be her two nieces, Vio-

Continued on Page Six.

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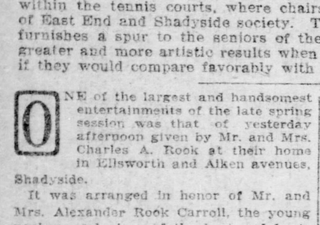

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De Arma Hygienic Cream Soap, 50c a cake, box (3 cakes), $1.25.

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RESORTS.

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The facilities include stationery and a private postoffice. Letters addressed in care of The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau, Atlantic City, will be promptly delivered to the addressee.

Booklets, descriptive of the hotels advertised, may be had on application at The Gazette office.

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The New Hotel Rio Grande,
New York Avenue and the Beach, conceded to be Atlantic City's most modern Hotel. Fireproof, running water in rooms, elevator, moderately priced.
J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

Two minutes' walk from Penna. Depot.
THE ROSSMORE.
Tennessee and Pacific Aves.
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Second Door From Beach. Terms $8 to $12.
THE SILVERTON
Tennessee av. Mrs. L. Johnston. Home comforts.

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Mississippi ave. and the Beach. Bath house attached. W. W. BOWKER, Proprietor.

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LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOMS
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Of all stable necessities.

WOMAN'S CLUBS

By ANNA R. STRATTON.

THE opening of the juvenile court on Thursday was an occasion which has been looked forward to by club women. Through some unforeseen circumstance the court did not open as expected, and while the club women and the children whose cases were to be tried were in court the judge pronounced sentence in two cases. The juvenile court was finally opened in the afternoon, Judge Evans presiding. The events of the morning are claimed by women who have been interested from the first in the establishment of such a court to be sufficient proof of the need of a juvenile court. A number of club women were in attendance at the first session, together with prominent professional and business men who have supported them in their work. Three rooms in the upper story of the jail are set aside as a place of detention. The juvenile court law relates to the commitment of children under the age of 16 years to institutions of correction or reformation, the act providing that no child under 16 shall be committed by any magistrate or justice of the peace to any institution of correction or reformation, but all applications for such commitment shall be made to the court of quarter sessions or the county.

Institutions, associations and societies to whose care the custody of delinquent, neglected or dependent children may be committed by order of the courts of the commonwealth shall be subject to the same visitation, inspection and supervision of the board of public charities as the public charitable institutions of the state. The courts of common pleas may require such information and statistics from them as the judges may deem necessary in order to enable them to exercise a wise discretion in dealing with children, and an annual report shall be filed with the board of public charities giving detailed information concerning the number of children cared for during the year, the number received, the number placed in homes, the number who have died and the number returned to friends together with a financial statement of their condition.

The board of county commissioners in each county of the commonwealth shall provide in the county a separate room or rooms or building for the accommodation of any and all children under the age of 16 years who may be in custody awaiting trial or hearing in the courts of the county.

No child or children shall be incarcerated in penitentiaries and jails as members of the criminal class, but be subjected to a wise care, treatment and control that their evil tendencies may be checked and their better instincts may be strengthened.

The courts of quarter sessions of the peace within the several counties of this commonwealth shall have full jurisdiction in all proceedings which may be brought before them affecting the treatment and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible and delinquent children under the age of 16 years.

The act defines a dependent and neglected child as one who is destitute, homeless, abandoned or dependent upon the public for support, or who has not proper parental care or guardianship; an incorrigible child as one who is charged by its parents or guardian with being unmanageable; a delinquent child, one such as has been designated an incorrigible child, who may be charged with the violation of any law of this commonwealth or the ordinance of any city, borough or township.

The powers of the court of quarter sessions of the peace may be exercised by any one or more judges of such court who may be assigned for the purpose at a session of said court which shall be known as the juvenile court and all its sessions shall be held separate and apart from any session of the court held for the purpose of its general criminal or other business, and the records of the proceedings of the juvenile court shall be kept in a docket separate from all other proceedings of the court of quarter sessions.

(b) The powers of the juvenile court may be exercised upon the petition of any citizen resident of the county setting forth that a child is neglected, dependent or delinquent and is in need of the care and protection of the court.

(c) Whenever any magistrate or justice of the peace in committing a child arrested for an indictable offense shall certify that in his opinion the good of the child and the interests of the state do not require prosecution upon an indictment under the criminal laws of the commonwealth.

(3) Whenever after return made by a magistrate of the proceedings upon the arrest of such delinquent child for an indictable offense the district attorney of the county either before or after the indictment shall certify that in his opinion the good of the child and the interests of the state do not require a prosecution upon the indictment under the criminal laws of this commonwealth.

(4) Whenever upon the trial of any indictment of such delinquent child the judge trying the case is of the opinion that the good of the child and the interests of the state do not require a conviction under the criminal laws of this commonwealth.

The law also provides for the appointment of one or more discreet persons of good character to serve as probation officers during the pleasure of the court, such probation officers to receive no compensation from the public treasury. It shall be the duty of such probation officers to make such investigations as may be required by the court, to be present in court when the case is heard and to furnish to the court such information and assistance as the judge may require and to take charge of any child before and after trial as may be directed by the court.

At the hearing after inquiry into the facts the judge may commit the child to the care of its parents, subject to the supervision of a probation officer, or to some suitable institution or the care of some reputable citizen of good moral character or to the care of some training school or to an industrial school or the care of some association which will receive it, and in either such case the court is empowered to make an order upon the parent or parents of any such child to contribute to the support of the child such sum as the court may determine.

No order for the commitment of any child in any proceedings under the juvenile court act shall extend to a period beyond when such child shall attain the age of 21 years. The court in making all orders for commitment of children shall place them as far as possible in the care and custody of persons having the same religious belief as the parents of the child or with some institution which is controlled by persons of such religious belief.

New Domestic Science Department.

The club women in several cities are organizing in order to secure more efficient domestic service. The Woman's Educational association of Boston recently started a school where girls will be trained through a course covering six months for domestic service and a feature of the institution will be the arrangement by which the services of the girls may be secured for any length of time from one hour, to several or for certain days. The girls will also be graded according to their efficiency and wages will range accordingly.

The creation of a new domestic science department by the permanent Civic committee at its annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon is the outcome of the work of the organization which has been going on among club women in Pittsburgh ever since the dissolution of the Domestic Arts association last fall and the closing of its school for domestic science. Mrs. David Kirk was made chairman of the new department and in the fall will have formulated plans of work.

The annual meeting of the permanent Civic comittee which was held at the Twentieth Century club was of exceptional interest. The work of the committee through its various departments for civic and educational work was reviewed. The following officers were elected: Miss Kate C. McKnight, chairman; Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg, first vice chairman; Mrs. Mattie Patterson, second vice chairman; Mrs. Alfred C. Knox of Emsworth, treasurer; Miss Eva Bard, recording secretary; Mrs. Franklin P. Iams, corresponding secretary.

State Society Elects Officers.

Pittsburgh has been the meting place of the Pennsylvan a Society, United States Daughters of 1812, for three successive years and again for another year Pittsburgh women will be the presidents of the society. The annual meeting of the state society was held at the chenley on Wednesday, but delegates from the eastern chapters in the state were not represented, their delegates failing to arrive. It was an enthusiastic meeting and one of the principal features of the day was the passing of a resolution in support of the movement of raising the Niagara Commodore Perry's flagship in the battle of Lake Erie, during the second American war with England. The Dolly Madison chapter which entertained at luncheon in the interval between the morning and afternoon sessions of the state society had invited the Honorable Arthur L. Bates, who presented a bill in congress asking for an appropriation of $10,000 for the raising of the Niagara to speak, but Mr. Bates could not be present. An admirable address was delivered on the same subject by the Honorable Walter L. Merwin of Pittsburgh and addresses were made by the Rev. Edward H. Ward, D. D. and the Rev. J. L. Thoburn, D. D. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson of Pittsburgh; first vice president, Mrs. Henry Clay Marshall of Media; second vice president, Mrs. Cornish Jones of Harrisburg; third vice president, Mrs. Joseph W. Marsh of Pittsburgh; recording secretary, Mrs. Robert T. Reineman of Pittsburgh; corresponding secretary, Miss Catherine Egle of Harrisburg; registrar, Mrs. William H. House of Pittsburgh; treasurer, Mrs. Edward H. Ward of Pittsburgh; historian, Mrs. Charles De Laney of Philadelphia; surgeon, Dr. Millie Chapman of Pittsburgh, and chaplain, the Rev. Edward H. Ward, D. D.

New Officers for Sorosis.

Pittsburgh Sorosis held its annual business meeting on Wednesday when it elected new officers to serve during the coming year. Books, new and old, have formed the basis of the club's programs since its organization and will continue to next year.

The officers are: Mrs. W. A. Black, president; Mrs. Albert Hamilton, first vice president; Mrs. W. M. Crump, second vice president; Miss Alice B. Dennis, recording secretary; Miss Alice Wells, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. R. Sullivan, treasurer, and Mrs. Stewart Brenneman and Mrs. William H. Denniston, members of the board.

New Era Club Garden Party.

With a great deal of enthusiasm the members of the New Era club are arranging for the garden party which they will give June 12. The grounds of the Liberty school in Ellsworth avenue and Ivy street have been secured for the occasion. They are almost without exception the finest school grounds in Pittsburgh. The entertainment planned by the club women will be an elaborate one and the managers hope by means of it to secure a large sum of money to distribute in their work for civic improvement, education, the summer playgrounds and philanthropy.

At the meeting of the club on Wednesday afternoon all the old officers were re-elected with the exception of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. B. Leatherman, who was no longer eligible, having served the full period permitted by the constitution of the club.

The officers are: Mrs. Franklin P. Iams, president; Mrs. William D. Grimes, first vice-president; Mrs. J. R. Kibler, second vice-president; Mrs. Robert Cleland, recording secretary; Mrs. Robert Coard, corresponding secretary; Mrs. T. E. E. Orr, treasurer. The social committee includes Mrs. W. C. Butterfield, Mrs. Albert Lappe, Mrs. George Brown, Miss Emma Normecutt. The club elected as its delegates to the state federation Mrs. C. E. Crocker, Miss Eva Bard and Miss Suzanne Beatty, with Miss Grace V. Henderson, Mrs. E. T. Normecutt, alternates.

Curfew Law Agitation.

The agitation for a curfew law is spreading throughout Allegheny county. Turtle Creek having secured one after a struggle lasting over three years. Homestead follows in line by framing an ordinance to present to the borough councils on Monday or Tuesday evening. The Woman's club, with the Woman's Christian Temperance union co-operating, is pushing the movement in support of the ordinance. The women in Wilmerding are talking of the need of a curfew law and as Wilmerding is one of the most progressive small towns in the county and has a great deal of civic pride, it is possible that Wilmerding may have a curfew law before any of the other towns which are now agitating one. The councilmen in Avalon are also investigating the subject. The curfew law is one of the subjects of reform advocated by the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women.

Club Notes.

The East End Woman's Christian Temperance union will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday, June 2, in Smith's hall, Center avenue, at 2:30 o'clock. The annual election of officers will be held and other informal business will be presented at the meeting.

The regular meeting of the Women's Press club will be held on Monday afternoon, June 1, at the Hotel Lincoln at 2 o'clock.

Pittsburghers in Paris

PARIS, May 30.—Mrs. H. K. Porter and Miss Hegeman are stopping at the fashionable Langham hotel in the Avenue de l'Alma.

Mr. John Rea Patterson has left for Antwerp. Mrs. J. Albree and Miss Craig are at the Grosvenor.

Miss M. McMahon and Miss F. and Miss Jessie Haskell of Bradford, with Miss Golden of Williamsport, are stopping at 46 Rue de Clichy. Mr. and Mrs. G. Tew are at the Hotel Calais. Oscar Bernstein and Rudolph Glasson are at the Grand.

MISS RILA WORTHINGTON RIDGELEY.
A Prominent Washington Debutante.

TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA

Miss Jessie Ackermann Tells Story of Her DDaring Submarine Trip.

Writing in the June Housekeeper, Miss Jessie Ackermann, the famous traveler, describes her trip to the bottom of the sea in a diver's suit. This exploit, at the pearling grounds between Australia and Singapore, was performed at the instigation of a ship's officer, who had cast aspersions upon Miss Ackermann's courage. "The suit I wore," says Miss Ackermann, "was made of thick rubber. The shoes weighed thirty-two pounds apiece. The helmet had an oval glass set in the front, through which I could see plainly before me. To the helmet were fastened two lines of hose, one for the escape of foul air, the other for the transmission of fresh air from above. When the suit, helmet and shoes were finally adjusted, I felt like some knight of old in his iron armor. Attempting to walk, I found that my limbs refused to perform their usual office, owing to the 200 pounds of extra rigging. Several officers then took me by the shoulders, while others seized the great lead-soled shoes, and together they carried me to the side of the steamer. A swing or two to throw me beyond the rail, and I was literally cast overboard. A moment later, amid a great splash, I was floating among the waves, flat on my back. I looked through the little glass window and caught a glimpse of those mighty shoes rising higher and higher. The predicament was speedily observed from the deck, and I was soon pulled up, when it was discovered that too much air had been pumped into my diving suit. The weight of the armor made me top-heavy, and the natural result was an 'inverted descent.' The difficulty was soon overcome by allowing the surplus air to escape, and another start was made. This time I was taken to the side of the ship and let down by means of a rope attached to my waist. Almost before I was aware of it the sandy bottom was reached and I was able to stroll about in comfort upon the ocean's bed. The brilliant coloring of the sponges and seaweed especially attracted my attention. The bottom of the sea at this depth is like a gorgeous flower bed. One must not imagine that the ocean's bed is a place of dead things, where all is dreariness and desolation. On the contrary, it pulsates with life. Fish dart about like birds flitting from flower to flower, and the scene is most entrancing."

Additional Society News

Continued from Page Five.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Lemare left Tuesday evening for a trip around the world. The larger part of the summer will be spent in Sydney, Australia, where Mr. Lemare will give a series of organ recitals during July and August. Mr. and Mrs. Lemare intend to go to England early in September, spending the month there before their return to Pittsburgh. During Mr. Lemare's absence his duties as organist at Carnegie Music hall will be assumed by William K. Steiner.

Mr. and Mrs. John Liggett of "Springwood," Walnut street, East End, have issued invitations for a reception to be given Monday evening, June 8, to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary.

Mrs. Maxwell K. Moorhead of Ellsworth avenue, Shadyside, is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Craig of Philadelphia. Mrs. Craig was a guest of honor at a small tea given by Mrs. Frank W. Smith of Westminster place, Shadyside, Tuesday afternoon, and on the previous day at an informal afternoon entertainment given by Mrs. J. Moorhead Murdoch.

The annual lawn fete and supper of the United Presbyterian Woman's association will be held the afternoon and evening of Thursday, June 18, on the grounds surrounding the home for aged people in Wilkinsburg. On Thursday afternoon, June 4, the annual reception and donation will be held at the United Presbyterian orphans' home in Jefferson and Monterey streets, Allegheny.

Miss Edith Stanton of Marchand street, East End, will entertain Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Margaret McKinney of Fairmont, W. Va.

Miss Lella Edith Mercer will be Antoinette, a servant, and Miss Gertrude Demmler and Miss Marian T. Danner will be Madam Drug and Ada Drug, the two physicians. Miss Mercer, Miss Mueller, Miss Stout and Miss Ruth Mercey Purdy are members of the graduating class. The commencement exercises of the school will be held the following Wednesday morning in Trinity Protestant Episcopal church. The Rev. Laurens McLaire, D. D., rector of St. Thomas' parish, Oakmont, will address the graduates.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Evans of Greenfield avenue for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Margaret Maud Evans, to Oliver B. Knepper. The wedding is to take place at the First Christian church, Hazelwood, on Wednesday evening, June 10. The pastor, the Rev. E. W. Thorton, will officiate.

Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Wetherton and daughter, Miss May, of the Iroquois are spending their first outing of the season visiting friends in Erie, Pa., and Westfield, N. Y. They will return the latter part of this week.

Mrs. Robert Lenton of Bellevernon, Pa., last week was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Ritchey, Thorn and Little streets, Sewickley.

The advanced pupils of Curry conservatory of music will tender a testimonial concert to Miss Annie G. Sadler, their talented fellow student on Friday evening, June 5, in Curry college hall. Director Simeon Bissell is arranging an interesting program which will consist of vocal solos, piano solos and trios and also a chorus of 20 voices.

Mrs. Hepburn Johns of Edgeworth has returned from a short visit in New York.

"Seen Ezry's new hoss" asked one citizen of Milltown of another.

"I have," was the reply.

"Well, what does he look like?" asked the impertinent questioner.

"He looks," said the other man, slowly, "as Ezry had taken him for an old debt."

BALTIMORE IS TO PROVIDE AMUSEMENT FOR MANY CONVENTION VISITORS

Thousands of Delegates Will Attend Various National Meetings in Monumental City—Lavish Illuminations.

GERMAN SINGERS TO CONTEST

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Baltimore is to be the banner city of the national conventions this year and merchants and citizens are putting forth every endeavor to welcome the thousands of visitors who will be attracted here during the summer and fall. Every national convention of importance, save the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic scheduled for San Francisco, will be held in Baltimore this year, and it is estimated that 250,000 strangers will travel this way, view the beauties of the Monumental City and be given a taste of Southern hospitality. These conventions will include the saengerfest, the gathering of the Elks, Odd Fellows, League of American Municipalities, Wholesale Liquor Dealers, Underwriters, Boys' Brigade and a number of educational and church conclaves.

One of the most attractive features of these conventions will be the lavish illumination of the city after nightfall. Baltimore enjoys the reputation of being one of the best lighted cities in the country, but the city council has set aside a special appropriation of $25,000 for elaborate designs, and in these the visitors will have something to treasure up as a fond memory. The big city hall will be a blaze of glory, the famous monuments of the city, and there are a number of them, will be strung with lights from top to bottom; gigantic arches of graceful and appropriate architecture will span the principal streets; the old Shot tower, one of the most unique buildings in the world, will be a pillar of light; Baltimore street, Charles street, Mount Royal avenue and the many bridges that span historic Jones Falls will rival the noonday sun, while powerful searchlights will be mounted on all the highest altitudes of the city. In addition to that the merchants of the city have caught the spirit of the thing, and their prosperous establishments will be gaily illuminated.

ROOSEVELT TO ATTEND SAENGERFEST.

The first of the great conventions will be the saengerfest that will begin on June 14 and last one week. During those seven days there will be many events of moment, perhaps the most important of which will be the presence of the president of the United States. Great preparations have been made for this saengerfest and it bids fair to be the most successful ever held by the jolly German singers. The number of delegates will far outnumber those that ever attended any former saengerfest, and every large community in the country, where a German singing organization exists, will be represented. As prize chorus singing constitutes the principal feature of every saengerfest, Baltimore has something to offer in the way of an auditorium that hasn't a parallel in the union. This will be found in the mammoth Fifth Regiment armory, just completed, that will accommodate 15,000 persons. Its acoustic properties are as near perfection as human ingenuity could devise.

The three big concerts to be given during the saengerfest will be the finest of the kind ever held under the auspices of the German singers. The first will be a reception concert, to be held on Sunday afternoon, June 14, and has been arranged as follows:

Prelude, "Meistersinger," Wagner, orchestra; "God's Love To Thee," Mueske, United Singers of Baltimore; "The Heavens Are Telling," Beethoven, arranged for Sailfeld's chorus of 5,000 voices by Melamet; address of welcome; "Choral Fantasia," Beethoven, piano solo, soli, chorus and orchestra; piano, Mrs. D. Melamet; soli, chorus and orchestra; "Walpurgesnacht," Mendelssohn, baritone solo, chorus and orchestra; "Oh! Welch ein Home," arranged by Melamet, children and male chorus; "Hallelujah chorus," from the "Messiah," Handel, chorus and orchestra; "American Fantasia," Herbert, orchestra; "Star Spangled Banner," entire audience standing. Professor Melamet will direct the chorus.

TO COMPETE FOR KAISER PRIZE

The program for the gala concert, Monday evening, June 15, at which President Roosevelt will attend, has been announced as follows:

"Kaisermarsch," Wagner, orchestra; "Laudation of Art," Wagner, mass chorus and orchestra; address, President Roosevelt; "Gruss Thee, Gott," Englsberg, old German, Mord, Melamet; "Morning Call," Zoellner, mass chorus; "Tristan and Isolde," prelude, "Love's Death," Wagner, Miss Louise B. Voigt; finale from the Fifth Symphonie, Beethoven, orchestra; "The Rose," Speller; "Farewell to the Forest," Mendelssohn; "Home" (following), Melamet, mass chorus; "America," Melamet, soprano solo, male chorus and orchestra, Miss Louise B. Voigt; "Hail Columbia," entire audience standing, Melamet director.

At the Tuesday evening concert, which will be the concluding concert of the saengerfest, the Kaiser prize song will be sung by the mass chorus, composed of all the bodies of the United Singers. The following program will also be rendered:

Overture, "Leonore, No. 3," Beethoven; "Woodland Harps," Schultz, soprano solo, male chorus and orchestra, Miss Shanna Cumming; "Slavian Dance," Dvorak, Mr. Melamet conducting; "Aegeus," mass chorus; Aria from "Fidelio," Beethoven, Miss Shanna Cumming, Kaiser Prize Song, V. L. Lost, Arion of Brooklyn, Columbia of Philadelphia, Junger Maennerchor of Philadelphia, Saengerbund of Brooklyn; "Raccasy March," Berlioz, orchestra; "Forgotten," Koutzy, "Must I Then?" Melamet; "At Home," Kuehlneck, mass chorus; "Warrior's Song," Kiegael, chorus and orchestra; "Star Spangled Banner," Key, by all standing.

MINISTERS OPPOSE CONCERT.

A number of ministers in Baltimore have been trying to make religious capital out of a crusade against the interests of the saengerfest. The opening concert of the fest will be held on Sunday. As the school children had been invited to participate in this event, the little ones readily replied, after the proper sanction by the school board, that body having been informed that the concert would take place on a certain date, and no special attention being paid to the time that the date fell on Sunday. The rehearsals had progressed, when the ministers raised a cry about the children singing at a public concert on Sunday and made a demand on the school board for a reconsideration of the matter. The commissioners, in order to relieve themselves of any responsibility in the matter, made it mandatory on the part of the children to secure notes from their parents giving their consent to their participation in the concert. All this caused delay, to the disgust of the promoters of the musical program.

Defeated at this point, the ministers decided on another and more grave attack. This was the question of serving beer at the Sunday concert. Threats have been made of resources to the courts and having the concert stopped by injunction.

There can be no denial of the fact that the hotel accommodations are inadequate for the great demands that will be made upon them. As a result of this the boarding houses will be crowded and many private homes will be converted into small hostelries. A novel feature will be the chartering of many steamboats, which will serve as floating hotels. During the daytime the delegates will take their meals aboard these vessels, and at night, while they sleep the vessels will steam down the Patapsco river and on to the beautiful Chesapeake bay. The steamers will return to their moorings in the morning in time for the delegates to participate in any business or pleasure that might be designated for the day.

PLENTY OF ENTERTAINMENT.

There are many points of interest to be visited. A trip down the Chesapeake bay, with stops at its scores of resorts, would keep an average man busy for a fortnight. Baltimore prides itself on Druid Hill park, one of the most beautiful natural parks in the world, its monuments, palatial homes, on the best system of rapid transit in the Union, entertainments such as are found in all large communities, and people that are famed far and wide for their hospitality. In addition to the musical program, the visitors at the saengerfest will be royally entertained. Preparations have been made for monster street pageants, excursions to Gettysburg, Fen-Mar, Washington and other places, while the government, through the instrumentality of Congressman Frank C. Wachter, has agreed to send two warships to the port during the festivities.

One of the most notable features of the saengerfest will be the contest for the magnificent Kaiser Wilhelm prize, worth $20,000. The trophy is a solid silver statuette of a German minstrel of the Middle Ages. It is two feet seven inches in height. The base proper is 12½ inches wide, while the sub-base, which extends on either side somewhat beyond the base proper, is four and one quarter inches deep. The figure of the minstrel is represented standing against a German oak. In his left hand the singer is holding an ancient lyre, while his right hand is extended in the manner of one making a gesture. The singer has a strong and handsome face and bears a rapt expression. A broad sash, which is worn across the breast, bears the eagles of America and Prussia in alternate positions. The short sword is suspended from a sword belt around the waist. Beneath the figure, which rests on a silver base, is the inscription: "Nineteenth National Saengerfest and Golden Jubilee of the Northeastern Saengerbund, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1900."

Under the inscription is the bust of the German Emperor, surmounted by the imperial crown of Germany. Palm branches, extending from the outstretched wings of the eagles on either side of the bust, bend upward, and are fastened artistically to the base bearing the inscription. The emperor is represented as dressed in the uniform of the Uhlans, the crack cavalry regiment of Germany. Below the bust is the inscription:

"Wilhelm II., Deutcher Kaiser, Prize of Honor of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, Wilhelm II."

In the sub-base are wreaths for inscribing the names of societies that may win the prize from time to time. The work was designed by Herr E. Doepler of Berlin, in accordance with the emperor's ideas.

NETWORK OF CAR LINES.

Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Connellsville Company Finished More Divisions.

The Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Connellsville Railway Company yesterday put in operation the division between Connellsville and Uniontown with the exception of a small piece of track near Dunbar, where passengers were transferred. The line from Scottdale to Mt. Pleasant was also running. The tracks from Connellsville to Vanderbilt, eight miles in length, will be in operation this week. The road from Greensburg to Youngwood will shortly be extended to Mt. Pleasant.

It is expected that the company will have all of its work completed in six weeks, when there will be a network of street railway lines through Westmoreland and Fayette counties. There are now 62 miles in operation. The largest piece of work to be done is the completion of the bridge between Scottdale and Everson.

ORANGE HOME DEDICATED.

Institution Opened to Orphan Children and Aged Persons.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Representative Orangemen from all parts of the country numbering more than 2,000 were present today at the dedication of the Orange home, an institution for orphan children and infirm Orangemen at Hatboro, near here. Thirty-six orphan boys, 28 girls and 42 old couples from Maine, Ohio, New Hampshire and New Jersey were entered upon the books today as the first charges of the house.

The following officers were elected: The Rev. George Worrell, Philadelphia, president; Thomas Milligan, Boston, vice president; Dr. J. W. Carroll, Hatboro, resident physician; Mrs. Ida Bowers, Philadelphia, matron. The sum of $60,000 has been expended upon the institution.

WOMAN CONVICTED OF BRUTAL MURDER

MONTICELLO, N. Y., May 30.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Kate Taylor, charged with killing her husband, Lafayette Taylor, today returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree. She was sentenced to death and her execution fixed for the week of July 5 at Dannemora prison. Mrs. Taylor shot her husband and then cut up the body and burned the dismembered parts in the kitchen stove.

Lemare Goes to Australia.

The usual Sunday afternoon free organ recital in Carnegie Music hall, Schenley park, will be given this afternoon by W. K. Steiner of Pittsburgh, who will substitute for Mr. Lemare for the remainder of the musical year at Carnegie institute, which ends next month. Mr. Lemare has been honored by an invitation from the town council at Sidney, Australia, to give a series of recitals during July and August in the town hall, which possesses one of the largest of modern organs.

MORNING AND EVENING.

Buffet Parlor Car Service Between Pittsburgh and Erie.

Pullman buffet parlor cars run in Pennsylvania lines' trains leaving Pittsburgh Union station, 8.05 a. m. and 4.35 p. m., central time, week days, for New Castle, Sharon, Jamestown and Erie. There is also morning and evening buffet parlor car service from Erie and intermediate stations to Pittsburgh week days. Sunday buffet parlor car service leaves Union Station in 8.05 a. m. train, running through New Castle to Jamestown only, returning Sunday evening on train No. 20, arriving Pittsburgh, 5.30 p. m., Central time.

ELECTRIC CARS HELP TO PAY THE TAXES

Why London's New Street Railway System Is of Interest to Americans—Profits Derived From Municipal Ownership.

LONDON, May 17.—Although a great fuss was made the other day in this city of omnibuses and horse-trams when the prince of Wales opened the first section of London's coming system of electric street railways, there is little or nothing in the plans for the system itself that is not perfectly familiar to Americans. That is, if you except the construction of the cars, which are slightly different from those used at home. The point about the project that is of interest to people in the United States, however, is the fact that the whole system of 100 miles of street railway upon which electric traction is to be substituted for horse-traction is owned and will be managed by the city of London, and that the profits will go to help pay the taxes.

London, which most Americans think of as a pretty old-fogey place, has owned nearly all its street car lines since 1891, and has been running a large section of them since then and the results of this municipal management have been really amazing. Not only have the city authorities much improved the condition of the men who work on the city's lines as compared with those employed by private companies, given a better service and cut the original fares in half, but with all this, in the 12 years that the lines have been in the city's hands a clear profit of $1,865,000 has been made and turned over to lighten the burden of the London taxpayer. It is, in fact, because the experiment of municipally owned and managed horse cars has turned out so well that the present project of electrifying the whole system which will continue to be managed by the city—at an estimated cost of about $13,000,000—has been undertaken.

To all intents and purposes, the new London electric railway has been copied exactly from those in the United States. The cars are different from those in use at home from being after the model of the London omnibus—with seats on top. Each car carries 66 people, and not one more will be allowed on board. At places where the cars are likely to be besieged by large crowds a sort of passage way is arranged through which intending passengers must pass, one by one, to prevent a rush.

The only drawback about the project is that all the lines to be electrified are in the suburbs. With the exception of the few electric underground railways, and the old steam underground which Mr. Yerkes is going to electrify, the only means of getting about the real city of London is by the lumbering omnibus and the hansom cab. So intending American visitors needn't think that they are going to be able to whiz down from Piccadilly circus to Chancery lane on a cable-car. The London county council promises such phenomena in time to come, but that time seems a long way off at present.

The opening of the first section of the municipal electric lines by the prince and princess of Wales was quite a picturesque ceremony. The future occupants of the English throne came accompanied by their little boys, in sailor suits and bought, with half-pennies which the county council means to preserve sacredly the first four tickets issued over the new road. Then, after declaring the line open, the prince started the first car with his own royal hands and the initial run—from Westminster bridge to Tooting—was made through crowds which cheered the royal party every inch of the way.

CATHOLIC LYCEUM TO OPEN.

The new $40,000 Catholic lyceum, in Washington street, near Franklin street, will be opened today from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m., and 10,000 persons are expected to inspect it. The Catholic lyceum will take the place of the Cathedral lyceum in the basement of the old St. Paul's cathedral. The building is a large two-story structure and is elegantly furnished and equipped. Every facility for the moral, intellectual and physical advancement of young men has been provided, and the officers expect the membership to greatly increase.

The new lyceum has an excellent library, billiard and game room, reading room, auditorium, gymnasium, running track and bath house. The latter, in the basement, has a large swimming pool and shower baths, and will have hot and cold water day and night.

CORATANNER

Writes From Paris How to Beautify the Complexion.

CORA TANNER.

Cora Tanner has been one of the most noted beauties in America for many years. She still retains her youthful charms of face and figure. Like all sensible women, Miss Tanner avails herself of the best methods of preserving and beautifying the complexion. In a recent letter from the Grand Hotel, Paris, she writes:

Gentlemen: — I have given your Oxzyn Balm a thorough trial and find it the best article I ever used for preserving and beautifying the complexion. Oxzyn Complexion Powder is excellent.

CORA TANNER.

Oxzyn Balm removes all blackheads, pimples, sunburn, tan, freckles, moth patches, and gives the complexion clear, velvety and beautiful. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00 a bot. at druggists and department stores, or we send it by mail on receipt of the price. We stand behind it with money if it does not give perfect satisfaction.

We shall mail a sample of Oxzyn Balm, Oxzyn Complexion Powder and an Oxzyn Book to Book Free on receipt of five cents to pay for postage and packing, if this paper is mentioned.

E. SHARUM MFG. CO., 828 Broadway, New York.

Oxzyn Balm is for sale in Pittsburgh by these firms. Any of them will tell you with perfect confidence it gives their customers. M'CLINTOCK DRUG CO., 503 Market st. SCHILLING DRUG CO., Penn & Frankstown aves. JOS. FLEMING & SON, 410-412 Market st. and 1 and 3 Diamond st.

PORTER & PYLE, 6 Fifth ave., Hale and Jackson sts. THE FAIR, 215-217 Market st.

WHITE, 5th ave., Shaler st., McKeesport.

MAKE DRUG CO., 301 6th ave., Homestead.

MRS. HORNING, 809 Market st., Allegheny.

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OUR BEST TEETH $8.00 Guaranteed to Fit.

Harmless as the air you breathe—safe as sleep. VEG-O-ZON is the only anaesthetic known that leaves no bad effects. Our own preparation—other dentists can't use it. Taken by thousands—never a complaint.

With VEG-O-ZON there's positively no pain. What's more the gums always heal quickly and naturally.

GOLD CROWNS $5.00 None Finer if You Paid $50.

Whether it's a single or double set of teeth you need the plates we make will fit perfectly.

BRIDGE WORK $5.00 Will Last a Lifetime.

If you have trouble with either upper or lower set, better let us make them right. A good part of our work is correcting the mistakes made by other dentists. Some of them mean well enough but they are without the necessary skill and experience, and simply don't know how.

25 YEARS' PRACTICE 12 Years in Same Location

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WALL STREET IS THE ONE BLUE SPOT

The Enormous Shrinkage in Stock Market Values Due to Overspeculation, and Not to Any Unsoundness in Business.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

There was no shrinkage in security values yesterday, for the reason that the market was closed. Today concludes five months of almost continuous liquidation and falling prices in the stock market. The average is now below that of two years ago, when railroad earnings were from 15 to 20 per cent smaller than they are now, when the output of iron and steel was smaller, and when the outlook for the crops was far less promising. During the month of May the decline was greater than in any of the previous months of the year. Such losses as 11 per cent for Pennsylvania, 14 for St. Paul, 9 for Union Pacific, 6 for Baltimore & Ohio, 7 for Missouri Pacific, 10 for Atchison, 5 per cent for each of the United States Steel stocks, and 8 per cent for Amalgamated Copper were some of the records for the month. When it is kept in mind that these declines—representing for these 10 stocks a shrinkage of $150,000,000—were on top of almost continuous sagging prices since the beginning of the year, the extent of the liquidation and loss becomes remarkable. It cannot be attributed to fear of the money market. Call loan rates in Wall Street did not get above 4 per cent at any time during the month, and averaged below 3 per cent. While the bank statement shows a large expansion in loans compared with the corresponding date last year and the year before, and a considerable reduction in cash reserves, the position of the money market is not alarming. The obligations of the street to the market are probably smaller now than they were last year, the difference being that they are more largely carried in home banks than before. competent authorities estimating that this country has largely liquidated its foreign debt to London and continental bankers. The weakness in the stock market cannot be attributed to unsoundness in commercial and industrial affairs, for while the latter do not display the feverish activity of last year, and there has been a general lopping off of the high premiums paid for the prompt delivery of material, the volume of trade is fully maintained, and profits are probably as large, for the reason that the cost of raising freight blockades and the premiums paid to labor for extra hours, etc., have disappeared with fancy prices. Wall street has made much of the labor situation, but it cannot be said that this is worse than in former years.

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OVERSPECULATION THE TROUBLE.

The real underlying cause of every movement like that now in progress in Wall street has always sooner or later been revealed, and the present will be no exception. Just now the thing that appears on the surface in explanation of the decline is overspeculation. The public was astounded by the unprecedented promotions of 1900-1902, and by the record-breaking prices established during that period. The unanimous opinion was that the pendulum was swinging too high, and that the reverse movement would inevitably carry it much too low. No decided check occurred until the Northern Securities decision was handed down. It is the popular impression that numerous syndicates were loaded up with underwriting, waiting for the public to become accustomed to the situation to give them an opportunity for unloading. The public will not buy into a lawsuit, and particularly one prosecuted by a vigorous national administration. The United States Steel bond conversion scheme furnished an illustration of this fact. Although that proposition was legally opposed by comparatively insignificant interests, it was sufficient to hold up the plan long enough to insure its substantial failure, so far as public participation was concerned. The attitude of the public on both sides of the Atlantic toward the International Mercantile Marine enterprise was another marker of the change in public sentiment. The action of the Pennsylvania railroad in calling in a powerful banking syndicate to underwrite its issue of $75,000,000 new stock was another admission of the waning of public interest, and the need of professional services to stimulate the digestion of the patient. The evidence of bitterness between powerful financial interests was not lacking during the month, and only served to aggravate the situation. The success of the $150,000,000 Transvaal loan, which was oversubscribed more than 40 times, was another indication that the investing public abroad as well as at home was able and willing to absorb something absolutely safe, but unwilling to follow former leaders in speculation.

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COUNTRY'S ABSORBING POWER.

Between 1899 and 1900 the wealth of the United States increased from $65,037,000,000 to $94,300,000,000. In other words, during that 10-year period the increase in the wealth of the country was at the rate of nearly three billion dollars a year, or about $8,000,000 a day, including Sundays. Within the past three years the increase in wealth has certainly been at a still greater rate, and it is probably no exaggeration to place it at $10,000,000 a day. This may be said to be the measure of the absorbing power of the country. An enormous volume of capitalized wealth has been floated during the past three years. If the promoter can be induced to take a rest for a comparatively brief period, the country will soon digest the securities which now lay like a nightmare upon the market. While this is in process values may decline as much below a normal level as they were before above the normal level, but the exercise of patience during the period of readjustment is likely to be rewarded. A year or so ago when speculation was running at floodtide even conservative financiers seemed to be carried away with the ill-advised assertion that experience was no longer a guide; that the gauges of the past were useless in measuring the probabilities of the future, and that new precedents were being established. Declining security values serve to remind that there is nothing new under the sun.

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However, it is a fact that business is better organized than ever before, and there have been radical changes in international conditions, all of which should avert acute periods of depression such as were witnessed in the past. The consolidation of the iron and steel interests has eliminated an element of weakness which will certainly prevent a slump in prices, which too often in the past was started by the necessities of an individual. The extraordinary development of our industrial resources has made us in a large degree independent of the foreign manufacturer, and instead of our markets being disturbed by the unloading of foreign surplus here, the position of the United States and Europe has been almost exactly reversed. Last month, for instance, our exports of manufacturing products were, with one exception, the largest in the history of the country, and a very moderate reduction in the cost of production, or a comparatively slight lowering of the price, would enable this country to unload its surplus abroad. Another very encouraging feature of the present situation is the condition of the crops. The only unfavorable features are threatened labor troubles and the strain that is evidently placed upon banking credit. The latter is being relieved by the liquidation in the stock market, and the former may be settled by the cultivation of a proper public spirit.

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U. S. STEEL BOND OBLIGATIONS.

One of the features of the market during the past week, which was all the more striking in view of the weakness in the general list, was the strength of the new 5 per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. The weakness in the preferred stock was possibly the result of manipulation for the purpose of buying these in and converting them into bonds by the syndicate. There has been no official statement of the exact amount of bonds issued for cash and through conversion of preferred stock, but it has been estimated at $150,000,000. Taking this estimate as a basis, the bonds of all kind of the corporation aggregate in round numbers $500,000,000, on which the yearly interest charges amount to $25,450,000. In addition the yearly dividend payments on the common and preferred stock totals in round numbers $45,500,000, making a grand total of combined interest and dividend payments each year of $70,950,000, which the corporation must meet. The earnings of the corporation for the last fiscal year exceeded $133,300,000, so that the business could fall off one-half and the earnings would be sufficient to meet all interest charges, sinking funds and the dividend on the preferred stock and a surplus would still remain. The various issues of outstanding bonds have been classified as to their relative standing as to priority of liens by a bond expert, as follows:

A. Bonds of subsidiary companies owned by the public, not in excess of $10,000,000. These bonds have priority over the corporation bonds. The interest charge on them will aggregate $300,000.

B. The issue of $304,000,000 5 per cent gold bonds secured by stocks of the subsidiary companies and the Carnegie Company, of which issue Andrew Carnegie holds about $250,000,000. The yearly interest on these is $15,200,000.

C. The second mortgage 5 per cent 50-year gold bonds authorized issue $250,000,000, of which $150,000,000 will be issued on which the yearly interest will be $7,500,000.

D. The $45,000,000 5 per cent sinking fund 50-year gold bonds of the Union-Sharon Steel Company, principal and interest being guaranteed by the United States Steel Corporation. The interest amounts every 12 months to $2,250,000.

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ELECTRIC AND AIRBRAKE.

Nearly one-fourth of the total transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange during the month of May was furnished by Westinghouse Electric, over 31,000 shares changing hands. The activity was based upon the announcement of the company that stockholders would be given the privilege of subscribing for $4,500,000 authorized treasury stock on the basis of $80 a share, or 160 per cent. The stock declined from 109 to 94½, the weakness being largely due to the declining tendency in the general market, both here and in the east. The total transactions in Airbrake were less than 800 shares, and the price declined from 188 to 160. In both instances closing prices were the lowest of the month. Years ago, when Electric was quoted at a heavy discount and Airbrake at a premium of more than double par, Mr. Westinghouse made the prediction that the day would come when the earnings of Electric would equal or exceed those of Airbrake. This prediction has been fulfilled. In the circular accompanying the offer of stock for subscription it is stated that the net earnings of Electric for the past fiscal year were $4,650,000. This is equal to about 25½ per cent on the outstanding capital of $18,000,000 and about 13 per cent on $36,000,000, the average market value of the stock during the month. The earnings of Westinghouse Airbrake for its last fiscal year were $2,028,000 net, which is equal to about 26½ per cent on the total capital of $11,000,0000, but only 8 per cent on the market value of $25,-000,000. The street has at this late day accepted Mr. Westinghouse's estimate of the earning power of the two plants, and is now quite bullish on Electric stock. Airbrake is paying 24 per cent dividend per annum, 10 per cent regular and 14 per cent extra, while Electric has been paying 7 per cent per annum. The theory is that after the new stock becomes full paid, which will be in September next, the directors will pursue the policy of Airbrake and declare extra dividends. There have been official intimations that the regular dividends will be increased this year, but, of course, nothing has been said as to extra dividends.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The Fourth National bank has elected Mr. S. N. Vandersaal as a director to take the place of the late James M. Bailey. He is interested in several of Pittsburgh's financial concerns as well as a large holder of timber and coal lands in both West Virginia and Maryland. As he has also considerable experience as a banker, the Fourth National consider themselves fortunate in securing him.

George L. Stephenson, for the past 15 years with the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, has severed his connection with that institution to accept the secretary and treasurership of the Guardian Trust Company.

"It has been evident for some time that things have been going at a rapid pace," said John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust & Savings bank, when asked what he thought was the matter with the stock market and if present conditions signified a turn in the tide of industrial progress. "Values have been well inflated and the public seemed to believe that everything was bound to advance," he continued. "The consequence was that many were overloaded with securities. The increased cost of doing business and the perturbed labor situations have, I believe, naturally made people more timid, and when the pendulum begins to swing the other way it generally goes to the opposite extreme. I am not prepared to say that we have reached the climax of our industrial progress, although some may look at it that way. There is nothing disturbing in the situation for all lines of business are doing a large volume of trade, large percentages of profit, but still a good profit. I think this decline is only temporary. In fact, the decline was more than the conditions warranted. Many feared that the money question would cause trouble. I believe, however, that all these things have been discounted at least for the present."

In their weekly summary of conditions in the pig iron market, Rogers, Brown & Co. say: "While it cannot be said that an active demand for pig iron has followed the buying movement of Steel corporation, Allegheny in the week, nevertheless some large transactions have been placed. These have been mainly for basic and Bessemer, and aggregate probably 50,000 tons, about equally divided between the east and the west. These sales have helped to answer the question of: 'What is the real market?' Needless to say, the business was done at the expense of values. Basic sold at $18.50 at an eastern Pennsylvania center, and Bessemer at $18.50 at western furnaces. These figures represent no decline if compared with the average of prices for the last half of 1902. They are, however, several dollars per ton below the market as it ruled during the congested period from November to March, and if measured by that standard, it is a sharp slump, if by the former standard, which is the real basis on which most of the current contracts are going, it is, perhaps, a slight advance."

THE LOCAL MARKET IN MAY.

The Pittsburgh stock exchange was closed yesterday, and in the absence of new quotations, a summary of the public transactions for May is appended:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Ch'ge.
50	Ally. V. pfd.	29	29	29	—1
240	Brewing	32¾	31¾	31¾	—1¼
3110	Do preferred	51¾	48¾	48	—1
1500	Central T.	120	118	118	—2
20	Chartiers Ry.	100	100	100	—50
110	Cons. Ice	10	10	10	—2
425	Do preferred	38½	38	38	—1½
11442	Crucible Steel com.	15¾	16	15¾	—2¼
5800	Fireproof com.	28	24	25¾	—2¼
2530	Do preferred	37¼	36	36	—1¼
1000	Gas Coal	67	67	67	—3
7407	M. J. & M.	42¾	40½	42	—1
1360	Maradan com.	21¾	21¼	21¾	—¼
27	Monon. Water	39	38	39	—1
120	N. G. of W. V.	150	150	150	0
4967	O. Fuel Sup.	48½	47½	45	—1½
310	Peoples Pipe	32¾	32	32¼	—¼
2731	Phila. Co.	49¾	48¾	49	—¼
68	Do preferred	48	48	48	—1
21628	Pgh. Coal	29	28	28	—1
3801	Do preferred	58	56½	56¾	—1½
200	P. Gl. Glass	120	120	120	—5
275	P. Vai. Trac.	28½	28	28½	—½
50	P. S. C. com.	55½	55½	55½	—½
5065	River Coal	10¾	10	10¾	—¾
1467	Do preferred	40¾	40¾	40¾	—1
650	S. & R.	5	5	5	
200	Do preferred	16	15	16	+1
600	U. S. Glass	32½	32½	32½	—2
22	Do preferred	143	143	143	—2
18551	U. S. Steel	35¾	35¾	34	—1¾
4213	Do preferred	85½	85	84	—3½
210	U. Switch	87½	86	87½	
11	Do pfd.	100	100	100	—2
784	W. Airbrake	168	160	160	—1
600	West. Elec 1st	107	105	95	—1
20537	Do 2d	101	94½	94½	—2½
	Win. Glass	33	33	33	
171	Do preferred	86	85	85	—1
139273					

Sales.	Banking and Insurance.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Ch'ge.
165	Ally. Trust	174	169	169	—15
20	Am. Trust	150	150	150	—10
1115	Amer. Trust	355	310	335	—10
41	Bank of Pgh.	139	136	139	—1
10	Braddock Tr.	250	250	250	—5
585	Colonial Tr.	650	620	630	—10
255	C. R. E. & T.	262	259	262	—1
115	Continent. Tr.	112	112	112	—5
446	Commer. T.	190	190	190	—2
40	Diamond N. B.	470	470	470	—1
45	Diamond S. B.	250	250	250	—5
115	D. S. P. & T.	277	270	276	—4
60	Duquesne N. B.	291	290	291	—5
550	Equitable Tr.	185	179	184	—2
50	Exchange N. B.	95	94	95	—5½
18	F. Dep. N. B.	1190	1190	1190	—15
548	Fidelity Tr.	179	175	175	—8½
5	Fidel. T. & T.	500	500	500	—10
28	First Ave. B.	170	75	75	—10
28	First N. B.	675	650	675	—10
500	Fort P. N. B.	165	165	165½	—14
404	Guar. T. & T.	1240	200	1235	—105
10	Home Trust	135	135	135	
1462	Iron City Tr.	175	170	168½	—6
60	Lincoln Nat.	350	350	350	—10
20	M. & M.N.B.	136	136	136	0
375	Mer. N. & T.	75½	71	71	—2
154	Mon. N. & T.	2265	2265	2265	—5
623	Mtg Banking	1200	185	185	—10
20	National Ins.	120	120	120	0
585	North A. Sav.	160	161	162½	
25	Peoples N. B.	170	170	170	—10
800	Peoples S. B.	1040	625	640	—55
5	Pitts. Tr. & S.	120	120	120	—10
586	Real E. Trust	220	209	210	—5
54	Second A. T.	1175	1160	1160	—5
80	South Side Tr.	117	115	115	—3
5	Southw. T. Co.	1100	100	100	—25
87	Second N. B.	825	825	825	—25
275	Tradesmn. Ins.	78	78	78	—3
20	Tra. & Mec. B.	72	72	72	—5
10	Union N. B.	1050	1050	1050	—2
10	Un. Sav. B.	170	170	170	—10
60	W. S. & D. B.	120	118	120	0

Sales.	BONDS.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Ch'ge.
$ 1000	Bell's Ad. & P. 6s	108	108	108	
1000	B. K. & A. 4s	113½	113½	113½	—½
3000	Cons. Gas 5s	103½	103½	103½	—½
1000	Mt. L. & P. 5s	103	103	103	—1½
1000	Pgh. Gas 5s	103½	103½	103½	—½
2000	Pgh. Brew. 6s	114	113½	113½	—½
6000	P. McK. C. 5s	98	97½	97½	—1
12000	River Coal 6s	113½	113	113	—½
1000	St. Ry. Wat. 6s	112¾	112½	112½	—½
167500	SCRIP.				
$ 150	Pgh. Gas	25	25	25	0
40	Do preferred	85	85	85	0

Sales.	RECEIPTS.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Ch'ge.
$ 158	CS F. T. $200	295	290	290	0
	RIGHTS				
200	Iron City Tr.	4¼	3	4¼	
702	North A. Sav.	3	3	3	
100	Perm. R. R.	1	1	1	
110	¼ Safe D. & T.	125	105	105	
13750	West Elec 2d	4	4	4	

*Less than 10 shares. †Ex-rights. ‡New high mark. §With rights. ¶And interest.

Foreign Quotations.

LONDON, May 30.—Bar silver steady at 24⅛d per ounce. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today was £80,000. The sum of £100,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America. Mexican dollars, 23½@23¾ per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 2⅝ per cent; three months' bills, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

PARIS, May 30.—Three per cent rates, 96f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18¾c for checks.

BERLIN, May 30.—Exchanges on London, 20m 45¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills for settlement, 4½ per cent; three months' bills, 5⅛ per cent.

Turpentine and Rosin.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 30.—Spirits turpentine not quoted. Rosin firm; $1.75. Crude turpentine quiet, $2.00, $2.25 and $3.50. Tar firm, $1.65.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 30.—Turpentine—Nearby doing. Rosin firm; quote, A, B, C, $1.70; D, $1.75; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $2.40; I, $3.05; K, $3.10; M, $3.20; N, $3.25; W. G., $3.35; WW, $3.65.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Butter steady; creameries, 15@21½c; dairies, 15@18c. Eggs steady, 13¾@14½c. Cheese—New weak; twins, 10½@11c; dairies, 11c; Young Americas, 11¼@11½c.

LAST PRICES ON NEW YORK STOCKS.

In the absence of a market in New York yesterday, we give the last quotations, being the range and closing bids for Friday, May 29.

ACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
21200	A., T. & S. F.	74½	74½	73¾	73¾
425	Do preferred	93½	95	93	94¾
	Am. Cotton Oil	34	34	34	34
	Do preferred				
2100	Amer. Sugar Ref.	122¾	125½	121½	122¾
	Do preferred				120
250	Am. Locomotive	23¾	23¾	22¾	23¾
	Do preferred				87
700	A. Car Foundry	37	37½	36¾	36¾
	Do preferred				87½
61200	Amal. Copper	58¾	59	56¾	57¾
1300	Anaconda Copper	39	40	39	40
800	A. Smelt. & Ref.	45	45¾	45	45½
142	Do preferred	93	93	93	93
	American Ice	6¾	7	6¾	7
	Do preferred	33	33	33	34
9625	Baltimore & Ohio	88	88¼	87¾	87½
	Do preferred				87½
10080	Brooklyn R. T.	66	66¾	65¾	66
20840	Canadian Pacific	125¾	125¾	124	124¼
1400	Chi. Great West	20½	20¾	19¾	19¾
2000	Consolidated Gas	198	198	198	198
	C. C. C. & St. L.				75
20	Chesa. & Ohio	39	39	39	39
1000	Chicago & Alton	28¾	28¾	27¾	27¾
600	Do preferred	75	75	75	75
260	Chicago, R. I. & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
3620	Chi. Fuel & Iron	65¾	67¾	65¾	67¾
	Corn Products	20	20	20	20
	Consolidated Tob.	90	90	90	90
850	Col. Southern	19	19¾	18¾	18¾
100	Do 1st pfd.	42½	42½	42½	42½
200	Do 2d pfd.	29¾	29¾	28	28
	Del. Lack. & W.				249
1020	Del. & Hudson	171¾	171¾	170½	170½
11500	Erie	34	34¾	33¾	33¾
2075	Do 1st pfd.	67¾	68	67¾	67¾
2300	Do 2d pfd.	54¾	55	54¾	54¾
500	Hocking Valley	96¾	97	96¾	97
355	Do preferred	94¾	94¾	93¾	93¾
800	Illinois Central	135¾	135¾	135	134¾
100	Iowa Central				19
100	Do preferred	51	51	51	51
300	Internat. Paper	17	17	16¾	16¾
300	Do preferred	70¾	70¾	70	70
1200	Internat. Power	40	40	40	40
	L. E. & W.				
	Do preferred				
200	Louis. & Nash.	113	113	112	112¾
2700	Manhattan	137¾	138	137¼	137¾
11700	Missouri Pacific	105¾	106	104¾	104¾
100	M. K. & T. pfd.	51	51	51	51
1140	Metropolitan	125¾	126½	125	125¾
1000	Mexican Central	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼
100	National Lead	17	17	17	16¾
	Do preferred	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
165	National Biscuit	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
	Do preferred				120
3200	N. Y. Central	127¾	127¾	126	126¾
100	N. J. Central	168	168	168	
2400	N. Y. & W.	26¾	26¾	25¾	25¾
1520	Norfolk & W. pfd.	68	68	67¾	67¾
	Do preferred				85½
1900	North Amer. Co.	91	91	89¾	90
	Omaha				125
750	People's Gas	99¾	100¼	99¾	100
300	Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27
	Pullman				210
700	Pressed Steel Car	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
271	Do preferred	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
15380	Penna. R. R.	127¾	127¾	126½	126¾
	P., C., C. & S. L.				72
	Railway Springs	31	31	31	31
	Do preferred				81
11100	Reading	48¾	48¾	46¾	46¾
	Do 1st pfd.				81
	Do 2d pfd.				74
48300	Rock Island	35¾	35¾	33¾	34¼
2200	Do preferred	70	70	69¾	69¾
100	Republic Iron	18¼	18¼	18	18
200	Do preferred	73	73¼	71¾	71¾
17300	St. L. & S. F. 2d	45	45	44	44
	Do preferred				74
200	Do 2d pfd.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
10100	Southern Pacific	68¾	69¼	68¾	69
4500	Southern Railway	30	30¼	29¾	29¾
200	Do preferred	90	90¼	89¾	89¾
26030	St. Paul	145¾	150	145¾	144¾
140	Do preferred				173¼
	St. L. & S. F. W.				25
	Do preferred				45¾
1700	Texas Coal & Iron	55	56	54¾	54¾
1000	Texas Pacific	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
325	T. St. L. & W.	22	22	22	22
1825	Do preferred	39¾	40	39¾	40
20054	U. S. Steel	34¾	34¾	33¾	33¾
1000	Do preferred	91¾	91¾	90¾	90¾
61305	Union Pacific	83¾	84	82¾	82¾
200	Do preferred	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
100	U. S. Rubber				14¾
3750	Do 1st pfd.	50¾	50¾	50	50¼
2100	Do preferred	95¾	95¾	94	95
	U. S. R. & Cons.	18¾	18¾	17¾	17¾
	Do preferred	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
600	Wabash pfd.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
2425	Do preferred	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾
113	W. U. Telegraph	84	84	83	83
400	W. & Lake Erie	22¾	23	22	22¾
	Do 1st pfd.				58
	Do 2d pfd.				38
100	Do 2d pfd.				38
1425	Wisconsin Cent'l.	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾
100	Do preferred	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾

INACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
800	Am. Hide & Lea.	6	6¼	5¾	5¾
	Amer. Malt. pfd.	18¾	18¾	18¾	
250	Am. Steel Hoop	35	35	35	35
100	Chi. Union Trac.	4	4	4	4
100	Chi. Term. Trac.	15	15	15	15
200	Do preferred	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾

LIVE STOCK MARKET

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

Saturday, May 30, 1903.

Cattle—Supply light; market steady; choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., $5@5.20; prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., $5.00@5.20; fair to good, 1,100 lbs., $4.75@4.90; heifers, two to 1,100 lbs., $3.50@4.40; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@4.00; fresh cows and springers, $30 to $60.

Sheep and lambs—Supply light; market strong; prime wethers, $5.00@5.10; good mixed, $5@5.00; fair to good handy lambs, $6.50@6.75; culls and common, $3.50@6.00; veal calves, $7.50@7.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 12 cars; market active; prime Yorkers and mediums, $6.20@6.25; roughs, $4.60@5.00.

KANSAS CITY, May 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; market unchanged; choice export and dressed beef steers, $4.50@5.00; fair to good, $4.10@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.90@4.50; Texas and Indian steers, $2.25@3.25; native cows, $2.50@4.25; native heifers, $2.50@4.50; canners, $1.40@2.25; bulls, $2.00@4.00; calves, $3.00@6.00; Texas fed steers, $3.50@4.25; Texas grass steers, $3.00@3.75; Texas bulls, $2.00@3.00; receipts for week, 54,000 head. Sheep and lambs—Receipts none; none nominal; native lambs, $4.45@6.00; Texas clipped yearlings, $4.00@4.50; Texas clipped sheep, $3.00@3.75; stockers and feeders, $3.15@4.60; receipts for the week, 5,000 head. Hog

In the Country of the Burning Thirst

BY ARTHUR J. BURDICK

LOS ANGELES, May 26.—When the "tenderfoot" first strikes the desert country he is surprised and indignant upon learning that he must pay for water for the use of himself and his horse. A little later he becomes still more indignant when he finds himself unable to purchase a little of the necessary fluid, because of the over-caution of the proprietor of some desert well, for it sometimes happens that after toiling over the desert sands for hours after his water supply has been exhausted, he arrives at the point where he expected to replenish his stock, only to find the desert dweller unwilling to spare a drop of his scanty supply.

Not all desert wells can be depended on, and occasionally the rancher finds his supply exhausted and has to haul water 40 or 50 miles, until the winter rains come to swell the spring that supplies him.

One who has never experienced it can gain no idea of the torture of thirst upon the desert. The scorching sun from a cloudless sky, with never so much as a hint of haze to temper its rays, seems fairly to drink the blood of the traveler. From the sands rises a cloud of fine alkali dust which penetrates the nostrils and enters the mouth, stinging and inflaming the glands and adding to the torture. A few hours of this without water to alleviate the pain is sufficient to drive a man mad.

The Desert Madness.

It is this desert madness which travelers across the dreadful waste most fear. If one can keep a clear head he may possibly live and suffer and toil on to a place of safety, even though bereft of water for many hours, but once the desert madness seizes him, all hope is lost, for he no longer pursues his way systematically, but rushes off in pursuit of the alluring mirage or chases some dream of his disordered brain, which pictures to him green fields and running brooks, just at hand.

Men tortured by thirst become desperate. Not long since a staid and respectable citizen of a little western town—a class leader in one of the village churches—had occasion to cross the desert at a point where water holes are few and far apart. He depended on obtaining water at a certain ranch, established at one of the oases on his route, and when he arrived there he and his guide and burros were in sad condition, having been several hours without water. He handed the guide a five dollar gold piece and told him to see the rancher and purchase the necessary water to carry them to the next watering place. It happened that the rancher's well was in danger of going dry, and he refused the money and declined to part with any water. Pleadings were unavailing and the guide returned to his employer and reported the result of the conference. Then the staid citizen rose in his wrath. Taking the ten-dollar piece and his revolver, he advanced upon the rancher.

Gold or Lead.

"There is $10 for water if you will sell it," he said, "and if not you can go to hades and we will take it anyway. Now which will it be?" and he pointed his revolver at the man's breast.

There was only one reply to make to an argument of that kind, and the rancher guiltily accepted the money; the brackish water was drawn from the well and the journey was resumed. As a result of this transaction, however, the rancher was obliged to make a trip of 40 miles and back to haul in a supply of water from another well.

Down in the Colorado desert is a well which is bringing its owner a fortune. Within a radius of 50 miles are a score or more of mining camps where water cannot be obtained. Prospectors and desert travelers frequently pass there also, and as there is no other water to be found within many miles, they are glad to pay well for water at this well. The proprietor has built tanks and loading apparatus for the convenience of his patrons and he has established the following schedule of prices:

100 gallons or less, 25 cents per gallon.
Two-horse load, 10 cents per gallon.
Four-horse load, 8 cents per gallon.

The well is a very deep one, and the water was obtained by drilling. It requires a power pump to raise the water to the surface; the fuel to run the boiler and engine has to be hauled nearly 100 miles; so, after all, the rates for the water are not so exorbitant as they may seem at first thought.

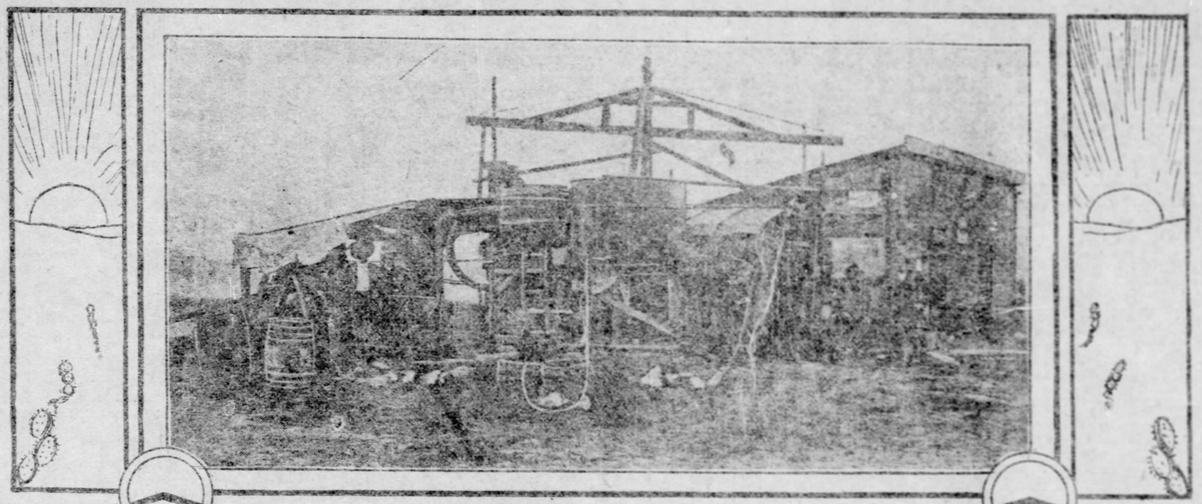
Every year the great deserts of the west claim scores of victims, most of whom perish from thirst. Men go out into the desert and are never again seen alive. Many times they are never even heard of, and their fate remains a mystery. Again, beside a bleaching skeleton will be discovered some little trinket or belonging which identifies the remains of one who was lost years before. Such a case came to light recently in the Colorado desert. A Los Angeles prospector started out with a companion to cross it; they lost their way and he left his companion with the burros while he climbed to the top of a hill that rose from the plain, to try to get his bearings. After waiting an hour or more for his return, his companion began searching for him. He could find no traces of him, and after several hours of vain endeavor, he proceeded on his journey and eventually reached his destination. That was 20 years ago. This winter some prospectors found human bones upon the desert, and beside them a hunting knife and watch which they were able to identify as having belonged to the man who was lost so long ago. He had died within two miles of good water.

Here and there, in the dreary solitudes of these great Saharas, may be seen rude crosses or stones heaped into a mound to mark the spot where, in horrible torture, some human life went out. And strange as it may seem, these graves are more plentiful about the oases than elsewhere. To drink heavily after hours of abstinence is almost certain death. Many a poor fellow has struggled on through hours of extreme torture, buoyed up by the thoughts of the refreshing draught awaiting him in the oasis, only to die in agony from drinking too deep of the precious potion.

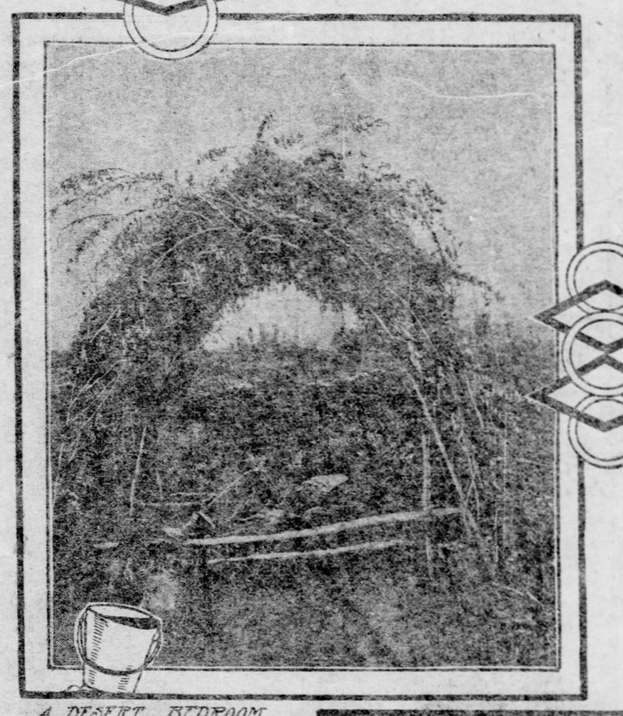
A Caravan of the Dead.

Sometimes death is from a very different cause. Not long ago a veteran prospector, guiding a party across the dessert, saw in the distance a green spot. They were aimed for Timber mountain, where good water is plentiful, but they had gone low on water and were nearly choked with thirst. They turned from their course to visit the green spot, believing that water would be found there. They were not mistaken, for a bubbling spring was seeding forth a stream of clear water, more beautiful in their eyes than would have been a vein of gold. About the spring, however, was a grewsome sight. More than a score of human skeletons were strewn around, indicating that a goodly sized desert caravan had met with death there. They were too thirsty to pause then to speculate as to the cause of this wholesale fatality, but advanced to the spring to cool their parched tongues. The leader of the party, however, was suspicious, and insisted that no one should, at that time, take more than a few drops of the water. His caution was their salvation, for within a few minutes after taking the water into their stomachs they were taken violently ill. The spring was poison! So little had been taken that all recovered. As soon as they were a little better they pressed on to Timber mountain, where they safely arrived. The guide took with him a sample of the water of the spring for analysis, and it was found to contain large proportions of arsenic.

After days of desert travel there is no greater joy than to camp upon the banks of a refreshing stream or lake, or beside a spring of living water, and rest, sleep and idle away the hours upon a couch of boughs in a bower of mesquite or willow. What comfort there, sheltered by the green boughs from the rays of the burning sun, to fall asleep with the sweet consciousness that the dread journey is over and to wake to the knowledge that water is at hand in abundance.



WHERE WATER SELLS FOR 25 CENTS A GALLON.



A DESERT BEDROOM.

WHERE HUMAN LIVES WENT OUT.

Newspapers 100 Years From Now

They Will Be Printed by Photography and Will Run Mainly to Colored Pictures.

IN ORDER to realize what the newspapers of 2000 A. D. will be like it is not sufficient to compare those of today with their predecessors in the sixties, seventies and early eighties, and consider the effect upon journalism of the vast mechanical progress which will certainly be made during the next hundred years. There is progress of another sort to estimate.

Nowadays much more news is given, not because more things happen, but because more are reported. A growing impatience of comment has converted the old three-paragraph leader, with its stately phrasing and its lengthy periods, into six inches of brief and pithy reminder. We do not read to find out what the editor thinks, but to refresh our memory of what has led up to the day's event. In a hundred years' time brief comments, tacked straight on to the news itself, will comprise the whole opinionative matter of a daily newspaper.

Mechanical Improvements.

Of course, there is no likelihood that periodicals other than newspapers will decrease in number. They will increase, and will enormously excel those of this century. But even daily newspapers will no doubt be illustrated in color. It is easy to foresee that before many years have passed we shall be able to photograph any object or scene in its natural colors at one operation. We can already do so in three, and, by the same number of printings, we can reproduce such pictures in a newspaper. But with the present sort of printing presses this is far too slow a process for ordinary use. A hundred years hence magazines and weekly periodicals may perhaps still be printed on greatly improved presses; but daily papers will be produced by photography.

Already the Rontgen rays will print a dozen or more images at a time on superimposed sensitive papers. In the next century all that will be necessary in order to multiply type matter and illustrations in any number of colors will be to place the original on a pile of paper and expose it to the rays of some source of energy, when the whole matter will be impressed upon every sheet.

Quality Versus Quantity.

In regard both to newspapers and periodicals, the practical limit of quantity has already been nearly reached. Most newspapers print more matter than the majority of their readers care for. A hundred years hence newspapers and periodicals will be much bulkier than they are today, because, though we have approached, we have not surpassed the limit. But the actual quantity of reading matter will probably be smaller than it is now. Type will be supplemented by colored pictures so perfect as to tell a great part of all the news in themselves. Just as if, today, a fire in San Francisco or a blizzard in New York were to occur, the newspapers tomorrow morning would contain long descriptive telegrams, conveying a graphic impression of the painful facts, so in the next century, they will, in like circumstances, tell the tale pictorially.

Newsgathering.

What will happen will be this. The teleautoscope (the instrument by which sight will be wirelessly telegraphed) will exhibit the actual facts in every newspaper office. What it shows will be photographed and reproduced in colors. The papers will say: "There was a great fire in San Francisco last night. Fifty houses were burned; six people lost their lives. The following pictures show the progress of the burning. Damage estimated at $5,000,000, covered, of course, by state compulsory insurance." A glance at the pictures will convey an idea of the rest of the facts more rapidly than any verbal description, and, to many temperaments more clearly.

War Correspondence Abolished.

If there should be any war correspondence in the next century it would be similarly managed. But most likely there will be none. There will be no wars. Considering the progress which civilization will have made before the end of this century it is difficult to believe that the barbaric arbitrament of force can survive it. Even if the better feelings of man have not relegated war to the history books of the twentieth century, and other dark ages, invention itself will almost have driven armies from the field.

In the first place, we shall unquestionably be able to see by electricity in the next century; and to certain energies which electricity is capable of generating no "cover" can be opaque.

"Armies of precision" have not hitherto fulfilled the amiable expectations of their inventors. But our acquaintance with what may be called the magnetic properties of matter is already in a sturdy infancy. In a hundred years time means will probably have been discovered by which a hostile army could be instantaneously destroyed at a considerable distance, all the oxygen of the air being magnetically withdrawn from any desired area, so that every living creature must unfailingly perish of suffocation.

Hence war correspondence will have lost its use. But all sorts of other events will be followed and reported, irrespective of distance, and while journalism as we know it will probably be extinct, newsgathering will have enormously developed.

Journalism and Literature.

Thus literature, already restive, will have been finally divorced from journalism. This does not mean that literature will perish. It will develop. The periodicals other than newspapers of the next century will excel our own in merit of every sort.

But they will wear their rue with a difference. The human mind will certainly have perfected certain characteristics already nascent under the influence of last century's progress. The act of reading, though we read at least three times as fast as our great-grandfathers, is still irritatingly slow compared with the process of thought.

It is hardly possible to surmise the nature of the means by which thought will be communicated in the next century, but we may see just where the change will probably come. A printed article, such as this, is obviously a successive translation of thought into words (in the brain), then of words into letters, and then of letters into type, which is picked up by the eye, retranslated into words by one part of the brain, and finally into thought again in another part. If some method can be discovered of abolishing one or more of these processes, thought can be conveyed from brain to brain at an enormously increased pace.

This development is not so inconceivable as it at first appears. We know as yet almost nothing of the processes by which, for instance, vibration, accepted by the ear as sound, is in the brain cells behind the ear converted into thought. Speech and writing are purely conventional devices. If, instead of using these conventions, we can learn to transmit ideas immediately from brain to brain, newspapers as such may cease altogether to be published, and some contrivance, probably magnetic, for directly exciting the gray matter of the cerebrum may fulfill their functions. T. BARON RUSSELL.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S VICTORY

Chief of London Fire Department Blamed for Failing to Attack Rockefellar's "Low Flash."

LONDON, May 30.—That section of the English press and those private individuals who have been attempting to build up a campaign against American mineral oils are greatly disappointed at the chief of the fire brigade's report which has just been issued, and in which the subject is not mentioned. For the last two years every sort of influence has been exerted to urge upon the government the necessity for raising the flash point of American oils and it was confidently hoped that Captain Wells, the fire brigade chief, would make a statement on the subject on the present occasion, but he has contented himself by merely remarking that there have been 270 fires during the year caused by lamp accidents; whether it is the fault of the lamp's mechanism or the inferior quality of the oil, he does not say. Those who have been leading the campaign say now that the captain's views will favor the operations of the Standard Oil Company, and those who supported him some time ago when he was being attacked for what was alleged to be his mismanagement of the fire brigade are now inclined to look upon him with some suspicion. The London county council which controls the brigade, was approached with the view of getting the captain to make a public declaration on the alleged inferiority of American oil, but the council refused to dictate to him on such a subject. The intention of the parties interested was to call a public meeting in Hyde park at which it was hoped Captain Wells would be the principal speaker. To those behind the scenes it is well known that many of those who have been the leading spirits in the campaign against the Standard Co., are interested in Russian and other European mineral oils.

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New Kubelik's Struggle With Poverty

Max Wolfsthal,
The Young Violinist Now Winning Plaudits in London. He Has Had a Checkered Career.

LONDON, May 23.—Evidently poverty and musical genius have some close connection, especially in the case of violinists. Kubelik was an Hungarian peasant; Marie Hall, who woke up one morning in London recently to find herself famous, used to play in the streets in order to get enough to eat; and now comes Max Wolfsthal, younger than either of them and quite as poor, before he became famous.

Whitney Tew, one of the most firmly established of the American singers here, and who has seen much of the new violinist, tells me the romantic story of Wolfsthal's beginnings.

The boy—he is only 18—is a native of Lemberg, and his first impression of life was that of almost desperate poverty. His parents having lost all their money. He helped to keep the home together by playing at the cafes of his native town. With the little money saved as the result of the boy's work the family journeyed to Vienna, where for a time they lived in utter destitution, until a lady, moved to sympathy by their deplorable plight, came to the rescue. She took little Max to her house and for two years paid for his studies and maintenance of his parents.

Brighter times came when Max began to play again in public, and during a subsequent tour in Russia, Roumania, and Turkey he made a good deal of money. His prosperity was brief, for the total proceeds of the tour, amounting to about $1,000, were stolen by an eavesdropper, and the boy was left stranded in Constantinople. From this new misfortune he was rescued by the sultan's brother, who provided means for his return to Vienna. Here again disaster befell the luckless family, for Max fell ill and lay desperately near death for 12 months.

He came to London last autumn almost penniless, with no introductions, and with scarcely a word of English to help him out. He got his first chance at the Crystal palace concerts, and has since played at both the Philharmonic concerts on the second occasion by desire of the prince of Wales and last month he gave a recital at the St. James' hall, which established him definitely in public favor.

He is not a showy youth, but inclined to be reserved, grave and dignified in manner, as well as in his interpretation of the composers. He is said to be delightfully modest and charming personally.

A Protestant Clergyman's Tribute to the Pope.

The glory of Leo XIII., or his discredit, according to the way one looks at the matter, is that he has been able to do more than most of his predecessors to make Rome's claim endurable. This he has been able to effect by means of a cautious, bland, conciliatory diplomacy, but without retracting or minimizing any single one of the most sweeping papal claims. It is remarkable and surprising that he has taken the longest step toward political and moral absolutism which has been made by any pope for eight centuries.

As a scholar he is known best, indeed we might say solely, for the possession of a peculiarly flexible and pure Latin style. This vehicle of expression he has used, so far as the public knows, first in the composition of a number of encyclical letters, wherein he has been able to convey the most uncompromising papal assertion in the most gracious and winning form. In the promulgation of these world utterances he has chosen times and seasons with a singularly profound sagacity.

Through all his words and actions shines a gracious and attractive personality. As priest of an obscure mountain parish, as bishop of an obscure see, as apostolic delegate and nuncio, and as pope, his personal life has ever been pure and winning. He stands before the world of today as the most venerable and personally interesting of all the official ministers of God.

Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell in June Broadlevers' Magazine.

Not All Great Men Were Born Poor.

It seems to be the delight of some biographers to lay great stress upon the desirability, if not necessity, that a man to be really great in any walk of life should start with nothing but a shoeblacking outfit, or perhaps with the borrowed price of a first batch of newspapers. For the encouragement of those whose parents possess more than average intelligence and education and who may even be supplied with some of the comforts of life, let it be borne in mind that Lord Kelvin, the man of genius and learning, was born of highly educated parents and has ever lived surrounded by an atmosphere of culture and refinement.

Prof. A. W. Goodspeed in June Booklovers' Magazine.

Bee Plants.

There have been some attempts at the cultivation of plants especially adapted to honey productions, but they have been abandoned as unprofitable. A small patch of bloom does not amount to a great deal in the way of honey production—there must be acres and acres of bloom. The raising of crops that produce honey in addition to something else—buckwheat and alsike clover, for instance), and the scattering of sweet clover or catnip seed, and the like, in waste places, seems to be the most in it can be done profitably in this direction.

Quick Way to Polish a Stove.

NO ODOR, NO DIRT, NO WASTE

Silver Stove Polish gets its name from the manner in which it is applied. The polish is a fine powder which is packed in a neat box, having a perforated top similar to a pepper-box. The stove should be as well as thoroughly dry before applying. It is well to always wash the surface to be polished first, in order to remove all the accumulations of dust and grease. A damp cloth will serve this purpose. Shake a small quantity of the polish from the box onto the stove and then rub over the stove. Then with chamois the stove is quickly polished to a super high finish, with very little rubbing, producing a brilliant jet black stove that will neither rust nor burn off. There is absolutely no odor or waste to this polish. The stove, without making your clothes or person dirty, which is otherwise impossible by any other method. When you have finished you have no dirty or greasy cloths to put away and a saving of a super high polish that will last longer than three times its cost in any other polishes.

At dealers sell Silver Stove Polish at 5c and 10c a box.

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FOURTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

MULTI-MILLIONAIRES FEWER IN FRANCE

Some of the Men Who Would Be Affected by the Socialists' Proposed Income Tax.

SOME HUGE FORTUNES, HOW THEY MADE THEM

Many Correspond to American Types of Capitalists—Rich Marriages Help Great Nobles—Chocolate and Monte Carlo Millions.

PARIS, May 25.—Having sown dissension broadcast throughout France by their persecution of the religious orders, and marshalled all the varied forces of the opposition in a powerful phalanx against the republic, the militant Socialists next propose a determined assault upon the citadel of capital. Unless they soon fall from power they will strive to put into early effect their long-cherished project of an income tax. They have made no secret of their intention to use such a bill as the battering ram with which to begin the siege against the stronghold of wealth.

This anti-capital campaign is particularly dear to the heart of all French Socialists, for they realize that their ranks would be reinforced by recruits from all the humbler classes of the community, who, having no income tax, would not be affected by such a law.

This contemplated measure will make itself particularly felt to a comparatively small class of the population, for great fortunes are not so numerously distributed in France as in the United States. Indeed, there are probably less multi-millionaires in all France than in the single city of New York. There are many great nobles who are the owners of vast landed properties, and others who possess in their princely homes priceless art treasures, and galleries of paintings which represent an enormous value; but these, for the most part, are entailed properties which cannot go out of the families. Moreover, the income tax will not affect this class of proprietors, for the legislative measure in question does not contemplate taxation upon such real estate as produces no pecuniary revenue for its owner.

The Socialists will endeavor to invest the new bill with a great show of equity by making the tax chiefly, if not exclusively, applicable to those citizens whose income is derived from some form of national commerce or industry. It will thus mainly affect the very men who have most largely contributed to the present business prosperity of the country.

Few Millionaires From 'Change.

Though general conditions in France are somewhat different from those existing in the United States, certain of the great French millionaires correspond in essential details no different to the famous rich men of America. While few, if any, of the more conspicuous financiers of France have made, increased or ever exploit their fortunes on the stock market, like Jay Gould, Russell Sage or James R. Keene, there are others whose business careers bear much resemblance to those of their American prototypes. Thus the Pierpont Morgan of France may be found among the Rothschild family, whose gigantic banking establishment stretches its ramifications into every form of capitalistic enterprise all over Europe; the Carnegie of France is M. Schneider, head of the enormous Creusot works; the Havemeyers and the other sugar magnates of the United States find their French compeer in the Lebaudys; many great American industrial houses correspond to the French millionaire family of the Menniers, the great chocolate manufacturers; and the American king of retail merchants, John Wanamaker, is typified in Paris by the late Aristide Boucicault, by the many times millionaire, M. Chauchard, or by the indomitable Dufayel, whose name is a household word in the French metropolis.

By far the greatest fortune in this country is that of the French branch of the Rothschild family. There are many brothers and cousins among them, but the wealthiest of the lot is the senior member of the great banking house, the Baron Alphonse, who is said to have nearly doubled the $200,000,000 that he, like all his brothers, is reported to have inherited from his father, Baron James Rothschild. Baron Alphonse, who is now a man of about 70, rarely misses a day from his banking office in the Rue Laffitte, and any fine morning may be met walking there from his palatial home in the Rue St. Florentin, which was formerly the palace of Talleyrand, successively prime minister of the great Napoleon and of Louis XVIII. The baron has a magnificent country place, consisting of a great chateau, surrounded by an immense park, at Ferrieres.

The Jay Gould of France.

His brother, Baron Gustave, comes the nearest of any man in France to the style of gigantic speculator typified by Jay Gould; but unlike that famous Wall street operator, his experiments are not always successful. He is said to have lost $20,000,000 some years ago by the fluctuation of a single stock—and Gould himself pocketed the bulk of the Rothschild losings.

Though the total wealth of the French Rothschilds must be fabulous, it can no longer properly be reckoned in its entirety, for the reason that the family has been disintegrated by marriages which violated the precept laid down by the head of the dynasty that "no Rothschild shall marry other than a Rothschild." One of the daughters married the prince of Wagram, and became a Christian, as did also another daughter, who married a duc de Chateauneuf.

The next largest French fortune to the Rothschilds' was left by Baron de Hirsch, also an Israelite, who died here three years ago, bequeathing several hundred million dollars to his wife and two adopted sons, the barons de Forest. The widow survived her husband by only two years, and at her death further increased the de Forest wealth. The Hirsches, like the Rothschilds, were great public benefactors and endowed many local charities.

Though I have styled M. Schneider the Carnegie of France, the analogy is meant only partially, for unlike the famous Pittsburger, the great French industrial was not the architect of his own vast fortune. The enormous establishment of which he is the head, and which furnishes France and many foreign governments with their cannon, ship armor, etc., was founded by the grandfather, and vastly developed by the father, of the present chief of the Creusot works. The founder of the great establishment was Eugene Schneider, who was president of the corps legislatif under the empire. The son and grandson were respectively elected members of the national legislature from Creusot, despite the radical, anti-capitalistic tendencies of many of the iron workers. The fortune of the family today is estimated at about $40,000,000.

Another conspicuous multi-millionaire of France is M. Pereire, president of the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company and of the Banque Trans-Atlantique. His wealth is reckoned at about $30,000,000.

Millions in Chocolate.

The enormous Menier fortune, which was entirely made in chocolate, is said to amount to between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000. Though the house was founded in the latter part of the eighteenth century, it only achieved its present stupendous proportions during the lifetime of the late father of the present members of the firm, who was a fervent believer in the efficacy of advertising. Thanks to him, the Menier chocolate became known pretty well all over the world. France has no village so small that it does not contain one or more of the brilliant painted boardings representing a little girl, standing on tiptoes, and using a stick of chocolate with which she is printing the word "Menier's" on a fence.

The firm today consists of Henry Menier, a bachelor of 50 or thereabouts, and Gaston Menier, a widower. A third brother, Albert, died several years ago, leaving $20,000,000 to his widow, who later married Baron Lionel de Forest, one of the Hirsch heirs. The Meniers are owners of big racing stables, and each of the brothers owns one of the largest yachts in Europe.

Sugar was the seed from which grew the vast Lebaudy fortune. The family were for years almost the only sugar refiners in France. Like the Menier wealth, it is, however, distributed among a number of persons, for the two brothers who brought the refinery to its vast size died some years ago, leaving big families. Each child inherited $6,600,000. The name is frequently brought into general prominence, and is as well known in France as that of the Vanderbilts in the United States. The escapades of one of the sons, known all over France as "Sugar Bowl," furnished gossip for two continents up to the time of his death, a dozen or so years ago. Another son is a great sportsman and is master of one of the finest packs of fox hounds in Europe.

Wanamakers of Paris.

M. and Mme. Boucicault, who were successively the proprietors of the Bon Marche, one of the largest department stores in the world, are both dead, and their vast fortune was distributed among local charities. The establishment is now conducted by a limited company consisting of former employes of the Boucicaults.

Another enormous fortune made in dry-goods and other retail products is that of M. Chauchard, for years the main proprietor of the other enormous department store of Paris, the Louvre. M. Chauchard, who is about 70 years old and a bachelor, began life as an errand boy. He is now worth in the neighborhood of $25,000,000. He is very much of a local celebrity, and besides a town house adjoining the Parc Monceau, which contains a famous collection of paintings, he owns a beautiful villa in the Bois de Boulogne. Visitors to Paris will remember the surprise with which they remarked this private property right in the heart of the great public park. Well, the park has grown up around it, and M. Chauchard cannot be legally dislodged. This worthy gentleman distributes $100,000 every year in public charities.

M. Dufayel is also an arch-millionaire shopkeeper. Though still a young man, he has grown enormously rich by an entirely original system of trade, which would require more space to describe than is here available. It is somewhat on the lines of the American installment plan. The Dufayel shop, far removed from the center of Paris, is one of the most sumptuous stores in the world, and is one of the sights of Paris. The young millionaire recently bought the palace of the Duchess d'Uzes on the Champs Elysees, tore it down, and is now building himself a semi-royal home.

Henry Deutsch, the petroleum king, and the French representative of the Standard Oil Company, is another enormously rich industrial. So are the Potins, the great Paris grocers; the Erards, the piano manufacturers, one of whose daughters married the count de Franqueville, member of the institute, and the Worths, sons of the famous dressmaker, whose vast fortune was started by the patronage of the Empress Eugine. All these persons or families are possessors of fortunes ranging from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Many of the great millionaires of France owe their fortunes to rich marriages. The most notable of these cases is that of the Dowager Duchess d'Uzes, one of the most conspicuous grandes dames of the country, who was descended from the Veuve Clicquot of Ponsardin, whose renown and fortune came from the brand of champagne which bears her name.

Achille Fould, son of a minister of Napoleon III., is worth about $30,000,000, the biggest part of which came to him by his marriage with the daughter of a Jewish banker named Heine, originally from New Orleans.

Another member of the same family, Mme. Furtado Heine, died a few years ago, leaving an immense fortune to her grandchildren, the Duke d'Elchingen, a descendant of the historic Marshal Ney, and the Princesse Murat. The old lady had partly disinherited her daughter, widow of the Duc d'Elchingen (who killed himself 15 years ago), on account of her subsequent marriage to the Duc de Rivoli, a descendant of the famous Massena, who was another of Napoleon's marshals.

Another of the Heine family had married the Duc de Richelieu, but obtained a divorce from him and married the reigning prince of Monaco, to whom she brought an enormous fortune.

A name that is associated with the great Monte Carlo gambling palace almost as conspicuously as that of the prince of Monaco, is Blanc. There used to be, many years ago, a clever croupier of that name employed there. In the course of time he became one of the proprietors of the place, and grew to be enormously rich. When he died he left a colossal fortune to his four children. One of the daughters married Prince Radziwill, one of the greatest nobles of German Poland; the other, since dead, became the wife of Prince Roland Bonaparte, son of Pierre, and grandson of Lucien, the brother of Emperor Napoleon. Prince Roland, through his wife, thus became one of the richest men of France.

To the two sons, Camille and Edmond Blanc, the former a natural child, equal shares were left. These gentlemen, who are both Parisians, are now multi-millionaires. Both are great sportsmen, and the Blanc racing stables are the best known and most prosperous in all France. Edmond Blanc married an actress of the Palais Royal theater and has no children.

ALGERNON C. DOUGHERTY.

ACTORS AND CRITICS' MERRY WAR GOES ON

How Martin Harvey, Like Playwright Jones, Fell Foul of "The Times"—Edna May's Good Work in Paul Potter's Musical Play.

LONDON, May 24.—Not long ago it was settled by law in France that playgoers were entitled to hiss a piece not to their liking, and in Germany the other day a learned judge ruled that the theater ticket buyer whose view of the stage was seriously obstructed by big hat, pillar or what not—had legitimate cause for complaint. And if many more such discussions arise regarding the ethics of dramatic criticism as have been raging in England of late, it is likely that—for the sake of peace—the courts here may have to step in and define the functions of the theatrical reviewer by a pronouncement that there will be no getting away from.

There is reason to believe that there will be further bickering between stage folk and critics, for after all the squabble which Martin Harvey has just been having with the Times would never have happened had not the Thunderer got its back up over the result of its recent tourney with Henry Arthur Jones, and the progressive possibilities of the dispute seem endless. Mr. Jones, it will be remembered, shut Mr. Walkley—the Times critic—out of the first night of his new play on the ground that the free seats bestowed upon reviewers were a "courtesy" and that Walkley had proved himself undeserving of this courtesy by criticising Mr. Jones' plays unfairly.

When sending out press seats the other day for his new play, "The Exile," Martin Harvey naturally did not fail to favor the Times, but his amazement was great when he received from its critic a check for the two "stalls" supplied. He protested and received from the editor of the newspaper a letter calling his attention to the fact that the sending of seats had been interpreted in certain quarters as a "courtesy."

"If this view is accepted," continued the Times editor, "it follows that the dramatic critic is merely a guest who must observe toward the performance the attitude of absolute indulgence which would be proper for a similar entertainment in a private house, and anything in the nature of criticism would be precluded."

The editor went on to declare that his critic must not be trammeled in such a fashion.

Harvey replied that the Times man must come in free or stay away. The newspaper was adamant, so, for the second time in a few weeks, Mr. Walkley missed a first night performance.

That, however, was not the end of the spirited if rather amusing correspondence between actor-manager and editor, in the course of which, however, few new points were scored. The whole thing is worth writing about simply because the subject of theatrical criticism has been getting so much attention on this side of the water of late. First came the Jones imbroglio, and almost directly afterward the case in which a provincial newspaper had to pay $500 damages to a theatrical manager in consequence of a criticism written by its theatrical man upon a play called "The Major." It must be said that, so far, the critics have won all along the line, for most people declined to take Mr. Jones' righteous indignation seriously, and there is a general idea that the Times' representative has a right to pay for seats if he wants to. Day before yesterday, too, the English court of appeal reversed the judgment given by a jury against the theatrical writer of the provincial newspaper.

Although "The Schoolgirl," the new musical play, got a warmer reception when produced the other night than had any piece of a similar kind given in London recently, about the best thing that can be said for it is that Paul Potter, who did the book, has furnished a much more intelligent plot than are bestowed upon most of these jumbles of melody and fun. George Edwards has produced the piece with a strong company and stages it with more than ordinary liveliness, and if only Leslie Stuart, the composer, had provided a few such numbers as he wrote for "Floradora" all would have been well. There is one called "I'm Going to Be a Honeymoon Girl" that is quite taking, but none that will be sung everywhere like "Tact" or "In the Shade of the Palm." The piece was written for Edna May and she made her reappearance in it with huge success. As the little convent girl who is mistaken for a typewriter, Miss May for almost the first time has a part which gives her a chance to act, and in it she acts surpassingly well. The first night audience voted her prettier than ever.

American managers and playfolk are unusually numerous in London just now. Among them are Edward Michael, Hartig and Seamons' representative, who is looking after Williams and Walker in their venture at the Shaftesbury, and Charles Dillingham, who is in quest of plays.

CURTIS BROWN.

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This month, June, Pickering is giving special attention to married people. In fact, every person in need of housefurnishings is benefited this month, as on July 1st we commence taking stock and must move the odds and ends.

Below you will find a few specimens of the hundreds of bargains to be offered:

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$35.00 Sets for	$22.50
$30.00 Sets for	$18.50
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$15.00 Sets for	$10.00
$12.50 Sets for	$ 8.00
$ 7.50 Sets for	$ 4.50
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Lot of odd pieces for a few cents each.

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$20.00 Berry Set	$12.50
$15.00 Turkey Set	$10.00
$15.00 Beef Set	$ 9.00
$16.50 Game Set	$10.00
$ 3.00 Salad Set	$ 1.65

Also Salad, Chop, Cake and Fruit dishes of all kinds at cost.

LAMPS.

$32.50 Lamps	$17.50
$27.50 Lamps	$15.00
$25.00 Lamps	$15.00
$20.00 Lamps	$13.50
$17.50 Lamps	$12.00
$15.00 Lamps	$10.00
$12.50 Lamps	$ 8.00
$10.00 Lamps	$ 6.75
$ 8.50 Lamps	$ 5.00
$ 6.50 Lamps	$ 4.00

Etc., Etc.

PICTURES.

$35.00 Pictures	$20.00
$30.00 Pictures	$17.50
$25.00 Pictures	$15.00
$20.00 Pictures	$12.00
$18.00 Pictures	$10.00
$15.00 Pictures	$ 8.50
$12.00 Pictures	$ 7.00
$10.00 Pictures	$ 6.00
$ 8.50 Pictures	$ 5.00

and a thousand others at cost

BRIC-A-BRAC.

$25.00 Pieces	$15.00
$20.00 Pieces	$12.50
$17.50 Pieces	$10.00
$15.00 Pieces	$ 9.00
$12.00 Pieces	$ 7.50

Etc., Etc.

Others down to nothing, we don't want them.

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HUNDREDS OF ODD PIECES OF

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Come Take Your Pick---Your Credit is Good.

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The Hon. John L. Bates, Governor of Massachusetts.

BOOK and BOOKMEN

BY GEORGE SEIBEL

The Novel of the Year

"The Main Chance." By Meredith Nicholson, Indianapolis. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.50.

We have not yet had an American Balzac or Thackeray, but Mr. Nicholson's first novel gives heart to hope. It is the finest thing done since Wister's "Virginian;" it is one of the finest things that has ever come from the Indiana fiction belt, where Mr. Nicholson was born. A few years ago he wrote a volume of literary comment entitled "The Hoosiers;" it is now time for some one to begin a supplementary chapter and head it Meredith Nicholson. If it be fair to judge from a first novel, Mr. Nicholson has come to stay in our literature. His "Main Chance" is a wonderful piece of work, full of life and the wisdom of life, and with a style so limpid that one does not see it flow.

If the illusion of reality be the highest reach of art, then "The Main Chance" is a consummate masterpiece. We get to know the people who figure in it as we know near relatives or intimate friends; we follow every step of their lives with interest; we understand every emotion, every impulse, every act of their complex being. They are real people, perfectly photographed, plain in every lineament and transparent to our eyes—though Mr. Nicholson has none of Zola's heavy detail or Henry James' cryptic analysis. His characters reveal themselves in their habits, their words, their daily lives; they breathe, they move, there is blood in their veins; they are not shadows nor lay figures, nor marionettes moved by pulling a string. Howells himself has not surpassed this book.

A western city, which may easily be identified as Omaha, is the scene where the drama is worked out. John Saxton comes from Boston, sent by a trust company to make what he can of certain properties left on their hands. Saxton has been what the world calls a failure; the things he has touched have not turned to gold, though he has pluck, industry and shrewd sense. He meets Warrick Raridan—witty, accomplished, lovable, but an elegant trifler, lacking the spurs of necessity or ambition to prick him on. Success has passed Saxton by; Raridan has passed success by. A friendship like the immortal friendship of Arthur Pendennis and George Warrington springs up between them; each brings out the latent nobler qualities in the other. Saxton's hard work begins to reap rewards, and Raridan begins hard work—in which Warrick Raridan is shot and killed, makes a chapter more thrilling than is usually found in the so-called novels of incident. In fact, the characters and the plot of "The Main Chance" are so deftly interwoven that the complexity of both looks like uttermost simplicity.

The picture of life in a western city is perfect of its kind. The booming methods employed by the Knights of Midas are sketched with much humor, and special gusto is put into Warrick's description of the "boy orator of the range, who palpitates with Ciceronian speech."

"He's our greatest authority on the demonetization of wampum. The young man who's talking to him is telling him what hot stuff he is, and that the speech he made at Tin Cup, Texas, last week on the "Inequalities of Taxation" is the warmest little speech that has been made in this country since Patrick Henry died. He's a good thing—Wilkins. The Indians back on the reservation, where he goes to raise the wolf's mournful howl when white people won't listen to him, call him "Young-man-not-afraid-of-his-voice." Our Chinaman calls him Yung Lung. Quite a character, Wilkins!"

Raridan's talk is equally entertaining throughout the book, from the hour of his introduction, when he says: "We are advised by a fairly competent poet that men may climb on stepping-stones of their dead selves to higher things; but if they climb on the pickled remains of the common or garden pig I don't see anything ignoble about it. I'd a lot rather ascend on a pyramid of Minnehaha hams than on my dead self, which I hope to avoid using for stepladder purposes as long as possible."

It is a question which of the three men—Saxton, Raridan or Wheaton—is the most perfectly drawn and thoroughly interesting. Each of them is as complete a portrait as Wister's "Virginian." And the heroine is not only the most sensible, she is also one of the most lovable heroines in recent fiction, nor does she get ridiculous even when she is fleeing toward a golf bunker from an infuriated steer. But there's a score of other characters besides, every one of them interesting, every one well drawn. Over against Evelyn we have Miss Morris, Ph. D., who "punctuated her talk so that her commas cut the air," and we have Mabel Margrave, "all the devices and desires of whose heart tended toward one consummation, and that was the destruction

MEREDITH NICHOLSON.

of monotony." We have the great-souled bishop, "whose head shone so radiantly that Saxton felt he could still see in the dark after Warrick had turned down the lights," and over against him there's Timothy Margrave, "so crooked that they'll never find a coffin for him—no, sir; not in stock." There is Porter, the banker, whose portrait alone would make any ordinary novel noteworthy, and Mrs. Whipple, whose social sagacity would be invaluable in any community. Even the people we do not see, who have vanished before the story opens, are interesting, like Poindexter, who wished to brand his cattle with his coat of arms, and built a house that "isn't haunted because there ain't any idiot ghosts."

One may wonder whether, in the "early nineties" such phrases as "that's no joke," "the only pebble," and "glad rags" had already floated as far up the Missouri as Clarkson; one may also object to the use of "phenomenal" and "function" in the senses peculiar to baseball and society diction; but that almost exhausts the objections one can scrape together against this really fine novel. Whether viewed as a picture of men and manners, or as an interesting story, it is as remarkable as Evelyn's salad dressing. Or one may view it as a repository of social and business wisdom, like the Self-Made Merchant's letters to his son. Mr. Lorimer's sage has uttered nothing wiser than that "A man who doesn't want an opportunity in this world doesn't have to kick it very hard to get rid of it."

It is an eminently quotable book, but at the same time it is so compact of good things that it should all be read. The caricature of Dickens and the cynicism of Thackeray are alike absent. It has an artistic unity that was lacking in "David Harum," and a human quality that is lacking in most novels. In fact, if that public which has so often demonstrated that it doesn't know a bad thing, would demonstrate that it knows a good thing when it sees one, "The Main Chance" will be the best-selling novel in the country before another month passes by.

The Macmillan Company will soon publish a volume of stories of Jewish life in a German town a generation ago. These "Idylls of the Gass" are said to be of real charm, literary delicacy, and human sympathy, with a little gentle humor, to rival the best work of Israel Zangwill.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S SMUGGLED TREASURE AND THE LITERARY RENTING AGENCY

KIPLING has returned from South Africa and taken possession of his romantic home at Burwash in England. Since his coming the place has been the scene of feverish and at first mysterious activity. Nine publishers' agents, who had come to offer $1.98 a word for new novels yet to be written, were politely but firmly told that they must call again—Mr. Kipling is busy. Mrs. Kipling, who is eager to begin house-cleaning, is in despair. At the bottom of it all is Mr. Kipling's romantic imagination. He is sure that the old mansion he has bought is crammed full of smugglers' treasure, and he is sounding walls, tearing up floors and demolishing chimneys to get at the hidden hoard. Meanwhile nine publishers' presses are rusting, the reading public is buying sermons and garden books, while Mrs. Kipling is fretting because company may drop in. But, undismayed, Kipling continues his search for smugglers' treasure, doubtless humming all the while:

When 'e won't produce no more, pour some water on the floor
Where you 'ear it answer 'ollow to the boot—
(Cornet: Toot! toot!)
When the ground begins to sink, shove your bayonick down the chink,
An' you're sure to touch the—
Loot! loot! Loot! loot! loot! loot!

The fact is that smugglers did infest the district about Hastings a century or so ago. A sort of preliminary search which the novelist made soon after he went to Burwash from Rottingdean—whence he had been driven by the attentions of his admirers—brought forth tangible evidence that his suspicions as to the presence of long-secreted booty in the house were well founded, and ever since then Kipling has been simply possessed to explore his residence from cellar to garret and ascertain exactly what relics of "the brave days of old" it contains.

The Kiplings had hardly been in the house two days before he engaged a couple of carpenters and—to the disgust of Mrs. Kipling, who was deep in the business of getting "settled"—began his quest of treasure. For several days work went on without any result, until Kipling decided to attack the immense fireplace and chimney. There were no half-way measures about his investigations. The author of "Kim" had the fireplace and chimney taken to pieces brick by brick. Then his labors were rewarded, for one day—apparently from high up in the chimney—there tumbled down a roll of silk so rotten with age that when it struck the floor it fell all apart.

Triumphantly the novelist bore his prize off to exhibit it to his doubting spouse. "What's the use of going to bargain sales and remnant counters," he is reported to have remarked; "here's the material for that new dress. I'm going back for the trimmings." What she said is not reported, nor is it likely that Mr. Kipling will set it down in his next romance, which may be entitled "Burwash of the Silk; or, The Mystery of an Old Chimney."

This prospect of a literary sequel to Mr. Kipling's moving ought to prove suggestive to other authors and ultimately to result in a Literary Renting

KIPLING'S NEW-OLD HOUSE AT BURWASH, NEAR HASTINGS.

Agency. It is most likely that Robert Louis Stevenson might have made "Treasure Island" much livelier if he had actually written it in the pirate stronghold. Victor Hugo might have made "Notre Dame de Paris" more impressive if he had lived in a little room of the tower. And Dickens might have given his "Old Curiosity Shop" greater interest if he had roomed on the premises.

If the idea of a literary renting agency gains ground we may expect to see advertisements like the following:

To Let—Haunted House handy to street cars. Ghost clanks chains and passes through closed doors. Gruesome murder committed years ago. All the conveniences. Bones of murdered man supposed to be buried in cellar. Finished attic with blood-stains on floor.

To Let—At No. 5 John street, an ideal slum tenement. Many queer characters inhabit the several floors. Starving seamstress with three children (one set of twins) in the basement. Basement very damp—mildew—centipedes. More misery and bad odors than can be found within four walls anywhere else.

To Let—A Lighthouse—unobstructed view—squalls frequent—recently occupied by Caleb Smith, left in good condition.

To Let—German Garden on Schuylkill will be let temporarily to any one who will take good care of April, May and June babies. Must promise to sprinkle daily and keep weeds down. Reason for renting—going on trip to the Baltic with Man of Wrath.

To Let—Cabin in Tennessee hills—once occupied by moonshiners, then by counterfeiters—still and smelting furnace in good repair. Good range and ice box. Loopholes in window shutters and gunpowder buried under walls to blow up place. Rural free delivery.

To Let—Any one wishing to write romance of the Mound Builders can secure temporary possession of fine mound near McKees Rocks. Guarantee to find 57 kinds of prehistoric vessels. Bones of Capra Hircus are numerous and well preserved. Antique Indian rubber sandals, whalebone armor of Amazons, remains of antediluvian kitchenmiddens recently found. Several plans of lots to be laid out soon, and lease is only for a limited time.

To Let—Negro Cabin, recently whitewashed, with banjo and bibs. Old auction block in place of table. Muzzles of bloodhounds, cat-o'-nine-tails and other curios. Apply to estate of H. B. Stowe.

For Sale or To Let—Feudal castle warranted full of mysteries. Secret subterranean passages lead to forest surrounding. Modern plumbing. Picture gallery with mysterious and gloomy ancestors. Rusty armor in abundance. Billiard table in right wing. Library contains bales of old parchments full of copy. Golf links and automobile shed. Owner's sole reason for selling is that he can't afford to keep so many ancestors, but prosperous author would be glad to get them.

Of course the Literary Renting Agency would prove a great success. Authors are always after local color, and here they could get it without any trouble. It would be at once a stimulus and a corrective, and it should also prove a profitable investment. Perhaps an international trust would be organized to control the desirable literary properties and allot them to the writers that could develop their possibilities to the utmost advantage.

The Cleverness of Josephine

"Middle-Aged Love Stories." By Josephine Daskam. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.25.

IT IS one of the curiosities of the stage that nearly all the famous comedians once hugged to their heart the ambition to shine in tragedy. Whether, like water, they merely found their level, or were forced into another channel by the pressure of public preference for laughter over tears, is a debatable question. At any rate there is an undeniable diversity in human gifts; and those that can move us to mirth should be content to let others plunge us into pleasant melancholy. Miss Josephine Daskam—she has dodged away from her middle name—is of the former; she is so clever that she can't be very serious; yet she insists upon dabbling in grief and groans at times. In her last volume she wrote tales of artistic temperaments, full of harrowing hallucinations and depressing suicide. In her present volume she doesn't delve so deeply in tragedy, but she grazes it in her opening story in a way that affords an instructive contrast with some that follow.

In "The Valley of the Shadow" a woman is about to undergo a serious operation. Miss Daskam is at great pains to impress us with its seriousness. Everybody in the house wears a lugubrious countenance, speaks in mournful undertones, fusses and worries. But it's all unreal, and when as the outcome of it all one boy has promised to stop smoking cigarettes and the sick woman's brother is suddenly going to marry her nurse, one feels that the tragedy has gotten off the track—that it wasn't tragedy at all, just something that looked somewhat like it.

Then read the second tale, "The Philanthropist," bubbling over with whimsical humor, and you will find Miss Daskam in her true element. The woman whose life is devoted to soup-kitchens and such-like agencies for the reformation of drunkards, who essays the regeneration of a village by inoculating the villagers with Browning, but who is ultimately caught in a matrimonial trap of her own contrivance—this is deliciously done, a clever piece of drollery in Miss Daskam's best vein, the vein which gave us "Edgar, the Choir-Boy Uncelestial," and all his brothers.

There are five other tales, and in most of them the light touch predominates. This is as it should be. Miss Daskam's airy grace has its native element in the sunshine—what does a butterfly up in the clouds?

* * *

A JOURNEY BACK FROM NATURE.

"The Conquering of Kate." By J. P. M. (A. C. Wheeler). New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.50.

The last book of the late Nym Crinkle shows him getting back from the path he had hewn out for himself, into the rut of the novel-writing multitude. In his "Journey to Nature" he offered us an idyll fresh and fragrant, which at once gave him a hold on the hearts of all lovers of true literature. In his later works, "The Making of a Country Home" and "Tangled Up in Beulah Land," he got nearer and nearer to the conventional novel, while in "The Conquering of Kate" the individual flavor is almost gone and it reads like the books cooked to a publisher's recipe. By the way, it is described on the cover as "a delicate and charming love story."

The characterization is good, the dialogue snappy, the plot very hackneyed. We have that same old mortgage resting on the estate, and Kate is going to marry a man she does not love, just because of the mortgage. When she sees the man—who had proposed by letter from England—he is even less fit than she thought, yet she is going to keep her promise. Then another lover of hers shoots the prospective bridegroom—which seems an unnecessarily cruel measure; he could have been gotten rid of in a less discordant and less conventional way. For we all know that Kate will wed John Burt, the overseer, who had been misunderstood from the first.

* * *

A WIDOW WAITING.

"Sarah Tuldon." By Orme Agnus. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.50.

English country life and English rural dialect are the main ingredients of this novel, which reminds one of Thomas Hardy in still other respects. The eponymous heroine is a pretty girl, not above her class, who marries a rich farmer, and then undergoes a miraculous transformation into a superior creature. The story of her ambition, struggle and success makes very interesting reading. In the last chapter she is left a widow with as many suitors as Penelope, and we are told that "among others she said 'No' to Lionel Passnay, a young and rising solicitor of Dorchester; she said 'No' to Harry Boyton, the son of a gentleman farmer of Corfe; she said 'No' to the Rector of Ington Magna, a widower of forty." All this looks as if there were another story to come, for an attractive young widow can't keep on saying "No" forever. Nature abhors monotony like a vacuum.

* * *

MAMMON VERSUS LOVE.

"The Modern Obstacle." By Allen Dare Miller. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.50.

The lack of money is the modern obstacle which renders impossible the marriage of the heroine with the gifted composer whom she loves. Instead she is ready to marry the stupid millionaire whom she despises. The atmosphere of worldliness in which ideals wither and die, the worship of mammon and luxury, have seldom been portrayed more cuttingly than in these pages. Bedie Mrs. Miller's heroine Mme. Bovary is a saint.

Well, her lover, who possesses only the bagatelle of $80,000, tells her that he has only six months to live—surely the sixty thousand will last six months—then his widow can easily make a better match. His intention is to blind some unobtrusive method of unexpected suicide when the six months and the $80,000 are gone. Really, one doesn't know whether the hero or the heroine is the more despicable.

The publishers say of the story that "there is an epigram or a brilliant generalization in every paragraph." This should not scare any one from reading it.

* * *

A DASHING ROMANCE.

"The Grey Cloak." By Harold MacGrath. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.50.

A dashing chevalier in a mysterious grey cloak is the central figure in the new romance by the author of "The Puppet Crown." We follow him from the gay vortex of Mazarin's France to the silent solitudes of the new world, and adventure lurks at every turn of the road. Beauty and wit and romance weave the meshes of the complicated plot, which holds the reader's interest to the end, though there are no elements of startling novelty, except the cloak and the volume of Rabelais which figure as the principal properties.

Mr. MacGrath tells the story well, though his characters indulge in too many cumbrous monologues obviously for the edification of the reader. They also cram too many historical, literary and mythological allusions into their most casual conversations, talking like graduation essays. Their volubility gets them into trouble too, for instance we hear them discourse familiarly of Iago and Rosalind and Orlando at a period when Shakespeare had not been heard of in France, and we begin to suspect that they are not what they seem.

* * *

ZACK'S NEW BOOK.

"The Roman Road." By Zack. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.50.

Zack, who is Miss Gwendolen Keats, has not quite kept the promise of her first book, "Life Is Life." The vivid realism of those sketches is fading from her work, though we still get glimpses and snatches of it, as in the reference to "when the funeral was over and Mrs. Groot stamped into the earth like some frail little butterfly," but, on the whole, their freshness and crude vigor is dimmed. In the second story, "The Balance," there is more of the earlier manner. Sometimes the similies are almost grotesque in their apt and startling novelty, as "His thoughts were lumps of pain and shot out like a load of stones from a tipped-up cart." The third story, "Thoughts" is a remarkable study of juvenile psychology. The bottled lightning, the rope around Doodle's leg, the prussic acid in Rabbit-skin's beer, the story of his burial—all are masterful; in fact the Thoughty Ones are the most interesting figures in Zack's latest book.

* * *

LORE OF THE WOODS.

"With the Trees." By Maud Going. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. Price, $1.

Miss Going's book on trees is more than merely a nature study, more than a book for the forester, for though the work is practical and technical, the legendary, historical and aesthetic aspects of the forest have not been lost sight of. Beginning with the spring, she follows the life of the tree through the year, making well-timed digressions to treat of such topics as "The Life of the Leaves," "In the Waterside Woods," "In a Hillside Pasture," "Late Blooming Trees," "The Mellowing Year," "Trees of Streets, Parks and Gardens," etc.

For one who already has a love for trees, the purely literary element in Miss Going's book will present interpretations hitherto unknown, while, for the amateur forester, the book will be found full of suggestions and thoroughly authoritative. The illustrations are very good.

* * *

LOGICAL AND LUCID.

"Trust Finance." By E. S. Meade. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.25.

Mr. Meade's treatise on the financial aspect of the trust question is one of the clearest and best-written books in the whole literature of economics. In fact, it is a masterpiece of logic and lucidity. Finance is so science that most writers make as murky as metaphysics. Mr. Meade makes it clear as crystal.

He discusses the subject under three general heads: the methods employed in promoting and financing trusts; the methods of their financial management, and the basis and justification of their capitalization. Every one interested in the stocks or bonds of great corporations will find this book of vast value.

* * *

IN OLD SALEM DAYS.

"A Puritan Witch." By Marvin Dana. New York: The Knickerbocker Publishing Co. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. Price, $1.50.

We first come upon the Puritan witch doing a skirt dance by moonlight, and we know her soul is lost anyway. But when her lover's heart turns to another girl, she makes a special compact with his satanic majesty and becomes the real thing in witches. She had probably heard how the duchess of Gloucester and old Margery made a wax doll of King Henry VI., upon melting which the king would die, and she turns to similar devices, the result being that her rival is arrested as a witch and tortured. The rescuing hero meets the witch who confesses and then drowns herself in a convenient pool. Such is the story, unfortunately told, but devoid of the atmosphere of reality.

* * *

THEOLOGY AND SENSATIONALISM.

"Mr. Clegborn's Daughter." By Sidney Tudor. New York: G. Ogilvie Publishing Co. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. Price, $1.

The heroine of this tale is an agnostic who marries a theologian. She sacrifices her reasoning powers to her husband's creed; she will believe in eternal damnation if she must, but with that resolve it is borne in upon her that the believer in hell has no right to bring into the world children destined to possible eternal misery. Marital complications follow, with tragic results. The matters of predestination and premillenialism in the book make a curious broth, but it is hardly literature.

* * *

A NEW JEKYLL AND HYDE.

"The Mystery of Murray Davenport." By Robert Neilson Stephens. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.50.

Mr. Stephens has deserted the historical field and come to New York where the new Jekyll-and-Hyde romance has its sense. Whether such a miracle of transformed identity as he tells of be possible only the anatomist may decide. But if it be, many problems are solved, for every man who sees face to face in spatial him sometimes entertains the exploit of Murray Davenport, and after the flame of curiosity by severing the cords of it. The story has an element of novelty that is usually lacking in mysterious doings once novels, it is well written, too, and Mr. Stephens is a master to plot who tells his tale cleverly enough to compel a lawyer as exclusive as Barry Tow

MISS JOSEPHINE DASKAM.

Among the Authors

FAME is a very queer thing: some people are famous before they know it, and others are famous before any one else knows it. Such is the case of Robert Quincy Beer, whose life is being written by some one down in St. Louis, who sends out the following instructive note about the subject of the forthcoming biography:

At his demise he was a member of the great publishing house of Wilson, Henkle & Co., and beloved by every man, woman and child wherever known, get only in Ohio, but throughout Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia, as well as all over the New England states and nearly every other section of America. Robert Quincy Beer was the greatest wit of his day and generation.

I haven't found anybody that has ever heard of this wonderful man. The biographical dictionaries know him not. The men, women and children of seven states and nearly every other section of American seem to have forgotten him. If this can happen to the "greatest wit of his day and generation," what will be the lot of plain, every-day mortals? Evidently fame is a delusion and a snare; the memory of man is as the sand of the seashore, and the biographical dictionaries are an infernal conspiracy against the immortality of genius.

* * *

Marie Corelli's appearance at the "O. P." club's dinner in London—when she discussed what she calls "the proposed vandalism at Stratford-on-Avon"—made a sensation, for Miss Corelli elected to make her oratorical debut in a most remarkable "get up." The authoress, who is fair, slight and rather under medium height, was arrayed in a white satin gown, low-necked, which looked more like a Greek robe than anything else that any one could think of. It was sleeveless, and from the shoulders a long flowing train depended gracefully. Miss Corelli's hair, which is golden, was likewise arranged in classic fashion and one long ringlet was allowed to curl coquettishly about her neck. She made a figure which her hearers, most of them theatrical folk, found a trifle startling when she rose to dilate on the subject anent which she has already filled columns of the English newspapers—the projected changes in Stratford, where the Shakespeare cottage stands. Oddly enough, the utterances of Miss Corelli's which gained most applause was her declaration that she would be ashamed to find a public library containing fiction such as hers check-by-jowl with the bard's one-time residence.

* * *

Apropos of the new Carlyle Letters, Charles H. E. Brookfield, in the London Tatler, tells a characteristic anecdote of the Chelsea sage. Carlyle was an exacting guest, and he appears to have been humored by Lord Ashburton like a spoiled child. On one occasion—in 1855—there was a large party, including Alfred Tennyson, staying at the grange. It was just before the publication of "Maud," and the poet with very little pressing agreed to read his new epic aloud to the company from the advance copy he had just received. Not a difficulty arose. Carlyle resolutely refused to be read to; not only that, but he insisted that during the recitation some one should accompany him on a walk; he would not go by himself. After a considerable delay Goldwin Smith good-naturedly consented to be victimized, and Tennyson was able to declaim his poems to a unanimously enthusiastic audience.

* * *

"On Teaching My Grandmother to Suck Eggs" is a rather startling title for a book, and the volume by a young American writer which bears this style, and which is to be published in London soon, seems likely also to be somewhat out of the common. The author, Peter McArthur, who has been living in England for about a year, is a former member of the staff of "Life" in New York. In the course of time Mr. McArthur has been informing himself upon all three matters in which the United States can teach something to Great Britain—the "grandmother" of his book, and in his work he has set them forth.

* * *

Perhaps after a while people will learn not to dispose of old books until they have made some inquiries as to their possible value. The latest case of immense profits made by the purchasers of such volumes comes from England. A few days ago a Welsh laborer brought a whole sack full of old books to a second-hand dealer and sold the lot for $2.50. Almost immediately the dealer sold two of the volumes for the sum paid for the entire lot. The buyer disposed of the books to a book firm for $20. Then the firm discovered that one of the tomes was a copy of the Latin Prayer Book of 1616, and they had no difficulty in reselling it for $2,000. Now the work is advertised for sale at $5,000.

* * *

If Albert Bonnichsen, author of "Deep Sea Vagabonds," just published by McClure, Phillips & Company, were suddenly asked what was his trade, he would probably be some time making up his mind for the correct answer. No doubt he would finally declare himself a writer of books by vocation, "but it would be only after running over in his mind a long list of professions he could equally well lay claim to. In his 28th year now, he has successively been, since leaving home at 16, trapper, cattle herder, sailor, art student, dog setter, prisoner-of-war (if that may be classed as a profession), interpreter on General Young's staff in the Philippines, scout in the United States army, school teacher, actor, reporter, author and lecturer—all within a period of eight years. A varied experience certainly, and one from which he ought to be able to draw a vast amount of material for books.

* * *

One of the most important of the year's historical works will be the seventh volume of "The Cambridge Modern History," which will be published by the Macmillan Company on the first of June. This is the volume dealing with "The United States," and, as in the case of its predecessor, each chapter of the work is contributed by an expert, and is thus the product of special research. "The Cambridge Modern History" is designed as a comprehensive history of modern times, covering the period from the middle ages to the present day. It will be completed in 12 royal octavo volumes of about 750 pages each.

* * *

Fred. Cattell of Columbia university has taken the four principal encyclopedias in the world—English, American, French and German—and made out a list of the thousand famous men and women who are given the most space. As a result of his long labors, he has found that Napoleon heads the list, Shakespeare comes second, Mahomet third and Voltaire fourth.

* * *

Hallie Erminie Rives, who will be seen on the stage next season in a dramatization of her own novel, "Hearts Courageous," when asked by an interviewer recently as to her particular passions and preferences, summed it up in a concise little paragraph that will bear reprinting:

"Who is my favorite actress? Well, how can I say else than Mrs. Brown-Potter, my true 'pride, philosopher and friend?' And author? Victor Hugo. My

HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES,
As Calypso in "Ulysses."

ideal statesman? Patrick Henry. My favorite sport and recreation? The horse—always and forever, the horse. Flower? Mango blossoms, and dearer still its fruit. Perfume? The piney scent of the forest around my shooting lodge, 'Moonshine,' in the Cumberland mountains. My motto? Hearts courageous, of course. Good night!"

* * *

James Lane Allen has changed the title of his new novel from "Crypts of the Heart" to "The Mettle of the Pasture," which was the title he selected for a historical romance begun some years ago but never finished. The new story bears no other relation to that unfinished romance, being a love story of modern life, but the title fits it. The phrase is from Shakespeare's "Henry V."

Isabel, the heroine, is thus described in the book: "As she strolled around the garden, under the cloudy flush of the evening sky, dressed in white, a shawl of white lace over one arm, a rose on her breast, she had the exquisiteness of a long past, during which women have been chosen in marriage for health and beauty, and children, and the power to charm. The very curve of her neck implied generations of mothers who had valued grace. Generations of forefathers had imparted to her walk and bearing, their courage and their pride. The precision of the eyebrow, the chiseled perfection of the nostril, the hovelinese of the short red lip, the well-arched feet, small, but sure of their action, the eyes that were kind and truthful, and thoughtful, the shape of her hair, the fineness of her skin, her nobly cast figure—all these were evidences of descent from a people that had reached in her the purity, without having lost the vigor, of one of its highest types."

IMMIGRATION RECORD WILL BE BROKEN

Over Twelve Thousand Knocked at Uncle Sam's Door One Day in April.

ELLIS ISLAND MILL AND HOW IT WORKS

Paupers and Diseased Are Turned Back, the Sturdy Workers Are Given a Chance—Great Rush From Downtrodden Europe.

NEW YORK, May 30.—In one day 12,784 immigrants landed at Ellis Island. That was the record of 24 hours in April, which has set the country thinking. So congested has the port of entry become with the pauper hordes of Europe that the facilities for examining each individual considered adequate one year ago have been so overtaxed that the unusual procedure of inspecting steerage passengers at the pier was resorted to.

Ellis Island itself is so thronged with immigrants there is hardly room to move around. Its capacity has been found to be 8,000 a day. All of the number who arrive above that figure are kept aboard the ships which brought them. All previous records have been smashed.

The work involved to pass in 5,000 is little comprehended by those who have not visited the island on a "rush" day, and watched the working of the great system that goes on like clockwork in the large floor in the main building when the rush comes. On the record breaking occasion referred to the first arrivals were cleared, and those beyond 6,000 or 7,000 were held over until the next day.

The following day there was no cessation to the influx, however, and the reinforcements to the number of 3,338, making the army on hand when Ellis Island opened for business a grand total of 10,375 to be admitted.

The immigrants on each boat load as it arrives are directed up the main stairway in single file. Over the railing of the balcony, high above the main floor, they see suspended before them, as they ascend, a large flag the design of which many of them behold for the first time—the Stars and Stripes of freedom.

As the line moves up to the top of the stairway the papers of each immigrant are stamped with arrival date, and their first examination, that of the medical staff, takes place. Each immigrant is carefully scrutinized for the much dreaded and contagious diseases—favus and trachoma—concealed arms or hands are uncovered, and any lameness is inquired into.

The Mill Grinds Fine.

Those who pass the medical inspection file into the various compartments located on the large main floor, which are numbered. Each immigrant is ticketed, and there are thirty of each number, thus being the list of names on each manifest. When the recorders are ready for a squad they are led out of the compartment and form in line leading to the recorders' desks of which there are twelve, at the west end of the floor, and several lines of immigrants are being examined at the same time.

If all questions are properly answered and the money in hand is sufficient, together with a good record, and the immigrant is a promising addition to the population, he or she passes down to the railroad floor for transportation to New York or the great west. If, however, the arrival is not all right he is held for the S. I., or the board of special inquiry, where his case is further investigated and passed upon.

For the ex-criminal, the pauper, the labor contract immigrant and the generally undesirable roving class the S. I. holds its terrors, and many a hard-faced, disreputable character, as well as the diseased pauper, is not permitted to see the new world of which he has heard so much, but is transported back again, at the steamship company's expense, to the land whence he came.

There are many causes for which an immigrant may be turned back, but pauperism, ill-health and labor contract laws deter more foreigners than all the other causes put together. During 1902 there were 4,479 paupers deported, 274 contract laborers and 711 diseased persons.

Each steamship company is required to exercise due care not to carry any persons who will not comply with the rules and regulations governing their admittance, and every company's ship is required to carry a physician and surgeon, whose duty it is to guard against any immigrant who would cause the company expense or further trouble after landing them at Ellis Island. Despite the precautions, however, statistics show that many are brought here only to be deported at the expense of the steamship companies.

Some of the Arrivals.

Stand at the recorder's desk and watch the newcomers as they file past and listen to the questions asked. They are in a foreign tongue, but if it is not a "rush" day the accommodating recorder will give you the substance of the conversation.

Here stands the Polish girl with her Russian sister behind her, packs on backs and grips in hand. To the questions they answer promptly and with an open and frank countenance, then show their money, which is carefully counted and returned to them.

What is it they say?

They are going to their uncles in the west. They have paid their own passage, and a large sum for the working peasantry the accumulate. Their uncles have been in this country 10 and 15 years—their mothers are dead. They have tickets to their destination; they also have $15 or $20 each, ample means for food and incidentals on the way. They need no sleepers, these strong, healthy girls; they rest and doze on their sacks full of their worldly goods. Their papers are stamped and they are passed in.

Before they reach the stairway, however, they are intercepted several times, and one man's work is inspected and verified by another so that as the last inspector sings out "inside!" the girls are directed down the stairway to the railroad floor, where they buy food and proceed to the rear of the building and into the compartment where others await them, who are billed for transportation over the same line.

This is the material for future mothers of the great west, tillers and tillers of the soil.

At the recorder's desk we again stand, watching a flashily dressed French girl, who, for a steerage passenger, seems unnecessarily and gaudily attired. She answers her questions promptly but guardedly, and darts a suspicious glance at the recorder from time to time as he jots down memoranda on a card.

How much money has she? Oh, plenty! Out come 300 francs, but with it not a sufficiently clear reason for admission, as she has no trade or occupation. She has only friends in New York; no relatives; is 20 years old; coming only on a visit. She becomes quite indignant and abusive when a card is given her marked "S. I.," and several words written on it in an unintelligible hand. She does not pass down the staircase to "Inside," but instead passes inside the detention room, where later she is summoned before the board of special inquiry, and it decides that the "Tenderloin" contains enough women of her class, and the next steamer of the line takes her back to Havre.

Give Them a Chance.

Next in line is a bookkeeper looking for a job in this country. His father has paid his passage, given him money besides and he has friends in New York. He speaks only a little English, but enough to make himself understood. Why did he leave home? Well, perhaps he wasn't needed at home. He was wild and wayward and a trip across the water would do him good. Money enough; record clear, but desirability questionable. On being turned over to the "S. I." the decision is to "give him a chance."

Next in line is a well knit, stock Pole, with nothing in the world but a carpet bag, an extra pair of shoes in a brown paper bundle and a small showing of money, something less than $20. Ambition is written all over his face—it fairly bluges out of his pockets. He has a brother in the west and a ticket to reach him.

"Passed!" and as he clears the inspectors the familiar word "inside" is heard again.

"Now," says the recorder, pausing for a moment, "There is a man who will hoe his way. He knows nothing but work. Look at his eyes, mild, but good. He has been brought up next to Mother Earth and gets his living from her. Turn him loose from the train when he reaches his destination and the first thing he will look for is a spade or shovel. He won't hang around looking for a job, but when the first greetings are over between brothers, he'll dig and before you or I could realize it he'll have something growing, and that's what he'll live on. He will weather it, too. He will go in his shirt sleeves when you and I are shivering in an ulster; and when our fingers are too numb to count our money, he will be sawing wood. That's the stuff we want here.

"Now look at the difference between him and that bookkeeper, come in just before him. That duffer will get in with a shiftless gang in the city, look about several weeks before he finds anything to suit him, give up his job, perhaps, in a few weeks, and, after running through his money faster than he can make it, will borrow from his friends and give them all the cold hand, so that soon he will ask: 'Be was across the pond again.'

"He won't wear well—I could see that in his make-up, but I felt the board would pass him.

"They always give a chap the benefit of the doubt and—well, I may be prejudiced, but I'd say nay many times when they say yea.

A Collection of Dirks.

"Just go back and ask the captain to show you some of the 'suchillos' they take away from the 'excluded' Italians before they are put in the 'pen.' Some of these knives would rip you up quicker than you could say Jack Robinson if any of those chaps wanted to stick you. All carry knives with them, and sometimes two or three are concealed about their rags, although the steamship people are supposed to take them away. Once in awhile there is a dispute in the 'excluded' room, and then those chaps had a knife some blood would flow."

Proceeding down to the railroad one can see on a crowded day hundreds of the immigrants filing past the ticket counters purchasing passage for destination in all parts of the United States and Canada. As they leave the room they purchase bags full of food, which afterward is hungrily devoured on the rear railroad car or compartments allotted to the various squads going out on certain railroads.

One of the largest detention departments is the "New York Detained," in which immigrants are kept pending word from friends, the receipt of money or tickets from distant places. Two dollars head tax is imposed on each immigrant who enters to settle in the United States, but not on those that are in transit to Canada or Mexico.

Two dollars to purchase freedom! How many abused unfortunates in the recent Jewish riots and the Macedonian outrages would give that and many times two plus the transportation fee if they could but get away from their misery! The immigrants do not pay the head tax to the government. It is levied by the steamship company and in turn is paid by them to the treasury department. This money helps to defray the expenses of the immigration service and does not go into the coffers of Uncle Sam.

That the year 1903 will ever stand as a high record mark in the immigration bureau there is little doubt, for statistics so far show almost double the influx of last year, and as this is now the immigrating time the steamship companies are not letting any opportunities slip by to give every applicant transportation. Their agents are busy in every country on the continent holding out every legitimate inducement to the peasantry to become future citizens of this country, and the great inflow of the working classes is a tribute to the success of their campaign.

NOEL Y. HARTT.

New Master of Ceremonies

Major Thos. W. Symons.

Unusual social prestige goes with the President's Master of Ceremonies. He will be Military Aid to the chief magistrate and will enjoy unusual terms of intimacy with him. Will travel with Mr. Roosevelt. Social duties will be but a small part of his task. Will pay all White House bills and will have many engineering duties.

GOLIATH'S RIVAL A RUSSIAN GIANT

Fedor Machnoff, Tallest Man in the World, is Nearly Nine Feet High.

BECAME A GIANT WHILE HE SLEPT

A Real Man-Mountain in Paris. The Fattest Boy in the World. Frederick's Giant Regiment and Other Famous Giants of History.

PARIS, May 25.—I have just shaken hands with the biggest man in the world. I wear No. 5 and the gloves built for him are 13 inches long, measured from the wrist to the point of the middle finger. His name is Fedor Machnoff, and the kaiser's giant bodyguards, which he took to Rome with him for show, look like 30 cents in comparison.

We met on the Moscow-Berlin-Paris express, and Fedor, who is a mere boy, asked a thousand and one questions about other enormous fellows I know: "Fugleman" Balling, the Bavarian, the Belgian "Colossus" Canon-Berg, Baron von Pluskow, who won the love of an imperial blonde; Anton Mochty, who in two years gained two feet in height and 111 pounds in weight, and all the rest of the big tribe. Only when I had satisfied his own curiosity would he tell about himself.

Fedor is not pretty, but his face, though roughly hewn, is sympathetic rather than otherwise. He was born of Russian parents in Wittebsk, 22 years ago, and is still growing.

His exact height today is one hundred five three-quarters inches, equal to eight feet, nine and three-quarter inches.

One sometimes refers to people with very large feet jocously as "number 12's," imagine, if you can, an 18-inch long boot for Fedor's dress parade; when he wants to be comfortable he takes number 20. At the same time he hates number 18, and small wonder, for up to a month ago, when a traveling shoemaker discovered him, he never wore boots—the thing was too expensive.

Fedor showed me photographs of his parents, taken a week ago. Most ordinary people of the Russian peasant type, the father five foot six, the mother five foot three, according to official measurements. The boy's three brothers and seven sisters are likewise of average size only.

Woke Up to Be a Giant.

"Are there any verified data respecting the boy's growth?" I asked the manager.

The village gendarme who looks after promising recruits, dividing them into classes under the heads of horse, foot and artillery, had furnished the desired information.

According to this authority, Fedor woke up one day to find himself a giant. It was on his seventh birthday. After lying as one dead for 36 hours in deep sleep he astonished his parents and neighbors when he arose from the stove and walked out into the pen. The boy, just old enough for school, was taller than his father by two inches.

When 10 years old, Fedor was taller than the tallest man in the czar's bodyguard; two years later he reached the two meter mark (6 feet 7) and at 14 he gave the lie to the encyclopedias, maintaining that no man ever grew taller than 9 feet 10. Fedor then measured 9 feet 11 inches in his bare feet.

"Did you suffer much from growing pains?" asked your correspondent.

"No," answered Fedor, "for when I felt them coming, I tried to go to sleep and usually succeeded, dozing from 24 to 30 hours at a time without food or drink. When, afterward, I crawled down from the stove, I was always two or three inches higher than before."

Fedor occupied a special carriage in the train, the receptacle for hand baggage, usually placed over the passenger's head, had to be removed, and iron pillars propped up the sofa assigned to him.

Occupying two seats himself, and monopolizing those opposite by his legs and knees, he had to buy four tickets.

Fedor defies medical and scientific investigation in more respects than stated. His head is not abnormally small, neither are his shoulders narrow, or his hips very high. Again, his bones seem to be of the average toughness and he is quite muscular. The fact that his growth began so early in life is also in strict opposition to what the text-books claim, namely, that an intending giant begins to stretch after his 10th year only.

The Kaiser's Giants.

Fedor's manager persuaded me to attend the meeting of giants arranged for at the Berlin central railway station, where I had to wait for the Paris train anyhow.

Wilhelm Ehmke, right "fugleman" of the First guards in Potsdam, and the tallest cavalryman in the German army; Fritz Conrad, a private of the guarde du corps, were present to welcome the Russian giant. The first stands 8ft 3½ inches in his stocking feet. Conrad, who is a shipbuilder, 30 inches tall, and a fine-looking fellow. Thanks to his handsome togs—white cloth with red and silver trimmings—he receives even more attention from women than Ehmke. He is said to be engaged to the widow of a rich saloonkeeper in Grunewald.

Of course, compared with the Russian these giants of the fatherland paled into insignificance and, what rather astonished me, they admitted the fact. An enormous crowd gathered about the big fellow when suddenly room was demanded for a high army officer, always a privileged person in Germany.

"There," said Conrad, drawing himself up to his full length and standing at attention, "comes his majesty's tallest officer, Colonel von Pluskow."

I had a good look at the great man, who, as a young lieutenant rose to the distinction of being an imperial blondine's lover. It is claimed that the emperor's sister, Princess Charlotte, was willing to give up all her royal prerogatives, and her rights to inheritance even for a life with the handsome and noble life guardsman. But the kaiser decided otherwise, and Charlotte and William have been at "swords' point" ever since. Colonel von Pluskow is one inch taller than his fugleman, Wilhelm Ehmke, and one of the best proportioned men one wishes to see. Neither his arms nor legs are too long, while the size of his feet tallies exactly with the Greek beauty measure.

I asked the soldiers whether the German army contained many of their size. "Only two more," was the reply. Captain von Losnow, of the first Bavarian field artillery, who is as tall as Colonel von Pluskow, and Sergeant Balling of the Munich body guard. Balling is 8ft 2½ inches tall.

That Useless Giant Regiment.

In the discussion that followed a practice in vogue under King Frederick William the first, father of Frederick the great, was recalled. A brutal and violent prince, this majesty delighted in surrounding himself with examples of exaggerated manhood—whether they were well shaped and agreeable to look upon was not taken into consideration. All he cared for was size and his agents had orders to engage, buy or steal any man above six feet that could possibly be gathered in. In this wise the Prussian giant regiment was formed, a collection of ill-made brutes, such as the world never saw before or since. The most noted of Frederick Wilhelm's kidnaped goliath's were a Dutchman and an Irishman. For the first Grosse by name, his majesty paid 5,033 thalers 8 groschen, and for the other, James Kirkland, he gave 8,802 thalers. His usual price for six-footers was 700 thalers, or preferably, a considerable bonus to the man who delivered the giant—he might have been kidnaped on the highway, or belong to another sovereign's troops, for all Frederick William cared. The giant Grosse, by the way, was a Catholic priest before he donned his Prussian majesty uniform, the kidnapers dragged him away from the altar, while he was raising the host to his lips.

While Berlin is admiring Machnoff, Paris wonders at a monster, who is as long as he is broad. His name is Canon-Berg and he measures 6 feet ⅝ of an inch from the sole of his foot to the top of his head and exactly as much across the chest from the right to the left arm pit.

His upper thigh measures 4 feet 1 inch around; his calves measure 2 feet 11 inches, and his upper arm is 1 foot and 11 inches around.

Canon-Berg weighs exactly 320 pounds; the figures are from the city weigher's office, properly attested by signatures, seals and government stamps.

Around the waist M. Canon-Berg uses up 7 feet 4½ inches of leather.

The brasserie in which he is financially interested does a tremendous business all day, but between the hours of 8 and 1 o'clock at night it is hardly possible to get in, so great is the crowd.

A Real Human Mountain.

The big man occupies a specially built platform at the rear of the establishment, the platform being constructed of solid beams, and supported underneath the floor by iron pillars. This was done by order of the police. He sits on two benches—one placed in front of the other. Every half hour he takes a constitutional, and walks from the platform to the entrance door over a strip of carpet that covers a portion of the floor supported by pillars the same way as the platform.

Canon-Berg rises slowly, supporting his weight by placing his hands firmly against the arms of the bench, and at the same time making a few jerking motions with the upper part of the body. Then he begins to set his feet down deliberately, one before the other. He does not look exactly as if he were going to topple over, but his trembling, uncertain steps suggest a dire physical catastrophe.

Viewed from the front, the smallness of the head strikes one as remarkable. The breadth of the shoulders, too, is not in proportion to the giant's size.

Canon-Berg's feet are small for a man of his stature; when he walks his calves, seen from the rear, totter visibly under the weight they carry; sometimes it looks as if a breakdown was unavoidable. It is quite evident that the muscles of Canon-Berg's legs are not sufficiently developed. He is 45 years old, has full black hair, somewhat sprinkled with gray, a black mustache, and steely gray eyes.

He has never known a sick day in his life; he is a very moderate eater and drinker, his small vice being an extraordinary love for tobacco. He sleeps well, and makes no complaints.

He entered upon the show business only recently in order to invest the money he made as a working brewer.

He was always a strong, healthy and corpulent boy and man, fond of athletics, swimming and dancing. To reduce his weight he made a tour of Holland on foot, but meeting with an accident, had to return in a freight car, none of the passenger coaches having doors large enough to admit him.

A Remarkable Ten-Year-Old.

In another Paris establishment the largest boy in the world is exhibited. His name is Anton Mochty, he weighs 135 pounds and is 10 years old. His breast measure is 45 inches from arm pit to arm pit, and his head is 22 inches in diameter. He is exactly 5 feet high.

When a boy Anton was thought rather small. His mother nursed him until his 5th year, and he took little solid food before that time. He was so phlegmatic that only with the beginning of his 5th year he began to creep.

Nature gave Anton six toes and six fingers on each hand and foot.

When nature is so generous in one direction she must be expected to even things up. So it happens that Anton is by no means a bright boy, but as in the case of M. Canon-Berg, he enjoys average intelligence and a sunny temper. In his village they call him "the rubber ball," on account of the rotundity of his features.

It will be interesting to compare the above measurements with those attributed to some of the giants of history. To keep within peoples' memory, there was the prince of them all—in his own period—Wilkeiman; he measured exactly 80½ inches; Drusal was 85 inches tall and Wilkers 80¾. Gollath, the famous Philistine killed by David, is supposed to have been nine feet tall.

The Great Northman.

History does not record the height of Rollo, the walker, chief of northmen, who founded Normandy with the connivance of Charles III., king of France, but we learn from the old story books that this giant warrior was obliged to always go on foot "because he could not find a horse tall and strong enough to carry him."

Tony Payne, the first and second Charles' gallant henchman, was seven feet two inches high at the age of 21, and when he died at his home in Stratton, it was found that the doorways and staircases were not large enough to allow his huge body to be carried out. The walls had to be sawed through and the floors lowered with ropes and pulleys, and a number of strong men took vigorous hurrying the giant's body to the grave.

Cornelius McGrath, "Cog" Teggeran, one of the several famous Irish giants, began to expand only after his 16th year. His exact measurement as to height has not been preserved, but it is reported that he wore a shoe six long as Fedor Machnoff; his wrist measure was a quarter of a yard long and he could cover a good sized shoulder of mutton with one hand. Another Irish giant, Cotter, called the man-mountain, was eight feet tall, and an actor of some ability. He was able to shake hands with the people in the upper stage boxes and on going home nights used to light his pipe on the street lamps.

Middle-aged Americans will remember the Chinese giant, Chang Woo Gow, King Fo, his wife, and Chung Noo, the tartar dwarf. Chang was nearly eight feet high and when he visited the prince of Wales, now King Edward, in London, his royal highness asked him to sign his name on the wall. He wrote it high above everybody's head, some ten feet above the ground.

In conclusion, let me recall an anecdote regarding giants and dwarfs. Some 15 years ago, the late empress of Austria gave a rendezvous to dwarfs and giants at one of her country houses, and great care was taken to protect the little ones, lest the giants should frighten, or hurt, them. A few days later the giants complained with tears in their eyes that the dwarfs teased, abused and even robbed them, and generally made their lives a burden.

VERA CAREWE.

KNOWS MANY STATE SECRETS

Princess Metternich,

Whose Memoirs, to Be Published After Her Death, Are Expected to Make a Sensation.

VIENNA, May 22.—Few living persons could write such an interesting book on their own personal experiences as the aged Princess Metternich, who is now approaching her ninetieth year. She is still hale and hearty and takes a prominent part in Vienna society life and in the organization of public charities. I am told that she has now completed her memoirs and that they are to be published only after her death, as they are said to contain information that could not safely be published at present.

Toward the middle of the last century she resided for many years in Paris, where her husband was the Austrian ambassador, and in the French capital she had exceptional opportunities of learning the secrets of all the courts of Europe. She witnessed the rise and fall of the third French empire and went through the siege of Paris.

Some ten years later, when she was already a widow, her extravagant tastes caused her to run short of money, and she accepted a post which enabled her to earn what she required. The head of the Austrian Rothschilds was at that time a baron, but the houses of many of the most exclusive Austrian noblemen were closed to him because he was a Jew and in business. Baron Rothschild, hearing of Princess Metternich's need of money, proposed to her that she should play the part of hostess at all the dinners and soirees and balls given in his house. Her presence would bring every Austrian aristocrat to the Rothschild mansion, in return for which Baron Rothschild undertook to keep her coffers well filled with gold. The arrangement worked admirably and remained in force for many years.

In Vienna Princess Metternich is immensely popular and when she drives out she receives day by day a royal reception in the streets.

IMAGINARY CONCERT TO COVER DEFICIT

Novel Scheme Evolved by the Managers of an English Charity Who Had Bad Luck.

LONDON, May 14.—If an ingenious expedient which has just been adopted by the committee hit upon a novel means of hospital were put into a Gilbert opera it probably would be pronounced too preposterous even for such use. The hospital authorities organized a concert for the benefit of the institution a little while ago, but were so ambitious in arranging their program that after the benefit was over it was discovered that money had been lost instead of made. Then it was that the committee hit upon novel means of saving the institution. They have asked the townspeople to imagine that another concert is to be held next week, and to buy tickets therefor. The Gedalming public has fallen in with the idea and seats are now selling so fast for the mythical event that it is evident that the losses on the real one will be made good and a handsome balance left for the original purpose.

A lack of interest in affairs that are none of your business robs life of much of its zest.

Mr. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant.

Mr. Stuyvesant is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Lewis M. Rutherfurd who married William K. Vanderbilt. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant changed his last name to first to inherit a fortune. About a year ago he married the Countess Warrens. They entertained extensively during the last season.

TURKEY TRYING TO CHECK RUSSIA

May Have Instigated Macedonian Troubles to Give Show of Playing Reformer.

Turkey is trying to checkmate any future move against her by Russia. The Macedonian troubles may even have been instigated by the sultan so as to make a show of playing the reformer. The Macedonians, on the other hand, may have killed off the Christians themselves to get Russia mixed up in the matter, to help them secure their freedom.

The reforms that the sultan insists upon are that Christians shall be protected, that a Turkish gendarmerie shall police Macedonia and Albania, that the civil tribunals shall be half Christian and half Moslem; that Turkish inspector-generals and commissions of control shall rule.

Turkey's army is one of the best-equipped and best-drilled in the world. The fact that the Turk is still in Europe, despite centuries of effort to oust him, proves that the regular army consists of 500,000 men. With the reserves it amounts to 1,500,000 men. What it can do was shown in its masterly work in the recent war with Greece. Fanaticism is the inspiration of every man in it.

The great political danger now is that the Bulgarian frontier may be crossed by the Turks. That would bring Russia actively into the situation, as soon as the troubles in China were disposed of.

The novel point in the Balkan situation is that the sultan is really trying to institute necessary political reforms in Macedonia, which really wants, as for the years she has wanted, independence, and into Albania, which wants to be let alone, and all this ostensibly is in behalf of more humane and more just treatment of Christians. Truly, a marvelous change since the Armenians were massacred by the hundreds and thousands a few years ago!—Collier's Weekly.

New German Invasion.

With the Russian fly in the wheat fields and the German measles in the White House, Emperor Bill would seem to be getting an undue hold on this country.

Patient—Doctor, I feel just as though I had reached the portals of death, and couldn't get through.

Doctor—Oh, don't worry; I'll pull you through.

Miss Hapgood tells how she was cured of Fallopian and Ovarian Inflammation—and escaped an awful operation by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for four years with what the doctors called Salpingitis (inflammation of the fallopian tubes and ovaritis), which is a most distressing and painful ailment, affecting all the surrounding parts, undermining the constitution, and sapping the life forces. If you had seen me a year ago, before I began taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and had noticed the sunken eyes, sallow complexion, and general emaciated condition, and compared that person with me as I am today, robust, hearty and well, you would not wonder that I feel thankful to you and your wonderful medicine, which restored me to new life and health in five months, and saved me from an awful operation."—MISS IRENE HAPGOOD, 1022 Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries or fallopian tubes which adjoin the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries, indicated by dull throbbing pain in the side, accompanied by heat and shooting pains, should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation, with all its terrors, may easily result from neglect.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words.**

"Before I wrote to you telling how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lots of mon y in medicine besides, but it all failed to do me any good. My menses did not appear in that time, and I suffered much pain. I would daily have fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing down pain, and was so weak that it was hard for me to do my work.

"I used your medicine and treatment as directed, and after taking three bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, menses appeared, my womb troubles left me, and I have been regular ever since. I used fourteen bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and **Blood Purifier** together, and am now restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you, I would have been in my grave.

"I will always recommend your wonderful remedies, and hope that these few lines may lead others who suffer as I did to try your remedies."—MRS. T. C. WILKINSEN, R. R. No. 1, Manning, Iowa.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** over diseases of women.

Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

As Beautiful as Venus and Fair as Diana

How Mme. De Maintenon, the Most Beautiful Woman in History, Retained Her Beauty and Youthful Appearance.

How Any Woman Can Attain Beauty and Youthful Looks

Mme. De Maintenon, said to be the most beautiful woman that ever lived, and the favorite of the luxurious court of Louis XIV., when seventy years of age, so history records, owed her charming complexion to a secret known only to herself and the court of Louis le Grande and Versailles. Her youth and beauty, it was asserted, were ascribed to a secret lotion of Parisorina, that kept her complexion on its youthful plane and radiant glow, warding off the wrinkles and keeping away the lines and removing the blemishes that are the arch enemies of beauty and youthful looks.

The secret, for which Mme. De Maintenon paid a fabulous sum, can be had to-day at obtainable by every lady at a very moderate cost.

After a diligent research into the lauded secret and a careful study in the realm of chemistry, Mme. Rupert, the most noted Complexion Specialist of the present day, has discovered a formula that completely equals the secret formula for Parisorina, but in many respects far surpasses it.

MADAME A. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH does all that the secret lotion of Parisorina did. It keeps the complexion youthful, retarding wrinkles and lines, removing the discolorations and blemishes, giving that delicate pink and white glow, so natural to youth, making the skin smooth, clear and a marvel of beauty. Freckles, pimples, moth, liver blotches, sallowness and oiliness of the skin rapidly disappear with its use, and there is scarcely a case in which the complexion is hair which will not readily yield to its tremendous curative and youth-restoring qualities.

IT CANNOT FAIL to produce these grand results, and to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate complexion, as its actions harmonize perfectly with the laws of nature and hygiene, the two factors which must be closely adhered to and followed, to improve permanently one's personal appearance.

FACE BLEACH has a twofold action on the skin: 1st, a mechanical action, which attracts and draws to the surface the impurities and discolorations which collect below the outer skin, similar to the attracting property of the magnet for iron; and, 2d, a combined vitalizing and healing influence, which gives a very fine handkerchief a slight surface of the skin diseased and dead cuticle, leaving the skin beautiful and youthful looking by natural clear, smooth and perfect.

THIS IS THE ONLY METHOD by which the complexion can be safely and positively rejuvenated.

A positive guarantee is given if Face Bleach is used according to the new special directions, which are furnished with each order, that it will remove every discoloration and impurity from your complexion.

All of Mme. A. Ruppert's world renowned preparations are sold by us at reduced prices.

MAY'S 506—508 MARKET ST. PITTSBURG, PA.

THE MAY DRUG CO.

NEXT WEEK—THE GREAT COMICS BUSTER BROWN AND THE BROWNIES

In and Around the Industrial Center

Edited by Sam F. Luty

FLINT WORKERS' UNION HAS MADE PROGRESS

Harmonious Relations Firmly Established Between Employer and Employe.

Pleasant relations between employers and employes are not more pronounced in any branch of industry than in the flint glass trade. Both sides are now well organized and although disputes arise occasionally they are not permitted to reach a serious stage and neither side suffers particularly. As a rule, it is admitted, most of the trouble originates at factories that are operated on a non-union basis.

The American Flint Glass Workers' union ranks among the stanch labor organizations of the country. Its origin dates back to the 50's, but the present union ranks among the staun

RUSSIA'S PRESS-MUZZLING LAWS A LITTLE WORSE THAN PENNSYLVANIA'S

Political Criminals Must Not Be Exposed.
Officials Can Do No Wrong.
Double Protection for the Big Thieves.
When Election Day Comes, Editors Must Shut Up.
Must Be No Labor Question, Hence No Labor News.
Journal Used Up Three Times Its Bond in Fines.
In Three Years Editors Got Seventeen Years.
Austria Forbids Words of Napoleon to Be Printed.
Kaiser's Lese Majesty Laws a Blot on Civilization.
Kaiser Imitates Editor, Then Fines Him.
Manacling Editors With Toughs and Thieves.
Philosopher Starved Into Retraction.
Kaiser's Unhealthy Prison for Editors.
The Jolly Newspaper Prison of Paris.

IMMEDIATELY after the publication of the new press laws of Pennsylvania The Gazette cabled its foreign correspondents to send in reports of the press laws in European countries for comparison.

Letters from St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Constantinople and Paris are printed below, giving the substance of the laws and telling of their abuses in those foreign parts.

The most oppressive laws seem to exist in Darkest Russia, but the kaiser runs the czar a close second, and Austria is not far behind in the race of muzzling editors and allowing thieving officials to do as they please.

Russian Press Laws.

The press shall not print anything derogatory to public officials, including officers of the army. It happened once that an army officer was arrested in St. Petersburg. Two editors, who cared nothing for the good of the country and for the honor of his majesty's troops, immediately published this fact, and the news spread all over the empire before the censor could stop it. Two hundred and fifty editors were disciplined on that account, even though the officer was found guilty.

Political crimes and criminals must not be discussed, and no information, however guarded, shall be printed concerning such matters and individuals.

It being a well-known fact that the reading of reports concerning political crimes is liable to make propaganda among the weak-minded, it is forbidden to publish news or comment respecting bombs, political assassinations, plots or similar occurrences, no matter where they happen, or how well they are authenticated, as such reports are unfit for publication.

Officials Can Do No Wrong.

In case of accidents or catastrophes, the newspapers shall refrain from laying the blame on public officials or men connected with the government service. Those guilty of publishing ill-natured comment, whether it be warranted or not, will be severely punished, and besides be liable to damages by civil process. In such cases, as in all others, the newspapers' mission is to quiet the public mind, not to excite it or engage in criticisms.

Local official acts must not be criticised by the newspapers of the district, nor must newspapers of other districts report on them if their own local governors object to such a practice.

Papers containing criticisms or reports favorable or otherwise, on government acts in districts where their own governor has no jurisdiction, may be confiscated by him.

Municipal officers, mayors, aldermen, magistrates, are to be treated by the press like imperial officers. Criticisms of their administration is forbidden.

These regulations apply also to the political police and secret service. Members of that body must not be mentioned by name in the public press, and if anything leaks out regarding their activity, it must be kept a profound secret. It is forbidden to print facts or fiction regarding these officials from foreign papers, or to refer to them in any way.

Highly Officials Doubly Protected.

It is forbidden to print information regarding the deliberations of the four councils that administer the empire, namely the council of state consisting of princes of the imperial house and members appointed by the emperor), the ruling senate, the holy synod and the committee of ministers, as such publications involve an insult to these high corporations, which hold their power by the grace of his majesty.

It is likewise unlawful to announce, or to speculate on, ministerial crises, the appointment or resignation of ministers, governors, generals or other public officials. If his majesty is pleased to engage or dismiss a servant, the fact will be published in the Official Gazette, and the item may then be republished in the newspapers, but in the same words and without comment on the part of the editor.

Intolerant and superfluous comment on candidates for local elections is likewise forbidden. If newspapers were permitted to give an opinion on the character and the standing of candidates, that might prejudice the people for or against. It would be interference of the worst sort, and no good could come out of such practices, especially as the passions of the franchise holders would be unnecessarily aroused and the controversy reopened.

Press Has No Taste in Art.

Those artistic institutions which are under the administration of the minister of the imperial house are above criticism by the press, as such criticism would necessarily reflect upon the high official mentioned. He alone has the right to judge the managers of these institutions, whom he appoints and directs. The St. Petersburg press recently commented upon a quarrel between the director of the imperial opera and a musician engaged by him. That was indecent interference on the part of the press and the wrongdoers have been punished. If injustice is done to any employe of an imperial institution, the minister of the imperial house will hear of it and the matter will be rectified in the ordinary course of business. The press has nothing to do with it.

The universities and high schools being imperial institutions, their management is above criticism, moreover, the students, being imperial wards, are not to be treated like public characters. Whatever acts the students commit the press shall not comment on them, either pro or contra. If such acts are of public interest, the Official Gazette will give the news, which, of course, may be reprinted and accepted as the whole truth.

No Emigration News.

Several newspapers printed in Russia have of late been fined for publishing reports concerning the emigration of peasants. The movements of the population must be regarded as a state secret, like the movements of troops. Laws, government acts and police regulations respecting emigration are likewise state secrets, and their publication, or comment thereon, is prohibited.

It is forbidden to print articles, reports or items concerning the condition or the aspirations of certain bodies of laborers. There is no labor movement in Russia, and it must not be called into existence by newspaper talk. Editors must refrain from treating occasional strikes or lockouts as matters of public concern; they merely interest the employer and the employed, and have no connection with the condition of labor generally.

It happened in the cholera epidemic of 1892, that some newspapers reported on the unsanitary condition of certain houses in St. Petersburg. Such criticism is forbidden throughout the empire, for not only does it disturb the public mind, damage property and business, keep visitors away, but it also involves an insult to, and criticism of, the officials to whom the sanitary service is intrusted.

Movements of Troops.

To forestall disturbing the public mind, no newspaper is permitted to print information respecting the movements of troops or of vessels of war until such have been printed in the St. Petersburg Official Gazette.

It is likewise a criminal act to report on recruiting, disbanding or gathering of army bodies, and such facts, or surmises relating to them, shall not be made public until after the time when the government deems it proper to do so in its official mouthpiece. Every editor is permitted to quote from the Gazette.

Rumors of war respecting the empire and governments, to which Russia holds amicable relations, must not be mentioned under any circumstances. Newspapers that disturb the public mind, or excite the passions of neighbors, are not to be tolerated.

Only Pleasant Things About Kings.

The name of the czar and members of the imperial family must never be mentioned except in articles and items reprinted from the Imperial Gazette. Under ordinary circumstances there is, and can be, no exception from this rule, which, also, in a measure, applies to the ancestors of their majesties.

Editors must particularly refrain from printing or alluding to expressions ascribed to either of their majesties. If an editor wants to print an item concerning these august personages that has not previously appeared in the Official Gazette, he shall submit to the minister of the imperial house, who will grant permission or withhold it, as he sees fit.

Typographical errors in the imperial name or in names of members of the imperial family will make the editor, publisher, foreman of the composing room and the typesetter liable to severe punishment.

When—God forbid—the czar or the czarine is ill, newspapers are allowed only to print such bulletins and news as appear in the Official Gazette. They are also forbidden to print articles concerning the nature of the illness from which the imperial person may suffer. For instance, when her majesty is with child, articles concerning child-bearing must not be admitted to the columns of any newspaper printed in Russia. If the czar has a cold, the newspapers must not print articles concerning catarrh, pneumonia or similar diseases.

If the public prayers are ordered for the benefit of a sick member of the imperial family, editors are not allowed to comment on the fact, and if a member of the imperial family dies, the newspapers must not indulge in boundless grief, as otherwise the respect and the love due to the successor may be lost sight of.

Punishments Are Indefinite.

As to the punishments, there are seven kinds of them.

An editor may be forbidden to sell copies of his paper to any one save yearly subscribers.

He may be "asked" to omit all advertising matter from his columns.

He may be fined from 1,000 to 5,000 rubles or sent to prison, or may be deported.

His newspaper may be suppressed by a stroke of the pen.

He may be "otherwise severely punished according to the gravity of the charge." "Otherwise" means a living grave in Schlusselsburg, or the gallows. There is a general uncertainty about the punishments. They are not made to fit certain crimes as outlined by the laws, but seem to be heaped in a basket, from which the court extracts one, or another, according to its pleasure.

In Other European Countries.

Turkey's press laws closely resemble those of Russia, only that, under the sultan, permission to publish periodicals is still more often withheld. The Turkish censor's decisions are, besides, subject to the pleasure of foreign political and religious bodies, as well as to that of the august master of Mussulmans.

Quite recently, for instance, the Italian impresario Novelli, playing in Constantinople, was forbidden to use the name Othello in announcing Shakespeare's great tragedy because one of the chief eunuchs of the place rejoices in that appelation. And the "Merchant of Venice" was prohibited "because the chief rabbi of Constantinople said the piece reflects on the Jewish character."

Then there are the sultan's whims and idiosyncracies to be reckoned with. Abdul Hamid is afraid of the cholera—hence the term must never be used in a newspaper printed in Turkey or circulating there. If a foreign newspaper prints cholera news, or even a scientific dissertation on the subject, same is blackened over before Turkish eyes may be clapped on the seditious sheet.

The Austrian Way.

Austria has her own original notions about enforcing obnoxious press laws. Ere one may obtain license to publish a periodical there, a large sum of money must be deposited, and when, in the course of events, the newspaper sins against any of the numerous police regulations and laws, the fine is at once cashed, while the editor goes to jail.

The Hermannstadt Tribuna has just issued its last number. Here is its farewell message to the readers:

"Founded 10 years ago, the Tribuna has three times used up its bond of 20,000 kroners in fines, collected by the government. All told we paid 50,000 kroners into the treasury for disobeying the press laws, and the remaining 4,000 kroners (from our third bond) are spoken for to the last copper.

"The Tribuna disappears from view, as it was impossible to secure a fourth bond. Besides, its leading editors and reporters are in jail.

"Adding one sentence to the other, we find that the editors of this paper suffered 17 years imprisonment, besides losing 60,000 kroners to the treasury, in a decade."

Preventive Measures.

If an Austrian or Prussian minister had been told as late as 50 years ago that the state would survive if newspapers were issued without being subjected to censorship before their appearance in print, the prophecy would have been characterized as sheer madness. Yet freedom from preventive censorship has become a fact in all European countries, save Turkey, and the governments still live. Whether the press does, according to American standards, is another matter.

When John Orth secretly left Vienna for a life on the sea, the censor confiscated a daily because it contained a piece of poetry beginning as follows:

"Loved one, I know where thou are hiding."

"I know, too," said the censor to the editor, "the line refers to his imperial highness and is liable to stir up the masses."

Another Vienna daily suffered three months' suspension for publishing a novel containing the following sentence:

Hero, apostrophizing maiden: "Farewell, thou child of foreign mountains."

The censor argued as follows: "The maiden hails from Tyrol, and Tyrol is an integral part of the Austrian monarchy. To refer to Tyrolian mountains as foreign territory, is an act of sedition, recalling the days when the countship was in Bavarian hands."

Napoleon's remark: "The duchess of Angouleme is the only Bourbon worthy of wearing the trousers," was only the other day stricken from the pages of a new history book, and all copies containing the words were ordered destroyed. The censor said he did not object to women, or even duchesses, wearing pants, but Angouleme was a daughter of Marie Antoinette, and "an anarchist" like Napoleon was not "fit to pass judgment on her imperial highness."

Prussian Lese Majeste Laws.

The Prussian lese majeste laws are a blot on Germann civilization. Year after year thousands of editors are sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and heavy fines for entirely legitimate criticism of imperial acts of measures, in which the kaiser takes interest.

William's "Song to Aegir," for instance, (which, by the way, he did not compose himself), kept the courts busy five or six years sentencing editors and others who expressed a poor opinion of its musical worth. All told, more than a century of imprisonment was pronounced on offenders of that sort, sentences varrying between six weeks to three years.

Quite recently the kaiser had himself portrayed as the Prophet Daniel on one of the bronze doors of the Metz Cathedral. Though Daniel was a Jew, William conceived the idea to pose as this particular Hebrew. Yet it is only six months ago that a caricaturist got nine months in jail for picturing the kaiser in Jewish disguise.

Fined Without Stating Cause.

In Germany as well as Austria, the police may confiscate newspapers and forbid theatrical productions without giving a reason for the act.

"Will you be good enough to explain why Sudermann's 'Sodom's End' was placed on the Index?" asked the famous theatrical manager, Blumenthal, of the Berlin president of police.

"I forbade the production because I felt like it," replied the chief. And that was all the satisfaction the manager got, after investing $25,000 in the play.

For 60 years the German philosopher and author, Gutzkow, was known to his countrymen by burlesques on his writings only, thanks to the Prussian censor. The works of Laube, Mundt and Wienbarg suffered the same fate, though like Gutzkow, they were reformers of an extremely mild sort. The first named finally signed papers promising not to write on politics, ethics or christianity in future, whereupon publishers received permission to print Gutzkow's works.

In his ante-mortem statement, the writer said: "I signed the paper to escape starvation and for no other reason. Prohibition to print and circulate my books had brought me to a point where I would have signed my own death warrant. The government's final means of coercion was the threat to exclude my books from Prussia 'for all eternity.'"

How the Kaiser Treats Editors.

When he sent his brother Henry to America, the kaiser said to him: "Take care to be on good terms with the press. In the United States editors hold the same rank as commanding generals with us."

"Extremes touch:" American editors equal to German commanding generals, German editors equal to tse worst toughs. Not only are German prss slaws most oppressive, arbitrary beyond belief and unconstitutional into the bargain, they are carried out in the most brutal and indecent manner besides.

In Berlin and even in smaller Prussian towns it is not an unusual spectacle to see an editor dragged through the streets manacled to a murderer, taphouse brawler or thief. Under no circumstances is he permitted to give bail, and when sentenced he is usually assigned to the most menial duties, scrubbing floors, making beds, etc.

Some old-time tyrant built a prison in the most desolate and unhealthy part of the Lueneburger helde, where malaria, typhus and rheumatism are epidemic all the year round—reason enough for Prussian judges to assign editors to that particular prison whenever possible.

Only some months ago the editor of a Berlin comic paper, one of the foremost of contemporary poets and a near friend of the late Prince Bismarck, sent there for less majste, returned a complete physical wreck. Though sentenced to prison only, he was punished with deadly disease in addition.

Another significant point: The Prussian censor is one of the best paid of government officials, receiving 18,000 marks per year. The great Bismarck only got 50,000 marks.

Paris Press Laws.

The republic removed many of the old oppressive press laws from the calendar, but while editors are permitted much freedom in national affairs, they must be careful not to stir up trouble with other governments. When the German emperor went on his theatrical junketing tour to Palestine, a Paris comic paper printed a number of cartoons, making fun of his majesty in the guise of a pig, monk, etc. It cost the editor three weeks in St. Pelagie, "the pearl of prisons," as a poet once termed this singular gaol. St. Pelagie is widely known as a politicial prison, but newspaper men are likewise allowed to serve their term there when condmned for a cause that does not come within the criminal law. Sente-Pelagie was a private house originally. It was transformed into a prison in 1935, and over 100 years enjoyed the reputation of being the most immoral prison in Paris.

This prison has sheltered M. Drumont, the editor of Libre Parole, and other well-known editors. Many deputies have been confined here also. Like the journalists, they are allowed to order their meals from an outside restaurant, to reside in a large and well-furnished room and to receive frequent visits from their friends. No one feels that he is serving a term and no disgrace is attached to being sentenced to St. Pelagie.

A Grand Old Cherry Tree.

From Country Life in America.

Sometimes the fruit on a single tree is worth more than two or three acres of wheat. There is a tree in northern Delaware, 70 to 80 years old, that has produced an average of $50 worth of fruit annually for nearly 20 years. One year the cherries sold for $80. Six years ago this old patriarch bore 54 peach baskets of delicious fruit, or about 1,100 pounds. And all of this fruit has been a free gift from nature, as the old tree has stood in a dooryard all these years unattended and uncared for except in cherry time.

Shortly after a married woman inherits money from her kin her husband embarks on some new business enterprise.

"Well," he sighed, "if I thought the next life was no better than this I would commit suicide."

SPAIN'S POOR LITTLE KING IS RULED BY HIS MOTHER

He Has No Say in the Government and Gets Only 65 Cents a Day Pocket-Money.

RULE IS: EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE

He Wishes to Get Married, But the Pope Says He is Too Young—His Sentiments Toward the United States.

MADRID, May 25.—All sorts of tales have been told abroad about the state of affairs at the palace in Madrid, but the plain truth is that King Alfonso has not yet become king of Spain, although he ascended to the throne a year ago. He is a grown man according to Spanish ideas, and yet he is almost as completely under his mother's rule as if he were a child of ten. He likes it no more than the majority of Spanish people like it; the situation is strained and trouble seems likely to come soon.

That great part of the people, rich and poor, which usually keeps aloof from all political contentions, as well as the numerous forces of the radical democratic party commanded by the popular ex-Minister Senor Canalejas, hoped that his majesty's royal mother would retire completely from all matters concerning the state; that the young monarch would renounce forever the old political routine to which Spain owes its actual decline, and, under the guidance of young, intelligent ministers, would devote his first cares to encouraging agricultural labors, to the protection and development of commerce and national industry, and the reorganization of the army and navy.

Has to Ask Mamma.

The truth is that Alfonso XIII. daily receives, according to established rule, each minister in his turn, and presides every Friday over the weekly council of ministers, but he never signs any decree without first having consulted his mother; nor does he make any observations to his counsellors without the permission of his mother or express any desire which has not previously met with her paternal approval. In any case in which an immediate reply is urgently required, the sovereign allows his mother to frame a convenient answer; and when a ministerial crisis takes place the premier, after having officially announced it to the king, goes to confer directly with the queen-mother.

By the strict orders of Maria Christina, her son is obliged to lead almost the same life which he led before being proclaimed king, excepting, of course, his daily interview with the ministers. His majesty rises at 7 o'clock in spring and in summer and at 8 o'clock in autumn and winter. After a light breakfast he takes lessons in constitutional law, in Spanish history, in political economy, in drawing, mathematics and languages, alternatively. Afterward he gives audience to the premier and other ministers, and then repairs to his gymnasium—situated on the ground floor of the palace—where he exercises for an hour.

Play at a Cent a Game.

Later on, after having lunched with his mother, sisters and cousin, the prince of Asturias, he mounts his beloved horse and goes to review his troops in the various barracks; or rides his bicycle or automobile in the palace gardens, or else goes n-shooting in the royal preserves, situated near Madrid.

At 4:30 his majesty returns to the palace and takes fencing lessons until 5:30 or 6 o'clock; then he devotes himself again to his studies until 7 o'clock, at which hour he rejoins his family at dinner. Afterward the royal family retires to a private chamber of the queen-mother, where the latter indulges in a game of checkers with a maid of honor, while the king amuses himself with playing at tresillo with his sisters or aide-de-camp and gentleman-in-waiting. The stakes consist of one cent for each game played! The winners put their gains into a small box, and when three or four pesetas have been saved the amount is invested in the purchase of a national lottery ticket, according to the queen's wishes. Fortune, however, has not favored the king and his companions with so much as one farthing through the lottery.

When the clock strikes ten the queen and her daughters rise, all play ceases, and the king seeks his bedroom. The rule is practically invariable, excepting on the rare occasions on which a grand reception or banquet takes place in the palace, or when the royal family presides at an official ceremony.

Fond Mother's Alarm.

For what reasons does the queen not allow her son more liberty of action in private as well as in state affairs? Why does she not permit him to lead a less monotonous and tiresome life? High personages at court affirm that there exist many weighty reasons. In the first place, the queen fears that, if her son appeared more frequently in public, anarchists might attack him; secondly, she believes that, if the actions of the monarch were less restrained, he, with inexperience of life and state affairs and an excessively lively character, might prove imprudent and endanger the interests of the monarchy; lastly, the queen thinks it necessary that her son should lead a quiet life because he is not physically strong.

The queen herself is to blame, however, for the king's inexperience, because she has constantly kept her son confined in the royal palace, without allowing him to mix with youths of his own age. On the other hand, her argument as to the king's health must be admitted. The young monarch is very tall and thin, and suffers from severe and tenacious colds with alarming frequency; so much so that, according to trustworthy information, the court physicians, Senores Alonso and Ledesma, impressed by these circumstances, submitted Don Alfonso to a careful examination, in consequence of which they informed the queen that her son showed symptoms of consumption.

Consumption Threatened.

Her majesty, greatly alarmed, lost no time in calling to a consultation the eminent doctors Carrison and Cortezo, as well as some renowned military practitioners, all of whom declared that although they did not exactly subscribe to the opinion that his majesty had consumption, said that he showed a special predisposition toward tuberculosis, the malady of which his father died.

Since that report was made, his majesty has devoted less time than before to his studies, accords very few audiences, rides on horseback and goes shooting with less frequency, and drives out in his carriage more often. Besides this, he is daily visited by one of the court physicians, and is subjected to a diet in which milk, vegetables and beef extract predominate. This sort of treatment causes the monarch a great deal of mortification, because he is fond of the chase and military maneuvers, and in general of all exercises which, like fencing and gymnastics, require strength and agility.

Alfonso XIII. is really an excellent and indefatigable sportsman, and when he goes shooting in the preserves of the Pardo, or sometimes in his royal park of Riofrio, he usually kills in a comparatively short time, 600 or 700 hares and some dozens of bucks and stags, which he afterward presents to the charitable establishments of the capital.

A King on 65 Cents a Day.

Another favorite pursuit of Don Alfonso is to put himself at the head of one or two regiments of infantry and cavalry and lead them to the great encampment of Carabanchel, where he makes them perform various evolutions and manoeuvers, for which he has acquired particular ability. He likes also to present himself unexpectedly in the barracks of some cavalry regiment and to order all the men to get on horseback immediately; then he usually rewards the first two soldiers who appear before him mounted with all the money he happens to have about him—which generally does not exceed thirty of forty pesetas, or from $6 to $8.

The royal family of Spain enjoys an annual income of over one and a half millions of dollars, but all their wealth is administered by the queen-mother, who, according to many statements, is supposed to deposit a part of it in the banks of Vienna and London. Be this as it may, it is a fact that Alfonso XIII. receives as his monthly allowance of pocket money only a hundred pesetas or $20, most of which he spends in cigars and Turkish cigarets, of which he consumes an extraordinary number.

Undoubtedly this constant penury to which Don Alfonso finds himself reduced is not calculated to make him despise that Donna Maria Christina should continue to be the true sovereign of Spain. But there are other more powerful reasons which make the young monarch desire to see his mother depart from the court and reside in some other city in the kingdom or abroad.

He Yearns for Reforms.

Alfonso XIII. is tired of the priestly element which surrounds the queen and exercises such great influence in the police of the court and state; he would like to open the doors of his palace to the liberal element of the aristocracy and of the wealthy citizens; he would like to intervene directly in all state affairs and to favor democracy; he desires to exercise his own will, "like the emperor of Germany," as he once remarked to a courtier.

He has an ardent desire to visit the principal states of Europe, as he himself confessed to various princes who came to Madrid last year on the occasion of his coronation. But this wish of his cannot be realized at present, because if Alfonso XIII. undertook a journey through Europe he naturally would be obliged to pay a visit to the president of the French republic, and Donna Maria Christina does not think it desirable to strengthen bonds of friendship with a republic. The sovereign would also have to visit the king of Italy, and Donna Maria Christina fears that this would greatly displease the pope. A visit to the king of England would also be necessary, and Donna Maria Christina believes that this would provoke an anti-monarchial agitation in her own country, because in Spain the policy of England inspires much antipathy, especially since the war with the United States.

Meanwhile, Alfonso XIII. understands perfectly well that the retired life which he leads and the small active share which he takes in state affairs, even after having been proclaimed king, have chilled the sympathies and weakened the hopes which his coming of age had awakened throughout the whole nation, which is demonstrated by the fact that in the last few months the Republican party has acquired extraordinary power.

Wants to Get Married.

For all these reasons it may be affirmed that King Alfonso—although professing for his mother sentiments of profound affection and gratitude—is wishing that he could find some peaceable plan of obtaining more freedom—and especially that she would not put so many obstacles in the way of his getting married.

Personages who know the king intimately testify that he inherits the pronounced amative disposition of his father and that he has repeatedly suggested to the queen that it is time a bride was found for him. The queen-mother realizes to the full the importance of getting her son married immediately, but she can find no one to suit her views as a prospective mother-in-law. She recently wrote to the emperor of Austria and to the pope begging them to assist her in the selection of a wife for her son. According to absolutely trustworthy private information the emperor of Austria has answered his royal niece and proposed various princesses, whose names I have not been able to ascertain; but I know that the queen did not approve of them for one or another of political or religious reasons. The pope also replied only last week to Maria Christina, promising to do his best in the matter, but expressing at the same time his opinion that Don Alfonso is still too young to be married.

Nevertheless, a high functionary at court whom I questioned yesterday concerning this particular subject, assured me that the ardent king never lost an opportunity of manifesting to his mother, as well as to his sisters and cousin, his fervent wish to marry, and, although it was still impossible to make predictions with any certainty, it was worth while stating that the king gave pronounced proofs of admiration for the Princess Louise of Orleans—the beautiful young sister of Queen Amelia of Portugal—when she was staying in Madrid recently and lodged at the royal palace for three days. The marked gallantry with which Don Alfonso treated her was observed by everybody at court. It may be owing to this circumstance, perhaps, that Louise of Orleans and her mother departed from Madrid a few days earlier than the date they had fixed.

Sentiments Toward United States.

A few significant words recently uttered by Alfonso XIII. may serve to give a pretty clear idea of the sentiments which he harbors toward the United States.

A few weeks ago the monarch received in solemn audience the new ambassador of the United States, Arthur Hardy, who came to present his credentials. The king treated Mr. Hardy with great courtesy and was very attentive and affable with him, but as soon as the minister had left the hall where the reception had taken place Alfonso XIII. heaved a deep sigh and, turning to one of his courtiers who stood at his side, murmured sadly with profound emotion:

"How many most painful memories have been awakened within me through the presence of that diplomatist! And what hard work it costs me to feign that which I do not feel!"

Then, slightly shaking his head with a pensive air, he added in a low voice, as if he were speaking to himself:

"Nevertheless, when will my monarchy ever be what that republic is!"

These words, uttered by the gentle sovereign, and for the authenticity of which I can vouch, are as eloquent as to render all comment superfluous.

CURTIS BROWN.

Mrs. William Clifford Farnsworth.
Society Leader of Harrisburg.

Colonel Monroe's Doctrine

Judge Sawyer Deplores the Disappearance of Party Lines.

"IT'S a long time since I have had the pleasure of listening to an old-fashioned political argument," remarked Judge Sawyer, laying aside his favorite paper.

"And it's a long time since I have read an editorial with the familiar political ring. When I first subscribed for this paper it never had a word of censure for a Democrat or a kindly statement about a Republican or his party. In these days—and they were not long ago—a Democrat would not allow a Republican paper to come into his house, and a Republican never saw the inside of a Democratic journal. It is not so in these prosaic times."

"When I was first elected to congress, observed Col. Monroe, "party feeling ran so high in and around Lincolnville that persons of opposite political beliefs had as little to do with one another as possible. Young women marched in torchlight parades, and signed agreements pledging themselves never to marry men who did not vote as did the fathers and brothers of those young women. All members of each of the two great parties firmly believed that the rival organization was bent on ruining the country. Shootings and murders for political causes were common. As a rule Democratic merchants depended for their patronage on Democratic customers, and it was seldom that any but Republicans entered Republican stores."

"I remember very well," mused Judge Sawyer, "what a row was created when it was discovered that the new minister of our church was not in political accord with the majority of his congregation. He was an eloquent, able and God-fearing man, and never fluctured his sermons with the slightest hint of politics, but he was compelled to resign and seek a call from a community which imagined it voted as it prayed."

"I haven't changed my political opinions in 40 years," declared Postmaster Jenkins, proudly. It occurred to Col. Monroe that, in common with thousands of others, Jenkins had nothing with which to change an opinion, but the colonel held his peace. "I have voted for every man who went on my ticket, and never will," continued the postmaster, "and I think that a man who is always flopping around from one party to another is not to be trusted."

"How do you account for this increasing lack of partisan feeling?" asked Judge Sawyer, addressing Col. Monroe.

"There are no clearly defined political issues, and have not been in recent campaigns," answered Col. Monroe. "It is no longer possible for an intelligent man to give cogent reasons for allegiance to either of the leading parties. Our elections are decided by appeals to the commercial instinct of the community or nation, and by the personal popularity of the respective candidates. Great principles of abstract justice are no longer involved in political campaigns. In former years principles and issues which fairly divided Republicans and Democrats. The tariff question comes as near as any to forming such an issue, and yet each party contains in its ranks men of all shades of belief on the subject of tariff regulation. It looks very much as if the next presidential campaign will be devoid of anything worthy of the name of an issue."

"How about the trusts?" suggested Judge Sawyer. "Are there not indications that party lines will be drawn on the question of the regulation or suppression of those monopolies?"

"Not the slightest indication," was the prompt reply. "Both platforms will assert that the trust must and shall be suppressed, but neither will contain recommendations as to how this suppression is to be brought about. The so-called trusts are within the domain of business and commerce, and modern business men do not allow politicians to seriously interfere in their affairs. Do you suppose for one moment that it is possible to utilize the machinery of either party to elect and install an administration seriously bent on the destruction of the various combines which are commonly classed as trusts?"

"There certainly is a strong popular sentiment in favor of some move against these combinations," asserted Judge Sawyer.

"I don't believe it," decared Col. Monroe. "There is a lively public curiosity as to what will develop from the present trust form of industry, but the people are as much in the dark and as little inclined to make a radical move against the trusts at the present time as are the politicians. The people don't mind the trusts unless they like cyclones or droughts, and they are as powerless to suggest remedies for the latter as for the former. The business interests will select the candidates, their representatives will write both platforms, and the people will make their choice. The task of consolidating industries and eliminating competition will continue the same after election as before. The trust is an issue, but the time has not come when it can be made a political one. It is an economic problem in process of evolution. Political parties can neither hasten nor retard the processes of evolution. It is their province to carry into effect the results of evolution, and the trust is not a finished product."

"It seems strange to me that the people take so little interest in matters which years ago would have stirred the nation from ocean to ocean," said Judge Sawyer after a pause. "I thought the Philippine question would arouse intense interest, but it did not. No one seems to care very much about the alleged disenfranchisement of the negro in the south. There is more sensible public interest in a city election than in a national one. Why is this?"

"It is because manufacturing, financial and commercial interests are in complete and undisturbed control of the situation," was the reply. "More than at any time in the history of the world its inhabitants are engaged in the pursuit of wealth. We have all the liberty we seem to need, so that question does not worry us. A serious quarrel with a nation worthy of our prowess is impossible. With peace assured at home and abroad, it is inevitable that everything becomes subordinated to business. When our liberties were menaced, patriots and statesmen were selected by the people to represent them. When sectional strife divided the nation, men of violent partisanship filled the seats in congress and in our legislatures. An era is always fittingly represented by those selected by the electorate. This is a business era and our lawmakers represent business and the control of national courts safeguards the interests of business enterprises national in their scope, while the lower house of congress attends to the commercial requirements of the various districts."

"Is not that the severe an arraignment of our representatives?" asked Judge Sawyer.

"I do not intend to reflect in any way upon the character of congress or of the various legislative and municipal bodies," declared Col. Monroe. "I am simply attempting to make plain my belief that this is an era of business and trade, and to point out the fact that it is only natural that those dominant interests should control legislation. Nothing more important than business occupies the public eye and ear. Of course, there are honest and dishonest business interests, but it is always safe to assume that any legislative body is justly representative of the prevailing sentiment and the average honesty of its constituents. But here is the point I am driving at—business problems in no wise attractive or spectacular enough to interest the people as a mass take little interest in the discussion of business problems which have been injected into political campaigns. In the second place, the divergence of opinion between the business interests which control the respective parties is so slight that I can see no necessity for the extreme and turmoil of an election."

"In other words," suggested Judge Sawyer, "you hold that the business interest is dominant in both parties and has practically consolidated them into a trust. This you hold, accounts for the lack of public interest in political affairs."

"Exactly so," continued the colonel, "and in my opinion this consolidation ends the conflict between these two great parties which under different names have existed more than a century. All of the issues which called them into existence have been settled for all time. There is as little difference between the principle of the two great parties as there is in the meanings of the words 'republican' and 'democrat.' There is no clearly marked division of opinion on such great questions as the construction of the Constitution, state rights, slavery and other issues which once inflamed the public mind. You cannot draw lines on any of the minor new issues which are being discussed. Both parties are pledged to conserve the interests of honestly invested capital, and both are devoted to their love and admiration of the 'working classes.' There remains only the personality of the candidates."

"I believe you are right in your analysis of the situation," said Judge Sawyer, "but it is one which, in my opinion, is not to be desired. A republic such as ours needs two aggressive and evenly matched parties. When a nation is making real progress there is no lack of great issues on which there may be honest difference of opinion."

"Like all calms, political ones are followed by storms," observed the colonel. "Though the surface of the political sea is unruffled there are clouds in the sky which predict rough weather ahead. The perfection of machinery, the concurrent organization of the forces of capital and labor, the piling up of enormous fortunes, the suppression of competition by fair and unfair methods, the correct use of money in elections and in influencing legislation—these and other forces are at work. New issues will give birth to new parties, and I am so confirmed an optimist that I feel sure the coming contests will result in national good. I thoroughly agree with Mr. Carnegie, who holds that the American people have it in them to justly settle any problem arising from existing conditions."

"Carnegie is all right," declared Postmaster Jenkins, with sudden enthusiasm. "He's going to give Lincolnville a $15,000 library."

FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS.

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Convenient Deafness.

John Mitchell was a guest at one of the recent dinners of the Clover club of Philadelphia. It is the rule of this organization to call upon its guests to speak, and then to confuse them with interpolated remarks. But Mr. Mitchell could not be confused. The only notice he took of the Clover club's gibes was to say:

"I guess I could get along better with my speech here if I were deaf. It is often a good thing to be deaf. There is a deaf old woman I know up in the coal regions.

"Once I went to see the woman, and she asked me to stay to tea. I thanked her and said I would, as I was not expected home before dark. She had been hearing pretty well up to this point, but now she got very deaf all of a sudden. She had to ask her daughter what I had said.

"'He said, mother,' exclaimed the daughter, 'that he thanks you, but he can't stay, as he is expected home before dark.'

"At this the old woman looked relieved, and I departed."

Tom—But perhaps she does not love you.

Jack—Oh, yes, she does.

Tom—How do you know?

Jack—When I told her that I had no money to get married on she offered to borrow some from her father.

George Dorsch.

George Dorsch, who essays the German dialect role of Fatty Smith in "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh," has essayed this role for eight years. He began his stage career some fifteen years ago as a black-face comedian in the Guy Brothers' Minstrels and remained in this organization for three seasons. For the past five years he has been off the stage and has appeared in local productions.

FATE'S FREAKISH MOOD.

It sometimes seems that fate in freakish mood
Has made of us, for her own cruel sport,
But puppet playthings, subject to her will,
Which we must needs obey whate'er it be.

For one she singles out the "rap and bribe".
He fain would play in life an earnest part,
But at her bidding dons the fool's array,
Grotesque grimace, with loathing in his heart.

He capers through the sober path of life,
And some that scorn his foolish pranks and jests,
Thinks that unwittingly a part he plays—
A man's protective coat doth hide within.

Then in wild humor that would seem scarce sane
Not in accord with reason or with law,
Fate preys on effigy in place of real,
And laughs that some discern the "mask of mirth."

Yet well I know the meaning is not true,
That we are puppets with a brain and heart—
All men and I that see the cruelest jest
Each one will be answered his proper part.

—Cora Lapham Hazard.

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Grows Hair,
Keeps the Scalp Healthy.
Endorsed and Sold by
Barbers, Hair Dressers and Druggists everywhere
In $1 and 50c Bottles.
A. R. Bremer Co., Chicago.
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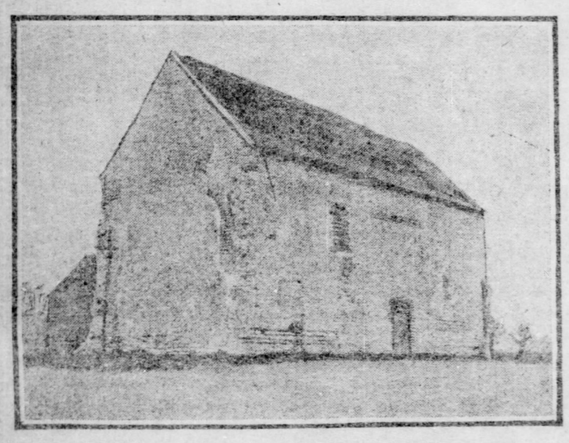
A Barn More Than 1500 Years Old



What Is Left of Church That Was An cient When America Was Discovered.

LONDON, May 22.—Judging by past records, not one American tourist in 10,000 of those who are now beginning to crowd into London for what promises to be an unprecedented American season will see a relic that is one of the most interesting things in England, from an antiquarian viewpoint at least.

In Essex, scarce two miles back from the North sea, and across the Blackwater from the yachting town of Brightlingsea, whence come most of the members of the crew of Shamrock III., stands a small stone structure now used as a barn. Anyone can prowl about it as much as he likes and chip off to his heart's content the dull red bricks that appear here and there in the stonework. Only a few persons in the neighborhood know or care anything about the building beyond the local tradition that gold cups and vases and piles of ancient coin have been dug from the neighboring ground, and that where in its vicinity a priceless calf is buried.

the bricks that the stray visitor is erty to carry off in his pocket date to the time of Christ. It was only years ago that the queer earthworks inding the ancient building were ied as those of the fortification of s, mentioned in the military survey Roman empire.

m the remains of accoutrements dug the course of building a sea wall it was proved that the "castrum"— Roman called the five acres in in the fortifications—had been d by a band of the Fortenses. Evithey were armed with sword, and buckler; and they lived fairly well if the discovery of oxen and goats' horns and boars' tusks prove anything; venison also was included in their diet, for many antlers of the stag have been unearthed. Probably the garrison were sportsmen and lived on the produce of the chase, the while they were not occupied with their defensive work of guarding against piratical invasion. Many coins have been dug out and from these we learn that the castrum proper was probably built about A. D. 289 and occupied by the Fortenses about 120 years.

The structure now standing partly in and partly out of the castrum was built by the Saxon missionary, Bishop Cedd, out of the materials of the castrum walls, and was one of the very first Christian churches in England—as the church of

SHE MADE "HIAWATHA" POPULAR

Little Clara Louise Morton Responsible for Much of the Song's Success.

A PRIME FAVORITE WITH PITTSBURGHERS

Something About the Charming Little Singer, and How the Song Caught on at the Very Start.

HAVE you caught it?

More insistent than the 13-15-14 puzzle, more aggravatingly adhesive than the faintly remembered "Punch brother punch" is the epidemic that has seized nine-tenths of the people of Pittsburgh during the past few days, though the beginnings of the disease were noted some months ago.

A song, a simple, weird little tintinnabulation of no great musical worthiness has crept into the minds of men, women and children. You hear it wherever you go, gratefully rhythmic or maddeningly thrummed or hummed or whistled. The dignified stock broker or steel magnate beats a tattoo with his feet as the melody floats into his luxuriously furnished office, "the grocer and the baker and the candlestick maker" hum it as they go about their duties, the boys on the street, the cart drivers and even the street car motormen have caught the fever. Up through the fog and the smoke Pittsburgh is sending, day and night, the trilekling, sibilant and guttural notes of "Hiawatha."

The Gazette told last Sunday something of the song itself, who wrote it and the composer of the music, who, by the way, is an Allegheny man. But I became convinced that a recapitulation of the facts of the composition, its origin and makers, in no way served to explain its sudden wild and widespread seizure of the otherwise sane and methodical population of a whole city. With this conviction firmly in mind, I started out on track to its source the cause of all this crazy whistling, this murmured or mumbled reiteration of a musical composition that is a cross between an Indian war dance and a coon love song.

I caught up with it finally.

On the stage of the Avenue theater gentlemanly Charlie Powers said, "allow me to present you to Miss Morton," and the chase was ended.

The Cause of the Trouble.

I confess I felt a little nonplussed over the result. Here I had been, figuratively speaking, on the warpath for several days intent upon running down the perpetrator of that song upon an already overtaxed public patience, and when I suddenly confronted the tiny little mite of humanity who has been singing it twice a day for a week, and who sang it twice a day for another week in March on the same stage, I felt as though I had been cheated out of my revenge. The little lady who first sang "Hiawatha" and whose use of the song has more than any other one thing made it a genuine nerve-racking but melodious epidemic in Pittsburgh, is barely more than a child. Once seated and the conversation begun I realize that she is far too pretty a child to punish for all the unconscious woe she has inflicted.

"I was born in Detroit, Michigan, and am one of seven children," said Miss Morton. "The seventh little Morton I have not seen, for she only made her advent a few weeks ago, but mamma writes me that she is a dear, cute little thing.

"I suppose I inherit my love of the stage. Papa and mamma have been on the stage for a number of years and when my brother, who is older than I, broke away from college he too, took to the stage as naturally as a duck takes to water.

"They sent me to a convent when I was quite young, but, bless your life, I had the fever in my blood and three years ago I joined 'the 3 Mortons,' making it 'the 4 Mortons.' This season, on account of mamma's absence, we are 3 again.

"When I was in Pittsburgh three years ago at the Duquesne theater I was only a mite of a girl and very shy of the footlights and the crowds. But I love my work. I fairly live on the applause and the pleasure that my singing seems to give the people.

"I have ambitions a little higher than vaudeville, but I have never coveted a place in the drama. Musical comedy is what I am looking forward to.

"We, that is papa and the three of us, might have gone out in a musical comedy this season. Klaw & Erlanger wanted to manage us, but it is quite difficult to get the same money under such conditions, so papa decided to stick to vaudeville for a little while longer."

Just here the little lady looked demurely at a sparkling ring on her finger and I dared a hint at a recent rumor connecting in tender fashion her name with that of a well-known comedian.

She blushed and coyly asked me not to print the story. "It is too far off to talk about," she said, by way of justification of my half promised silence.

"But you want me to say something about 'Hiawatha,'" said the tiny maiden, suddenly coming back from the realms of romance to the prosaic business in hand.

A Hit From the Start.

"I secured the song when it was first written. You know we vaudeville people are always on the look out for new songs. Well, when I first tried 'Hiawatha' in Chicago I said: 'This will never make a hit.' I had been doing a Romeo and Juliet song burlesque and it had not been greatly appreciated, and naturally I felt discouraged about the Indian love song. But mamma, who had joined us for a visit in Chicago, said, 'I believe that song will go great.' Finally I determined to try it at a matinee in Chicago. At the last moment I had my doubts, but mamma, standing in the wings said, 'That song is going to catch on.'

"Well, it did. I never saw anything like it. At the end of the first verse there was a storm of applause and from that day to this, wherever I have been the same enthusiasm is manifested over the Indian song.

"I shall not keep the ditty in my repertoire for next season, for we propose to have an entirely new act next year. But the song I have to take its place is, I believe, going to be even a greater popular hit than 'Hiawatha.'

"Yes," said the little woman, in response to a question, "my stage name is my real name." I was christened Clara Louise Morton, how many years ago, I will leave you to guess." Of course I gallantly said several less than 20, and a parting scrutiny of the piquant little face with its big brown eyes convinced me that my guess was as accurate as it was intended to be gallant.

Of course, to the veteran skill and stage knowledge possessed by Sam Morton, the father of the girl, must be attributed the successful "business" that has been added to the singing of the Indian song. This "business" carries it along with far greater spirit and effectiveness than could be gained by the simple vocal exercises of the singer.

It is amazing, though, how a foolish ditty will fasten like a burr in the mind. In the present instance one is in doubt whether to anathematize the persistency and popularity of the refrain or become a victim and let it run its course with you. My thirst for revenge, however, was altogether disarmed when I found that the chief promoter and allottor of the epidemic was a shy eyed little girl not much bigger than the popular childish idea of a fairy.

CHARLES M. BREGG.

Clara Louise Morton.

"THE DRUMMER BOY" AT THE BIJOU THIS WEEK

W. R. BROWN.

ANNA E. COLEBAUGH.

BESSIE HARTFORD.

It is said to be founded on the "John Henry" letters of George V. Hobart, which he explains were not suggested by the "Billy Baxter" letters written by the late Mr. Kountz of Allegheny City. Be that as it may, the performance is as good a thing in its line as has come to Broadway this season. There is a plot of a tareeal nature, which permits every member of the cast to do something which the audience carries away in its collective memory, and the company is made up of people who make the most of their opportunities.

Mr. Daly appears without any exaggerated make-up, sans the long "Piccadilly weeper" whiskers, and without a wig. He is just the sad-looking young man who may be seen leaning against the railings on the shady side of one of the Broadway hotels any afternoon that he is not playing. He puts on different clothes when he goes on the stage, but in a general way he is the Dan Daly of the Broadway pave, with just a slight touch of weariness added. That is Daly's stage method, and since it has made countless thousands laugh, neither he nor his patrons see why he should take the trouble to change it. In the complications in which Daly finds himself in "John Henry" there is nothing for him to do but to open the faucet of his natural humor and let it flow. The authors—there are two of them, Hobart, and Edward E. Rose of "Prisoner of Zenda" fame—have constructed a skilful play, and show that they know their business well enough to give each of the performers plenty of good lines and business. Daly is before the audience a great deal, but he always has a logical reason for being there, and no one complains that there is too much of him. "John Henry" may impress on some folk that Daly is a better actor than his part in show-girl extravaganza led them to suppose.

A New Actress Found.

"John Henry" would have an excuse for being if it were only that it has given to New York a new characterization by an actress comparatively. It is that of a fiery Italian countess, played with extraordinary power and humor by Miss Elouiana Oldcastle. That it is an artistic performance must be conceded, and the very unexpectedness of it has set New York playgoers wondering what Miss Oldcastle has been doing before bursting on Broadway in this sensational fashion. In a word, she grasps the subtleties of the character with the sureness of a student, and wherever she is on the stage, holds it as her own.

John Keefe, who has the reputation of being one of the best representatives of "rube" parts in the country, being particularly remembered in New York as the countryman who was on his wedding tour in "In Gay New York" at the Casino a few seasons ago, does a village constable commendably, and Fred Chilton, in a pantomimic role of a man with a perpetual thirst, who goes out of a hotel lobby at intervals for a drink at the bar, has made a hit. There are a number of pretty girls, among whom Miss Florence Rockwell, a leading lady well known in Pittsburgh in Shakespearian roles, shines by reason of her personal attractiveness as well as her talent. Altogether, Mr. Daly is surrounded by an excellent company, each member of which evidently has been carefully selected for the particular role to be filled.

The play is adequately staged, and while nothing is said in the advertisements about its having cost so many thousand dollars, more or less, it is apparent that the management has seldom spared expense nor lavished its wealth in vulgar and injudicious plenitude.

Shakespeare in Gotham.

"Romeo and Juliet" has had a comfortable week at the Knickerbocker. Everybody in the cast has been praised without reservation except Eleanor Robson. Admitting that she is a sweet young girl, the daughter of talented parents, and with a great deal of her own, the consensus of opinion is that she cannot play Juliet—yet. That worn-out observation, which salient critics are so fond of exploiting with an air of wisdom that I am sure must make the article referred to want to kick them, that "No woman can play Juliet until she is too old to look the character," has been uttered at her expense over and over again. But Miss Robson can console herself with the knowledge that she is a satisfying Juliet to people not too old to feel the enjoyment of this greatest of love idylls, and for the rest, she will grow older as time passes. The production has been seen in Pittsburgh so recently that I need not enter into an analytical review here. Pittsburgh has formed its own opinion.

Broadway in this sensational fashion. In a word, she grasps the subtleties of the character with the sureness of a student, and wherever she is on the stage, holds it as her own.

John Keefe, who has the reputation of being one of the best representatives of "rube" parts in the country, being particularly remembered in New York as the countryman who was on his wedding tour in "In Gay New York" at the Casino a few seasons ago, does a village constable commendably, and Fred Chilton, in a pantomimic role of a man with a perpetual thirst, who goes out of a hotel lobby at intervals for a drink at the bar, has made a hit. There are a number of pretty girls, among whom Miss Florence Rockwell, a leading lady well known in Pittsburgh in Shakespearian roles, shines by reason of her personal attractiveness as well as her talent. Altogether, Mr. Daly is surrounded by an excellent company, each member of which evidently has been carefully selected for the particular role to be filled.

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LOCAL AMUSEMENTS

WITH the benefit performance at the Bijou theater this week that house will close for the season, leaving the Duquesne garden in sole possession of the indoor amusement field. The parks are, however, in full swing and offer numerous attractions in the way of music and vaudeville. Battery B, N. G. P., will have a benefit all this week at the Bijou, when A. F. Nail's spirited war play, "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh," with E. S. McKim and a strong cast, while "Rob Roy," with Norma Kopp, Hattie Belle Ladd and Hubert Wilkie, will be the offering at Duquesne garden.

* * *

Duquesne Garden—"Rob Roy."

There is no doubt but that the members of the All Star Stock Opera Company have established themselves firmly in the good graces of the theater going public of Pittsburgh. This is made evident from the fact that from the opening night at the garden business has improved and the patrons show confidence in the new management.

The opera comique which has been selected for the coming week, commencing Monday night, is "Rob Roy," another Bostonian success, and which no doubt will meet with the hearty approval of all lovers of music and refined comedy.

"Rob Roy" is a dainty, romantic opera by Harry B. Smith and Reginald De Koven. The scene of the opera is laid in the Scotch Highlands in the time of Bonnie Prince Charlie, a period replete with romantic interest, and fraught with many exciting events.

Mr. Hubert Wilke, whose perfect baritone voice and graceful acting, have won him many admirers this week, will be seen next week in the title role of Rob Roy. Joseph Smith, the popular lyric tenor, will display his vocal powers in the part of Bonnie Prince Charlie; Norma Kopp of the Blue Beard company will be seen in the prima donna role; Janet, Hattie Belle Ladd, the phenomenal contralto of this week's cast, will be seen as the bonnie Scotch lassie, Flora MacDonald, while Charles P. Swickard, Frank Wooley and Phil Branson will disport themselves in the comedy roles. John Dunsmuir's fine basso profundo will be heard in the part of Lochiel, the highlander, and Miss May Lutz, a very pretty newcomer will be seen in the part of Capt. Sheridan of the Kings' Grenadiers. Matinee every Saturday.

Miss Myrtle Arndt, the California nightingale, whose sweet voice has won her encores and friends in the Palm garden, has been retained for another week, and will have a choice repertoire, which will include the popular song "Hiawatha."

Bijou—"The Drummer Boy of Shiloh."

Pittsburgh's popular actor, Edwin S. McKim, will commence a week's engagement at the Bijou theater tomorrow, when he will present here for the first time in four years, "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh," for six nights, including Monday, Wednesday and Saturday matinees. The play is well-known here as it is from the pen of A. F. Nail, the veteran author-actor. It is a romance of the civil war and has been presented by Mr. Nail throughout the country, and from reports, has met with much favor. Like "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Ten Nights in a Barroom" and "East Lynne," the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh" never plays out. The story of "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh" is too well known to the theatergoing public of Pittsburgh to call for repetition and it is, therefore, only necessary to say that the piece will be staged more elaborately this season than it ever was before. The play has been set in five acts, the first scene of which is the homestead of the Howards in the state of Ohio, and deals with the separation of two families, the Rutledges and Howards, the Rutledges being southerners, takes place on the battlefield of Shiloh. The third act is the same as the second, showing the dead and wounded after the battle is fought. The fourth act is the Andersonville prison scene; in this scene most barbarous treatment is shown toward the union prisoners. In this act Andersonville is captured. The fifth and last act takes us back to the Howard homestead just as the war is about over. Mr. McKim enacts the role of Mart Howard, a young unionist. He will be supported by W. E. Brown, M. C. Hock, Frank Wilson, Anna Hillenbrand, Mae Reardon, Bessie Hartford, Blanche Langdon, Georg. Dorach, W. J. Boyd, Frank Douglass, Frank Leighter and many others. Over 200 people will be required in the production.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mr. W. J. Boyd, who essays the role of Farmer Howard in A. F. Nail's stirring military play, "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh," at the Bijou next week, is one of the best farmer dialect comedians ever on the stage this season. His portrayal of this character is excellent.

Miss Norma Kopp, who has been playing the principal role in "Blue Beard," the great spectacular success in New York, will essay one of the principal characters in the forthcoming production of "Wang," which will shortly be done by the members of the summer stock opera company at Duquesne garden. Edwin Foy sailed for England on Wednesday of the St. Paul.

Wallace Dalton, who on May 16 closed with the Grand Opera House Stock Company, will spend the summer at his home in the White mountains.

"Mr. Bluebeard," the big London spectacle which was one of the great New York theatrical sensations of last season, will commence an engagement at the Alvin theater September 21, next.

Mr. Harry Williams, manager of the Duquesne and Academy theaters, will leave Pittsburgh about the middle of June for a vacation tour through Canada. His wife and daughter will accompany him.

Lauretta Jefferson, a granddaughter of Joseph Jefferson, last week made her debut as an amateur actress, appearing as Enid Thurston in "Our Regiment," at a performance given at Montclair, N. J., by the Montclair Dramatic club.

Miss Norma Kopp of the "Blue Beard" company, which closed in New York a few weeks ago, and Miss May Gardiner, a favorite at the Garden, will sing principal roles in "Rob Roy," to be produced by the stock opera company this week.

"The Fortune Teller," which first brought Allen Nelson into great prominence as a comic opera star has been secured to support the members of the season's stock opera company at the Duquesne Garden during the fourth week of the engagement.

Henry Woodruff, Lou Baker, Henry Hadley, Frank Worthing, Robert Loraine and Victor Haines of the Lambs club, will sail for England on June 3. Several other members, among whom are Fred Parry, Vincent Serrano, Walter Hale and William Harcourt, will summer at Shawonset, Mass.

The engagement is announced of Lionel Barrymore to Angela McCaull, daughter of the late Col. John A. McCaull. The marriage will not take place for some time. Miss McCaull, who played the ingenue role in "The Heart of Maryland" several years ago, has not acted of late, and it is said that she has permanently retired from the stage.

Manager E. S. McKim of "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh," which opens an engagement at the Bijou theater at tomorrow's matinee, announces that he has secured two companies of the Fourteenth regiment, the Duquesne Greys and members of Battery B, N. G. P., to take part in the great battle scene of the second act of the above named successful war play.

Edwin Holt, who on Saturday closed his season as leading man of the Murray Hill Stock Company of New York, will next season be starred by Julia W. Bolling of Buffalo, in Louis N. Parker's play, "The Cardinal," which E. S. Willard has this season made the principal piece in his repertoire. Mr. Bolling has secured from Mr. Willard the scenery and costumes of his production and will surround Mr. Holt with an excellent supporting company. Bookings have already been secured for many of the large cities of the country.

"How did the doctor tell you to take the medicine, Larry—internally or externally?"

"Naither wan, sor."

"But it must have been one or the other."

"Divil a bit, sor. Naither wan."

"But look here, Larry; that's absurd. It must have been one or the other, you know."

"Naither wan, I tell yez. He tould me to shmill it up me nose."

Pleasant Old Gentleman—Have you lived here all your life, my little man?

Arthur (aged six)—Not yet.

MISS HATTIE BELL LADD.

Of the Summer Stock Opera Company, at Duquesne Park.

A VERY LIVELY WEEK NEAR THE FINISH

New York's Theatrical Season Presents Three New Productions Near Its Close.

ADONIS DIXEY AGAIN IN STELLAR HEAVENS

Several Actresses Heretofore Unknown Surprise New Yorkers by Splendid Work—Shylock in Yiddish — Dan Daly Plays "John Henry."

NEW YORK, May 30.—This has been a busy week in theatricals. It is not often that three notable productions are made in more or less prominent theaters at the end of May. With hundreds of actors strolling in a leisurely way up and down the Rialto, and managers in their offices up to their eyes in plans and preparations for next season, one hardly expects to get two worthy Shakespearean presentations and a farce good enough for Broadway all in one week. But conditions in the amusement line are changing, and it is not easy for anyone to say now where one season ends and another begins. The metropolis has seen some of its greatest successes for the first time in the middle of summer. I do not know that any of the three offerings this week will come under the head of tremendous hits, but assuredly all are good, and in one case at least a clever actress has obtained recognition, after years of conscientious striving, and in future will be on the preferred list of Broadway managers. I refer to Miss Elouiana Oldcastle, whose work as an Italian countess in "John Henry," is the talk of the town.

Before I say anything about "John Henry" or Shakespeare, let me remark that there is a roaring farce at the Garrick, entitled "Facing the Music," in which Henry E. Dixey has come into his own again. He has one of those rattling, touch-and-go characters that demand the personality and aplomb of a man of the world who is therefore a gentleman, and in which so few really funny comedians are satisfactory. There are a few of them left.—Joseph Jefferson, for instance—and Dixey. The farce is a screamer, of the kind in which Charles Mathews used to shine, and of which there are few in this age, merely because you cannot find actors to fill the leading part.

A Hurlyburly of Fun.

Dixey whirls through a series of complications, to which three women of cross-purposes, a thick-headed English detective, an irascible Anglo-Indian uncle, and a well-meaning friend, who does his best to get the hero out of his troubles, all contribute their share. John Smith (Dixey), has been innocently gallant to a young woman lost in the fog on the night before, and makes his first appearance on the scene the next morning with a headache in a flat in which his wife has got mixed with another Mrs. Smith, while an actress, arrayed in blazing red, bounces in at intervals and sets everything afire. Through three acts does poor Dixey try to get things straight, and it is only when he is driven to the verge of insanity while bravely facing the music that the mistakes are suddenly corrected, and the curtain falls. The piece is thin, of course, but it is exceriatingly funny, and Dixey is a joy.

The support includes several well-known people, including John Mason as the friend, Ralph Delmore as the uncle and Henry Norman as the detective. All are such splendid actors that it would be idle for me to particularize their work in this farce. F. Newton Lindo, as a meek London curate, and Adella Barker, as a Cockney housekeeper, each present a good character study.

Dan Daly As John Henry.

The surprise of the performance, to me, was Miss Gertrude Gheen—a young lady whom I cannot identify, but who will not be lost sight of in future. She does a character "bit" as Miss Potheringay, of the Bijou theater, that is at once artistic and amusing. It takes the audience by storm. About all she has to do is to tell the story of her adventure of the evening before, and she does it with the exaggerated gestures and tones of a second-rate actress in a one-night stand repertoire show. We all have seen such actresses. They are occasionally turned out from schools of acting in small cities, and their methods never can be mistaken. Where Miss Gheen picked up her peculiarities I do not know, but the chances are she has made a close study of just such a young woman as she presents in this farce. The way she swirls her skirts, turning completely around before seating herself, invokes high heaven with upraised hands as she makes some trivial statement, uplifts her eyebrows, plays the coquette, and keeps herself in a continuous state of movement, is delicious. Evidently she has used her brains in developing the part, and to excellent purpose, too.

Dan Daly, the comedian whom New York has associated always with musical comedy, show girls, big choruses and spectacular hubbub, is with us in an amusing farce, entitled "John Henry."

Miss Hattie Bell Ladd,

Of the Summer Stock Opera Company.

IN THE PARKS

AT KENNYWOOD.

This is gala week at pretty Kennywood and that park was crowded to overflowing yesterday, the first day of the celebration. It was really the formal opening of the pleasure resort. Today there will be fine band concerts by both the Phinney organization and Rocereto's band. In fact, the programs include some of the choicest and catchiest music heard at the breathing spot since the Monongahela since it was first laid out as a mecca for amusement lovers. C. Johnson and P. Gould, who have before this made a very favorable impression on park patrons of the Greater Pittsburgh, are on the program in the afternoon for a cornet duet, playing the famous selection "Kindred Souls." Selections from Meyerbeer's famous opera, "Les Huguenots," will be heard, also, in the evening. Phinney's famous descriptive number, "From Battlefield to Fireside," will be played, while C. Johnson and E. Fournier are to play solos. "The Village Blacksmith" will be given, electric anvils being used to part of the number. The popularity of Kennywood seems to increase every week. The big steeplechase, with its horses racing around the quarter-mile ellipse, the rollercoaster with its crowds of merry-makers—all the amusements seem to be patronized in a manner that goes beyond the expectations of the most sanguine of the promoters of the enterprise. The bands will remain all week, a different program being given every day, both afternoon and evening, so that including today's programs the band will fill 14 distinct programs.

E. PHINNEY,

Bandmaster at Kennywood.

Today marks the formal opening of Calhoun, Oakwood and Southern parks for the regular summer season. The concert programs are all good. With three big bands, a quartet, several vocal and instrumental soloists and a whistler, there should be variety enough in the musical line. Tomorrow evening the free vaudeville season will open at Oakwood and Southern parks. High-class acts which play at the best theaters during the winter have been secured.

At Calhoun park this afternoon and evening concerts will be given by the popular Fourteenth Regiment band. Maj. J. H. Hemberger, the "Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock," and his son will be there. They are two artists of unsurpassed ability with the drum and fife, giving imitations on that score said to be wonderful. They have a carpet of trophies and medals won in various contests, as proof many of their ability. A big novelty will be the Bonny band, a troupe of South Sea islanders who have danced and given imitations of birds and animals.

Oakwood will have the Homestead Library band, in two programs that will delight audiences, the Lindsay quartet and H. F. Blaney, the man with the inverted hair. Tomorrow evening will be for the free vaudeville season is one of strength, for heading the list is the Ansell troupe of dancing girls. Frank Whitman, a comedian who dances, sings and plays a violin at the same time, will also be there, while Wyman A. Sarver, a German comedian, Henderson & Ross, a team of clever rapid-rope artists, introducing themselves in fantastic breaking somersault acts, and Katherine Miley, quite a pleasing and vaudeville soubrette fit for any theater, complete the program today will have the Third Regiment band, well known as the Knights of Pythias band.

"Payne's Coon Hollow Page in The Sunday Gazette is a worth more than price of the entire paper." That's what every says, and what everyone says is very apt to be true.

"Hiawatha"

Thousands of Pittsburghers heard Miss Clara Louise Morton sing this popular melody at the Avenue Theatre last week and one and all were captivated with its sweet rhythms and variations. If you wish to obtain a copy (either the song or intermezzo) you can procure it here for only

28c

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Sheet Music Dept. Fourth Floor

Bijou ALL THIS WEEK BARGAIN MATS. MONDAY, WED. & SAT. BEST RESVD. SEATS 25 & 50

A. F. NAIL'S ROMANCE OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The Drummer Boy of Shiloh.

BENEFIT BATTERY B, N. G. P.

Greatest War Play Ever Written. Special Scenery—Beautifully Arranged Tableaux. SEE THE REALISTIC BATTLE SCENE. THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON. THE CAPTURE OF ANDERSONVILLE. THE DEATH OF THE DRUMMER BOY. THE HAPPY REUNION.

OVER THREE HUNDRED PEOPLE ON THE STAGE

AN EXCELLENT COMPANY, INCLUDING

Edwin S. McKim, Walter B. Brown, M. C. Hock, A. F. Nail, George Dorach, Frank Wilson, W. J. Boyd, Frank Leighter, Bessie Hartford, Anna E. Colebaugh, Blanche Langdon, May Reardon, Kitty Mulhor, and many others.

Duquesne Garden ALL CARS PASS THE DOOR.

"The Prettiest Place in Town."

Week Commencing Monday, June 1st. Matinee Saturday. All Star Stock Opera Company with MARY CARLISLE AND others in the Musical Success

"ROB ROY"

SMITH AND REDOVEN'S MASTERPIECE

ENTRANCING MUSIC, BRIGHT DIALOGUE AND SHOW GIRLS.

"Hiawatha" and Other Songs. PALM GARDEN MYRTLE ARNDT. "Oh What Joy."

Seats on Sale at Garden, Mellor's Music Store and Rauhauser Bros.

PARKS! PARKS!

OAKWOOD TODAY

Homestead Library Band. Lindsay—QUARTET—Blaney.

FREE VAUDEVILLE ALL THIS WEEK

Frank Whitman, Wyman A. Sarver, Anselli Troupe, Beautiful Girl Dancers, Henderson & Ross, Katherine Miley

CALHOUN TODAY

3 BANDS - - 3 BANDS

14th Regiment Band

Its Great Superb Annex

Bonny's Band

MAJ. HENDERSHOT

Original Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock

- - - AND SON - - -

All Clever Artists.

AFTERNOON - EVENING.

SOUTHERN TODAY

3d Reg't Band

Edwin Kesy, Whistler, L. Claire McLaughlin.

FREE VAUDEVILLE ALL THIS WEEK

Manning & DuCrow, Martin & Quigg, PRINCESS CHAQUILLA, The Only Real Indian in Vaudeville, Miss Lulu Haynes, The DeMuths

KENNYWOOD

Something Doing All the Time. PARK FREE.

TODAY—THIS WEEK—TODAY.

Formal Opening. Big Gala Week. PHINNEY Concert Band

AND ROCERETO'S BAND.

BIG CONCERTS AFTERNOONS, EVENINGS.

VISIT THE STEEPLECHASE

RIDE THE HORSES—SEE THE SHOWS.

DIAMONDS WATCHES AND JEWELRY

On Easy Payments.

DeRoy BROS.

3rd Floor, Bijou Building

Correspondence Solicited.

Open Evenings During Carnival.

ROOSEVELT'S CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA

The Golden State Gave Him the Most Magnificent Ovation Ever Tendered Any Guest.

GOLDEN BANQUET WAS DREAM OF FAIRYLAND

Presence of Richmond Pearson Hobson Was Unobserved — Japanese Greeting to the Rough Rider—A Giant Mirror in a Floral Wilderness.

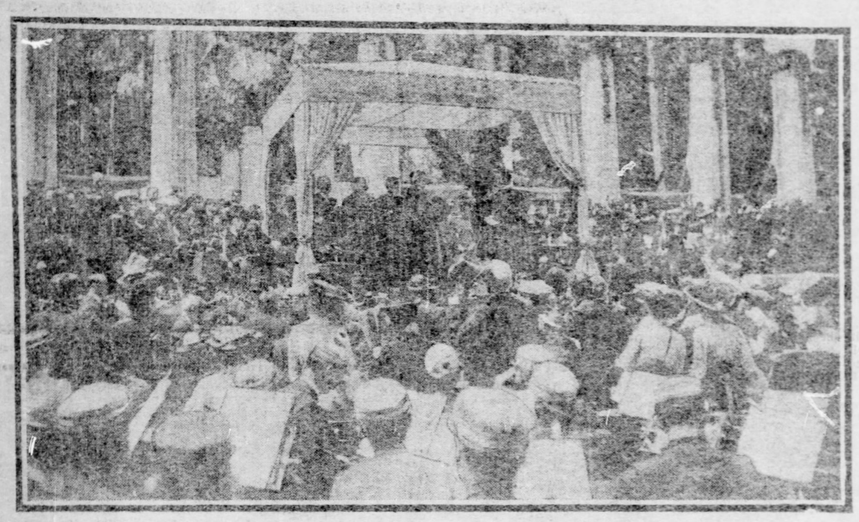
SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The president's visit to this city was the occasion of the most remarkable ovation ever received by any person who has enjoyed the hospitality of the golden state. For two months before the president's coming funds had been raised and preparations made to give the chief executive the most magnificent reception possible. From every standpoint the entertainment was a success. Although the president admitted that his stay of two and one-half days in San Francisco was the most arduous of his western trip, yet he stated that it would remain one of the pleasantest memories of his life. California has been eager to welcome the chief executive, so that he might become personally acquainted with her resources and needs, and apart from the patriotism which every loyal citizen feels upon the coming of the nation's head, there was the latent desire to impress the president with the commercial importance of San Francisco as the gateway to Asia and the Philippines, the rendezvous of the Pacific coast fleet, the seat of one of the most important military posts in the United States, and the most powerfully defended fort on either the Atlantic or the Pacific coasts.

It was a surprise to many Californians to find that the president had so thoroughly anticipated their desires, and his speeches, while impromptu, displayed a vivid knowledge of the needs of the Pacific coast, and were all appropriate, not only to the occasions of their delivery, but to certain policies of the administration which will perhaps affect San Francisco and her territory more closely than any portion of the United States.

Expansion of the Navy.

The dedication of the Dewey victory monument in San Francisco on May 14 was the occasion of one of the strongest speeches ever delivered upon the necessity of increase in our naval equipment. This monument was erected by the citizens of San Francisco to commemorate the victory of Admiral (then Commodore) Dewey in Manila bay on May 1, 1898, and was dedicated to the sailors of the American navy. Ground for the monument was broken by President McKinley on May 23, 1901. It was therefore an auspicious occasion upon which to indorse the expansion policy of the president's illustrious predecessor, and also to emphasize a question long warm in the president's heart, the need of an increase in the navy.

"IT IS THE SHOTS THAT HIT THAT COUNT."
President Roosevelt Addressing the People of San Francisco at the Foot of the Dewey Monument.



President Roosevelt Receiving a Degree at Berkeley College, California.

President Roosevelt not only brought these points out forcibly, but he did so in a manner which, interpreted locally, means more battleships for the Pacific coast, improved harbor facilities and a further development of our remarkable oriental commerce—remarkable at least considering the brief sphere of its existence—which was made possible by the China-Japan treaty of 1895-6, but which only became of importance after the battle of Manila bay.

In front of the president sat a young, clean-shaven man, in a gray hat and civilian's suit, who, outside of the naval officials present, was not recognized by a half-dozen of those assembled. It was Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, now much changed, thinner and almost bald, but one whose presence was singularly appropriate to the occasion. There were a score of newspaper men, and still more artists and special photographers, but all overlooked Hobson. The president, however, recognized Capt. Hobson immediately, and when in the course of his oration he stated "it is the shots that hit that count" he seemed to be hurling his words at the gallant officer, as though the latter could most fully appreciate the significance.

Perhaps the most unique welcome which the president received in his entire western trip was that given by the Japanese citizens of San Francisco. As the revenue launch Golden Gate, bearing the presidential party and a few invited guests, crossed from San Francisco to Berkeley, where the president was to preside at the commencement exercises of the University of California, a Sacramento river packet thronged with Japanese in flower costumes followed close after the steamer, discharging thousands of rockets into the air which burst at a great height, giving both brilliantly colored red, blue, green and purple columns of smoke and liberating gaily colored parachutes to the breeze. The president stood directly in front of the pilot house with Congressman Victor H. Metcalf of California. He was much pleased with the Japanese pyrotechnics, which were conspicuous far above the smoke of the saluting battleships. "It is splendidly gotten up," he exclaimed.

The Golden Banquet.

The most elaborate banquet ever tendered a president was the golden banquet given by the citizens of San Francisco during the president's visit. It displayed the most remarkable, and incidentally the most expensive, floral show ever given in the state. Thousands and thousands of golden yellow roses adorned the walls and ceilings. The tables were covered with more than 500 yards of the most delicate golden Indian silk which had been ordered long in advance for the magnificent event. For yards in front of the president the board was spread with pure heavy woven cloth of gold fringed with metal gold. Back of the president was an alcove draped with the Stars and Stripes, while a life-size eagle cast in bronze for the occasion, with mighty pinions spread in flight and suspended by an invisible wire, hovered above the guider of America's destinies. Great rambling masses of thick flowering hawthorns, hundreds of tapering palmetto leaves with creamy white blossoms in feathery clusters, thousands and tens of thousands of sweet pea blossoms, great hedges of golden iris with magnificent long-stemmed, big pale yellow flowers, brought out in stronger contrasts the gorgeous vivid colorings of roses and carnations. Grecian garlands of California fruits, oranges and vegetables bound with ribbons of real cloth of gold illumined every niche with their gorgeous golden yellowness, while great yellow harvest moons and dozens of golden spherical lanterns hung suspended from the ceiling. Gold was in evidence everywhere, even the china and forks, spoons, knives and cutlery were illumined with gold. It was a golden welcome to the golden state in tones of California's richest mineral, displays of California's floral wealth.

To the left of the president's seat was an immense French plate-glass mirror, 50 feet in breadth and almost 20 in height, which gave the scene the appearance of a wonderful magic fairyland, making it appear an unending army of men in evening dress, in gay spirits and surrounded and canopied in a perfect forest of flowers. The mirror really consisted of several huge plate-glass mirrors, but so marvelously had they been blended together by the craft of the glazier that it was impossible to detect the point of juncture, and, in fact, one could not tell the position of the mirror so startlingly brilliant was the reflection. Through the medium of the mirror the president was visible to every one of the 500 banqueters present.

Upon the banquet tabls were marvels of the confectioner's art ranging from a facsimile of the white battleship Oregon through various combinations of natural colors such as the depiction of a Filipino house, an Alaskan winter, the battle of San Juan with Rough Riders charging up one side and Spanish infantrymen running down the other. The cost of the flowers alone at this banquet amounted to several thousand dollars, easily procurable as flowers are in California at the present time. HAMILTON WRIGHT.

POLITICS, REFORMERS AND PATRIOTISM.

Brief Selections from the After-Dinner Philosophy of Simeon Ford.

In the 23 years of our existence we hotel men have seen many political upsets. We have seen the rascals turned out and the good people come in, and we have rejoiced. We have seen the good people turned out and the rascals come back again, and we have rejoiced still more. We hotel men like change. That's what we are in the business for!

All these different parties accomplish something for good. Some make the city good, some make the business good, and some are caught with the goods on them. But whate'er betide, the landlord pursues the even tenor of his way, seeking no political honors, asking no official favors, quietly eluding jury duty, unostentatiously swearing off his taxes, with malice toward none, with charity toward all, content with life, liberty and the pursuit of boarders.

There are plenty of men in this room who can reach right up and pluck the stars of the firmament and transfer them to the blue field of Old Glory, and who can refer to G. Washington and A. Lincoln and A. Gruber and other dead ones and arouse tremendous enthusiasm; but what's the use? I have gone home from dinners so full of patriotism that I could not get in the front door, and so have slept in the vestibule on a wire doormat, and I have gotten up in the morning with the word "Welcome" printed on me, but I never could see that I was any better for it.

How Dutch Will Rule South Africa.

The Dutch are better men on the land than the English. Mr. Rhodes affirmed it as strongly as Benjamin Kidd. Not only are they better men, but they are more clever politicians. Dr. Gordon Spring, the present premier of Cape Colony, told me last year that the rough Dutch farmers from the back country had such a natural intuitive genius for politics that, after three weeks in parliament, they could give points to any British member who had been in the house for months. Not only are they better men all round on the land, not only are they abler politicians all round in the houses of parliament, but what is far more important, they are better breeders of men. The British colonist, following the example of the Frenchman and the New Englander, shrinks from the primal task of multiplying and increasing and replenishing the earth. The Dutch cradle is never empty. If the hand that rocks the cradle sways the world, it is not less true that the race that fills the cradle will possess the world. Hence the destiny of South Africa seems tolerably certain to be that of a federation of self-governing states, pre-eminently Dutch, which will or will not be sheltered by the Union Jack, according to the headiness of the imperial government to recognize that it has no authority over Africanders.

THE DRINK OF THE INDIANS

Expert Scientists Discover the Intoxicating Beverage of Southwest Aborigines.

IS CALLED TIZWIN AND BRINGS A JAG

The White Man Did Not Teach His Red Brother to Imbibe Firewater. Tizwin Reunions in Arizona Generally Result in Trouble.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., May 28.—Several of the Smithsonian institution experts have lately been interested in bringing to light some facts about the intoxicant of the aborigines of the southwest. The scientists have found that tizwin is the intoxicant produced among the most uncivilized Indian tribes that live away up in the mountains, more than 200 miles from civilization, on the borderland between Arizona and Mexico. It is made from the fruit of the giant cactus of the hot deserts, and is in common use or abuse among the Indian tribes. The fluid has been analyzed by the Smithsonian scientists, and it has been demonstrated that the tizwin of the Indians today is manufactured in exactly the same way as it was long before white men came to these shores. The art of producing tizwin has been handed down through unnumbered generations from prehistoric times.

Thus still another stigma is removed from the white man, who has been accused of teaching his poor red brother the use of fire water. It appears not only probable, but certain, that for years before Columbus discovered America and white men contracted the habit of chewing and smoking tobacco from the natives, the art of painting things red was well known in the quiet streets of the Zuni villages and the avenues of the Seven Cities of Cibola. Even at that period it was doubtless no uncommon sight for the good savage housewife to see the partner of her joys and sorrows come reeling to the doorstep, making night hideous with drunken song.

It Is Good Old Stuff.

The Apaches and Pimas of Arizona have found hilarity in tizwin for countless generations. The Maricopas have many tribal legends, centuries old, clinging about the making and drinking of tizwin, while the great tribe of Yaquis down in Sonora have a lot of lore about how their ancestors made Cortez and the Spanish conquerors happy with a specially fine brew of tizwin in the 16th century. To the effects of too much fiery tizwin the army officers ascribe some of the most atrocious crimes of the Apaches under old Geronimo and Natchez in the great wars in Arizona, during the early '80s.

The raw material of tizwin is the sahuara, which is the Cereus giganteus. This is the largest and most remarkable of the cactus family and is peculiar to the hot, sandy desert wastes of Arizona. Travelers through the territory see thousands of these giant tree cacti from the car windows. It is a weird, uncouth specimen of vegetation, and is, as its name implies a giant, the most overgrown member of a numerous and prolific family.

Contrary to the general rule with unique productions in both animal and vegetable kingdoms, there is no immediate danger of this curious plant becoming extinct, for there are portions of Arizona where its lofty, fluted columns, standing in open order, dot the landscape as far as the eye can see, covering the desolate plains and foothills like an immense army of skirmishers. The sahuaros blossom in May or June, having large, cup-like flowers of pure white with a golden center. In July or August the fruit is ripe. It is pear-shaped, being attached to the limb at its pointed end, and when mature turns a brilliant red and splits open at the top and sides like a chestnut burr, exposing to view luscious red pulp filled with minute black seeds. It resembles strawberry jam. In taste it is slightly like the raspberry, though not so sweet.

Birds Get Drunk.

As soon as the fruit ripens the squaws and children travel miles over mountain and plain to gather it in large baskets, which they carry on their heads. As these giant cacti are from 10 to 50 feet in height, much of the fruit is out of their reach and is left for the woodpeckers and bluejays, who are extravagantly fond of it, and frequently indulge to such an extent as to become stupefied and unable to fly. The squaws, however, easily gather as much as they want from the smaller plants by means of long thin poles with wooden hooks lashed at the ends, with which they pull down the fruit.

To the native Indian the sahuara (pronounced sah-wah-rah) is a valuable and useful plant, standing in much the same relation to him as the cocoanut palm to the South Sea islanders. It supplies him with shelter, food, drink and many other necessaries. It is almost animal-like in its construction, having a framework or skeleton clothed with soft, fleshy matter, which in its turn is protected by a tough epidermis. The skin, being water-tight, preserves moisture in the interior, which otherwise would quickly evaporate under the rays of the torrid sun, leaving it to dry up and die. So important is the service of this skin to the life of the plant that it is itself protected from abrasion by a formidable array of bristling thorns, which guard the surface at every point.

It is thus that even in the midst of the most barren and thirsty deserts, where there is sometimes no rainfall for months, the sahuara is able to preserve for its own use sufficient water to live upon. It is in truth a living cistern, though, unfortunately, this water is of no use to man, being astringent and bitter and increasing thirst.

Good Building Material.

The heart of the plant, which consists of a soft white pith, is surrounded with a genuine skeleton, formed of long slender strips of soft though tough and stringy wood, standing in a circle reaching from end to end of the shaft, each strip parallel to the others and all joined together at intervals by cross fibers. These make excellent ready-made fish-poles, and the Indians also use them for making their huts, or "wickups," and frequently construct the entire building with them. The fruit is about the size and shape of a rather small hen's egg, and is attached without stem directly to the blunt end of the shaft and the various limbs. When ripe, the green hull, which has by this time assumed a scarlet hue, splits open in four lobes, like the calyx of a tulip, disclosing to view an upright pulpy mass, with the consistency of a fig, and like the latter filled with innumerable black seeds. This is delicious when eaten fresh, and also when dried and prepared by the squaws as a preserve resembling fig paste.

But the fruit is chiefly valued by the dusky natives for its use in the manufacture of the Indian intoxicant, tizwin, which is made by fermentation and by means of which every year at the ripening each tribe indulges in a grand annual carouse. It is during these "tizwin drunks," as they are called by the whites, that most of the raids and outrages have occurred in past years. As soon as the fruit ripens, the squaws, taking the children with them, sally forth to the harvest, tramping miles over mountain and plain, and gathering it into large peculiar shaped baskets, which they carry balanced on their heads.

During this season it is not uncommon to find many members of the feathered population fluttering in a dazed, helpless manner at the foot of the lofty shafts, the crafty fox and the subtle wildcat, all of whom are attracted to the spot by their love for the crimson fruit. The squaws, however, easily gather as much as they want, from the plants of medium height by means of slender poles (the ribs of the plant itself, or, rather from a dead one of the same species), to which they lash a short cross-piece, and are thus enabled to reach and break off the ripe hulls.

Giant Cactus of Arizona.

Their Annual Spree.

When, after numerous journeys back and forth, a sufficient quantity has been gathered, the juice is pressed out by treading the fruit in wide, shallow baskets and collected into large earthen jars (ollas), where a modicum of water is added. These are then stored in a dark room of even temperature, where a small fire is kept constantly burning until a white froth appearing on the surface indicates that fermentation has commenced.

It has then attained the requisite intoxicating power and the welcome news is passed from mouth to mouth and from village to village, while every one hastens to the "Tizwin camp" and proceeds without further ceremony to intoxicate himself as expeditiously as can be accomplished.

The squaws and children, who are never allowed to join in the revelry, manage to get their fun out of the affair as specators. They climb on top of the low roofs of the "wickiups," and there, perched securely out of harm's way, they view with shouts of laughter or howls of woe, as the case may be, the drunken orgies of their lords.

In truth, it is an interesting sight, but should be viewed by white men only under the protection of military escort, for the Apache is but a devil at best, and when filled with "fire water" the father of evil himself is a polite and benevolent gentleman in comparison. Staggering about with uplifted knives, or rushing madly to and fro on horseback, discharging their firearms and giving vent to their feelings in bloodcurdling yells, they continue the celebration night and day, until the supply of tizwin is exhausted, and by this time their passions, naturally fierce and brutal, becoming inflamed to the highest degree, bloodshed is sure to follow. It is seldom, indeed, that this annual festival passes without the settlement of some long-standing feud or difference by swift knife or murderous war club.

The custom of holding these tizwin reunions is common to all the tribes of Arizona, whether war-like Apache or friendly Pima or Papago. Among the latter, when the killing point is reached, they content themselves with a victim or two from among their own number, but when the Apache's revels arrive at this point, unless the troops on the reservation are numerous enough to hold them well in check, a raid among the white settlers and a long list of outrages are sure to follow. H. G. TINSLEY.

"Now, my good friend, this is too bad; coming out of a saloon again."
"Would you like me to stay in all day?"

WHERE TREASURE LIES

Millions of Dollars Rest on Ocean's Bed and Only a Small Percentage Recovered.

WHEN Lord Nelson and his captains sent to the bottom of Trafalgar bay so large a proportion of the French and Spanish allied navies, a huge treasure in coined and uncoined gold, plate and jewels, the latter plundered from the churches of Malta, went down with the foundering battleships. One of the French vessels had no less than five tons of silver plate on board. Not an ounce of all this has ever been recovered.

In 1547 a Spanish galleon was wrecked near the Lizard, off the coast of Cornwall, she carried $20,000,000 in gold alone. In quite recent years an enterprising Cornishman recovered a small portion of the coin, but the bulk of this vast wealth is still enguifed in the shifting sands off that stormy coast.

When the Royal Charter was wrecked off the coast of Anglesey, she carried upwards of $5,000,000 in specie. Of this $4,000,000 was recovered many years after from the sunken wreck.

In Mount's bay, Cornwall, the frigate Anson, which was wrecked there nearly a century ago, is now showing above the waters. The Anson was returning from the capture of the island of Curacoa and was heavily laden with Spanish loot when she struck a reef within sight of English shores. The divers have ascertained that the vessel is intact and her guns still in position on deck. Part of the great treasure she bore will undoubtedly be now recovered.

Another vessel, the Lutine, went down off the coast of Holland in 1799. She had been lent by the British government to carry more than $5,000,000 to Hamburg. Lloyds and a Hamburg firm issued insurances for $6,000,000 and had to make good this amount. In 1859, 60 years later, salvage operations were undertaken, and 85 bars of gold, 97 bars of silver and coin to the value of a half a million dollars were recovered from the depths. In this noble frigate, still lying half smothered in the sand, there should remain upwards of $5,000,000 worth of treasure, and from time to time efforts are being made to recover a portion of it. Sand bags are piled in a circle at the bottom of the sea where the bullion is supposed to lie, and powerful suction dredgers suck up the sand. Coins came up with the sand and are caught in sieves.

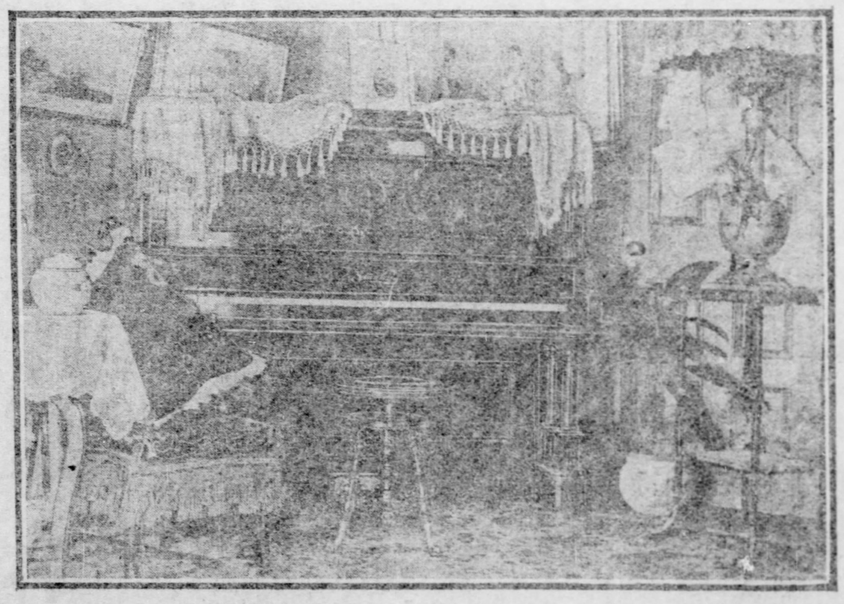
Two years ago the Turkish government received a most welcome accession to its funds in the shape of recovered marine treasure. In 1770 Count Orloff defeated the Turkish fleet in a battle off the Isle of Chios. The losses on both sides were heavy, and the Russian flagship was sunk. Greek divers requested and received permission from the porte to investigate the site of the battle. They reported that the whole ground about the wrecks was covered with coin, and a Turkish ship was sent to supervise the operations and exact the government royalty. From five to ten thousand pieces of gold were brought up daily in sacks, in addition to bars of gold, silver, medals, crosses, plate images and jewelry. The operations were fully successful and yielded large profits to the divers after the porte had received its royalties.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century considerable gold was recovered from the sunken ships of the great Spanish Armada which were wrecked off the coast of Mull. The present duke of Argyll made several searches for some of this sunken treasure in Loch Duan, half way between Tobermory and Oban. In the retreat of the Spanish Armada, the treasure ship Florencia, under Don Antonio Ferreiga, was blown up and sunk. This ship was said to hold no less than $10,000,000 in gold on board. Gold coins bearing the effigy of Philip II. of Spain are even now occasionally washed ashore at points where the great Spanish galleons went down in the memorable year 1588. F. A. GARFFIN.

WISH AND WILL.

Scatter thy wishes, and their arrows fall
Broken and spent, beneath Fate's frowning wall;
Forge from their fragments one sharp spear of will,
The barriers frown, but thou shalt pierce them still.
By Priscilla Leonard, in The Outlook.

MUSICIANS SHOULD HAVE A COZY CORNER



THE TRUE musical enthusiast loves to withdraw and revel by herself in the concourse of sweet sounds evoked at will from the strings of a valued and sympathetic instrument. There are times when the presence of a single outsider jars upon a spirit attuned to subtle and soul-entrancing harmonies; hence the propriety of her apportioning to herself a corner of the family domain, be it ever so small, for her own private use, to which no one has the privilege of entrance without especial invitation.

It should be her own "sanctum sanctorum," into which she may introduce her own personal belongings, whether of an especial musical character or otherwise. Her own pictures, bric-a-brac, draperies, cushions, plants, etc.; her own tall lamp, which can be shaded to a "dim religious light" when she is in the mood for the grand and majestic strains of the oratorio, or the simpler melodies of hymns and sentimental ditties, or can be made to shed a brilliant and rose-colored radiance more in harmony with a merrier frame of mind; her own collection of photographs, whether of personal friends or of celebrities whose fame in art, literature, and especially music, have made them world-renowned, and whose pictured presence has the effect of adding interest and inspiration to her own ambitious efforts.

There is an influence in one's surroundings which makes an impression upon the mind whether we will or no, and by which we are so unconsciously affected. The furniture, the piano itself, seems to exert a personal and different influence when adorned with soft draperies that flow with tremulous and responsive sympathy to the stirring cadences from a production of Mozart or the great master, Beethoven. Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words" seem to sound more tender and sweet, Chopin's more like rippling water or a fairy's song, and even "ragtime" has a wilder verve and reckless abandon when produced for oneself in the privacy of one's own especial den, without fear of criticism or expectation of praise.

Everyone should have, if possible, a corner or nook all her own, distinctively individual and private; and no one needs it more, or as much, as the ambitious and finely strung nervous organization of the musician, amateur or professional.

Here she can come when vexed with the perplexing problems which no one can escape in this busy world of affairs; here she can retire when weary of pleasures, amusements and the demands of an insatiable society—if in the swim of this up-to-date vortex of life which threatens to swallow without remorse all the time at one's disposal—for rest and refreshment; here she can gain encouragement for the struggle for success into which she has thrown herself, if not in the swim of the world's onward rush; and here she can and must work with a will to accomplish that for which she aims.

ANNE H. WOODRUFF.

SSS THE OLDEST AND BEST BLOOD PURIFIER

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS.

A Spring Medicine that adds vigor and strength to the system, purifies and enriches the Blood, and lays the foundation for a strong constitution and good health during the hot sultry summer.

Most everybody feels bad in the spring. Some have no particular ailment but are just tired, worn out and totally unfit for work or anything else that requires energy or effort. They mope around upon the border-land of invalidism, irritable, peevish, hysterical and unreasonable.

A good appetite in the spring is a rarity, and we sicken at the sight of food, or thought of eating, and what little we do eat is a burden to the stomach and a tax upon the digestion.

Warm weather is sure to bring out the hidden poisons, germs and seeds of disease that have been collecting in the blood and system during winter, and you may look for some old chronic trouble to make its appearance. It is a time, too, when boils and carbuncles, and pustular or scaly skin eruptions like eczema and tetter, pay their annual visits and make life miserable by their intense pains and intolerable itching and burning.

The fight for health should begin before any warning symptoms of physical collapse are felt, or before the seeds of disease have time to germinate if we would avoid the usual spring sickness; and with S. S. S., the acknowledged king of blood purifiers and greatest of all tonics, you can put your blood and system in such perfect condition and so strengthen the constitution that one may be as free from sickness and as vigorous and strong during the trying months of spring and depressing summer season as at any other time.

S. S. S. not only builds you up, but searches out and destroys any poisonous germs or impurities that may be lurking in the blood. The benefits derived from the use of S. S. S. are permanent because it acts directly on the blood and purifies and cleanses it of all impure matter, leaving nothing to cause fermentation and deterioration of this life-giving fluid.

In selecting your blood purifier and spring tonic get one that long experience and thorough test have proven the best. In S. S. S. you will find a remedy whose purifying properties are unquestionable, and just such a tonic as your system needs. Ask your druggist for S. S. S.—there is nothing else just as good.

For the past 40 years we have had a standing offer of $1,000 for proof that S. S. S. contains the least particle of any mineral whatever, and this offer is still open.

Gentlemen: For over four years I suffered with general debility, causing a thorough breaking down of my system, so that I was unable to attend to my household duties. I had tried other medicines, which did not relieve me. Seven years ago my cousin, who had been benefited by S. S. S., told me about it. I tried it and it cured me. I have been able to attend to my household duties ever since, experiencing no inconvenience whatever; in fact, I am able to work in the garden as well as my house.

I heartily recommend S. S. S. to all who may feel the need of a thoroughly good blood tonic, feeling sure they will be benefited thereby.

Yours truly,
MRS. JOSIE A. BRITTAIN,
44 W. Ninth St., Columbia, Tenn.

SSS NATURE'S REMEDY PURELY VEGETABLE

BURGLARS AND FINE LADIES

Mrs. Keppel's Exploit Might Easily Be Duplicated by New York Belles.

THRONGS SEEK NEWPORT AND SARATOGA SPRINGS

Dog Show of Ladies' Kennel Association Was a Success — Marconi's Former Fiancee Reported to Be Seeking a Divorce—Lord Fauntleroy's Mother.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Many are the reminders we get that society women are not the meek, anaemic creatures they seem to have been in bygone times. It is not considered good form nowadays for a woman to faint at sight of blood or even scream at a mouse. In the one case she would be expected to render first aid to the injured, and in the other to plant her foot, in a "common-sense" shoe, firmly on the neck of the brute. I do not know that she would do it, as a rule, but that is the proper thing in the modern view. There is Mrs. Keppel, the beautiful woman who renders such service to King Edward by amusing him when he is sweary of the rest of the world. Mrs. Keppel is not very big, and she has a tender manner, it is said, when she lays herself out to be pleasant. But two burglars who broke into her house the other day, she must have appeared about seven feet high, and strong and stern in proportion. As the story comes from London Mrs. Keppel caught the strangers in the hall of her home, carrying off some $5,000 worth of jewelry. In the expressive language of the cabled dispatch, she "held them up," and they had to wait until the police arrived and carried them to the police station.

We have not had any sensational captures of burglars in our smart set of late, but everyone knows that there are a hundred women of the exclusive social circles in New York and Newport who would not hesitate to capture any rascal caught trespassing. The men of society have been proud of their physical prowess for many years. Of late it has been the rule for the college maiden to make nearly as good a showing as her brother in athletic sports, allowing for the difference of sex, and not always that. I wonder what kind of a reception a burglar would get if he broke into the house of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and happened to meet Grace in the hall.

We are all pleased that a divorce has been grated to Mrs. Mary Isabelle Kemp, without any undue advertising of the proceedings. According to the testimony Arthur was unkind to her at first, and then when she went to her mother, he did not like it. However, the couple have been pulling apart persistently, and there could be only one satisfactory climax—that which was reached in the divorce court this week. The divorce will not be operative for six months.

Mrs. John C. Latham, of New York,
Who Was the Beautiful Elsie Gaylord, of Louisville, Ky.

Gotham Getting Empty.

Most of the people whom one meets in society either have gone or are preparing to go out of town. There are not many of them left. Newport has been slowly awakening for the past month, and storekeepers there are getting ready for one of the best seasons they ever have known. Each year we hear that there will be little social gaiety at Newport, and each year the town is livelier than ever before, according to the expressed opinion of those that have had a pleasant summer. After all, it all depends on one's self, whether the summer is joyous or otherwise. When one has met nice people, has been enjoying the surf, has danced at the casino, and been swept up and down the smooth roadways in a fast automobile, in agreeable society, the season is sure to remain in one's memory in a golden halo. In fact, Newport is a charming place, provided you are in the right set. Otherwise, I am afraid it would be like any other small sea-dampened town, extremely tiresome.

Compared with Saratoga, there is little doubt that Newport will bubble over with merriment. You may not care to lay wagers on horses, or let your brother go into those dreadful gambling houses that the papers talk about. All the same, when one goes to Saratoga, one must do as the people do. It would be foolish to pretend that you had never heard of Canfield's, and do not know that there is a dreadful amount of betting on the Saratoga races. Now it is reported that Canfield's will not be open this summer, for play. There may be business carried on in the restaurant, where one can sit in the evening and take dinner in the most luxurious of palm gardens. But who wants to go to the restaurant when there is nothing else going on? I do not think I shall go to Saratoga at all this summer, and I know many other of my set who say the same thing. I think Canfield is a persecuted man—that is my opinion of him.

The Dogdays of Society.

The dogs on exhibition at the country home of James L. Kernochan under the direction of the Ladies' Kennel association of America, have had the pleasure of being examined by practically all of the smart set that happens to be in this part of the country. To begin with, the dogs are the property of a bevy of charming women, including Mrs. Kernochan, Miss Kate Cameron, Mrs. Smith-Hadden, Miss Lillian Moeran and others, although many men had entries as well. The affair was managed with discretion, and the judging actually seemed to give general satisfaction. It is only in recent years that society has taken up dogs in this way. While the men have always been interested in them, it was not until someone saw what a great deal of amusement was to be got out of pet dogs, that the women took up the occupation of raising them as pets and to show them for prizes. It is a harmless diversion, and I hope it will continue in favor.

What do you suppose that young woman who is now the Baroness de Borss really wants. When she was Miss Josephine Bower Holman, about a year ago, we all thought she would become the bride of Signor Marconi. The young man seemed to think so himself. Then all at once came whispers that the young folk were not on the best of terms, which was followed by the plain announcement that their engagement had been broken off soon afterward she became the bride of the baron, and now we have the report that she is seeking a divorce. Of course, when she has her liberty, Marconi will meet her, accidentally or otherwise, and —well, you never can tell.

Fauntleroy's Mother Is Back.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has come to New York to stay. She is a charming hostess, as well as a clever writer, and her acquaintanceship in New York society is extensive. She says she is here because she wants to be near her son Vivian, who, you will remember, was the original of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and who is at college here. Mrs. Burnett is one of the clever literary people who do not put everything into their books, but save enough of their brilliancy to shine for the benefit of their friends.

It is not often that grand opera supplies such a delightful bit of gossip as has been set afloat by the engagement of Signor Antonio Scotti and Miss Mary Britton Leary of this city. Scotti is a handsome man, and his baritone voice has thrilled maidens in Pittsburgh and other cities, as well as New York. He plays a lover like an angel, and although he could not speak English when he first met the young lady who is to be his bride, he managed to make her understand, in the universal language of love, that she was his fate. She is, evidently, for they are to be married in October. Miss Leavy is popular in society, and many of the girls envy her the handsome husband she will have, although all confess that he will get perhaps the prettiest girl in the metropolis.

There will be another week of coaching and the Pioneer, which has so often been engineered by Alfred G. Vanderbilt that he knows every peculiarity of the big vehicle and could tool it with his eyes shut, has been engaged for every day next week. Reginald Rives and James H. Hyde are both good whips, and the former alternated with Alfred G. The driving of the coach to Ardsley and back. Reggie and Alfred both have the knack of taking all the reins in one hand as they mount to the box, and it is a pretty sight as they get into the seat, and hold the four mettlesome horses perfectly under control almost without effort.

A Murder Mystery.

The murder in the shadow of the Ardsley clubhouse has thrown something of a cloud on the place, and the men who go there every day or two will be glad when the mystery is cleared. It is not often that so gruesome a happening is brought to the very doors of the sort of people who are to be met at the Ardsley club. But such things happen now and then, and, when they do, we must make the best of it. That is the only philosophical view to take, but it is not satisfactory to anybody—certainly not to the Vanderbilts or to any of the set which believe that the pleasant way to get through life is to keep horrors out of sight.

Now it seems that we are not to have William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and his bride, to live with us, near New York. Word comes from across the ocean that Mr. Vanderbilt has bought a splendid hotel on the Rue Leonardo da Vinci, in Paris, overlooking the Bois de Boulogne, and that he and Mrs. Vanderbilt will spend most of the year there. But then, who can tell?

PHOEBE SNOW.

MUSIC TO CURE DYSPEPSIA: BEE STINGS FOR RHEUMATISM

Paris Savants Find Novel Methods of Combating the Various Ills of Mankind.

GRIND ORGAN WORKS A QUICK RECOVERY

One Man Stung 6,592 Times—Epilepsy Cured by Herbs, Smallpox by Red Glass and Wounds Healed by Lily-Petal Lotion.

PARIS, May 25.—The scientific gentlemen who cure the ills to which flesh is heir—are breaking out into an epidemic themselves—an epidemic of cures. This morning's newspapers contain a whole string of therapeutic discoveries, inventions and experiments. A Marseilles physician declares that any person who is willing to be bitten by a mad dog and to submit himself instantly to the special treatment of the medical man, can be rendered absolutely immune from hydrophobia. In order to facilitate the demonstration, the doctor keeps a particularly violent mad dog on his premises. I have not yet had an opportunity to investigate the method, but may be able to speak from personal observation hereafter, for several of my friends have induced their mothers-in-law to consult the Marseilles savant.

Dr. Delatour, a Paris practitioner, announces that he has met with marked success in curing dyspepsia with large doses of music. The efficacy of this unusual form of medicament was revealed to him quite by accident. He had a patient, A. M. Piedelu, who had suffered for years from dyspepsia, and whose condition grew constantly worse. He had become so prostrated by the malady that he was unable to leave his bed.

As chance would have it, several months ago there moved into the apartment adjoining that of the invalid a young woman who was a student at the conservatory of music. The newcomer brought a hired piano with her on which she mussled with harmony hours at a stretch during the daytime, and frequently far into the night. The dyspeptic gentleman next door was irritated nigh to desperation. So were the other tenants of the house. Dr. Delatour was summoned to his patient's bedside. To his great surprise he found M. Piedelu in much more vigorous health than the old gentleman had enjoyed in many years.

"It's awful," gasped the invalid, referring to the persistency of his neighbor's piano playing, but there was a round robustness to the gasp that gladdened the physician's heart.

Was It the Exercise?

"I've been obliged, doctor," went on the dyspeptic, to get up out of bed and pound with all my might on the wall. But the torture never ceased."

"Good!" murmured the medical man under his breath, realizing that his patient would soon be well again.

But the other tenants of the house, unmindful of the mission of mercy that the conservatory student was performing, got after her in such force that she was afraid even to touch her piano. Silence reigned profound, and M. Piedelu grew worse and worse. Thinking himself dying, he sent hurriedly for the physician.

"I'll soon have you all right again," said Dr. Delatour, who that very afternoon bought a second-hand hand-organ, that he carried to the sick chamber. "Play it all the time," ordered the medical man. The invalid obeyed to the best of his ability. In three days time he was in better health than he had known for many years.

The other tenants once more rose in rebellion; but M. Piedelu went on playing. The police were called in. Dr. Delatour met them. "Music is the only thing that will save my patient's life. If you take away his hand-organ, he will die, and you will be his murderers."

Then the police left; and M. Piedelu kept on playing. Encouraged by the dyspeptic's tactics, the young lady next door resumed her operations on the piano. Thus the big apartment house was almost never without harmony. At the end of a week, M. Piedelu was absolutely well. So was the wife of the concierge, who had been dying downstairs on the first floor. Dyspepsia had been sapping her life for 14 years.

Therefore, Dr. Delatour holds that music, and particularly plenty of it, is a sure cure for the worst case of dyspepsia.

Cured by Stings.

Dr. Lebedau, a Lyons physician, insists that he is the discoverer of another singular method of curing a common malady of which Dr. Pere of Vienna, claims the credit of being the "inventor." The malady in question is rheumatism, and the Pere-Libidan treatment consists primarily in the cure by bee-stings. Both savants assert that they have witnessed the most extraordinary cases of confirmed rheumatism being eradicated by this method.

The Austrian says that one of his female patients had been stung 6,592 times, until the business-end of a bee has absolutely no effect whatever upon her. This immunity from pain or inflammation began to manifest itself very early in the game, and the freedom from rheumatic torments increased in proportion to the development of the immunity. Dr. Pere insists that the strange remedy may be applied with equal success not only in ordinary cases, but in rheumatism of the muscles and so-called nervous rheumatism.

Dr. Lebedau holds that persons whose systems are impregnated with rheumatism suffer comparatively little pain from the sting of bees, and that the swelling that ensues in the cases of persons in normal health who are stung, is relatively unnoticeable in persons who have been affected for years by rheumatism.

With all due respect to the Paris scientist, for whose labors in behalf of stricken humanity I take off my hat, I cannot refrain from mentioning the fact that I met a man the other day who told me he was one of Prof. Lebedau's "subjects." I supposed at first that he had been the victim of a recent railway accident. "Not at all," he explained. "I am simply a target for the honey-makers. They have put me into this condition in the interest of science. What do I think of the cure? Well, it is true my rheumatism is not so bad, but when it was worst I never suffered half so much from it as I have since I began getting stung. The doctor tells me that by the time I have been stung 3,500 times more I will begin to be all right."

Other Wonderful Remedies.

News come from Brittany of the discovery of a powerful herb which, it is claimed, will cure epilepsy in its most aggravated form. The peasants of that part of France are said to have known for generations how to use another plant to make it an absolute specific in cases of deafness. Both remedies have been brought officially to the notice of the medical world within the last few days.

The cure of smallpox and measles by the red light treatment has found favor among a group of Havre scientists, who announce their intention of shortly beginning the erection of a sanitarium to be equipped with all the necessary paraphernalia.

A Paris druggist advertises a special preparation of lily-petals and brandy for the treatment of all sorts of wounds and bruises. It appears that this lotion, though new to modern pharmacopeia, has been in use among Norman peasants for hundreds of years. A physician whom I consulted tells me the curative properties of the preparation are unquestioned.

REGINALD C. DINGLEY.

QUEER MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

ALTHOUGH now not so much observed in the larger towns, the betrothal and wedding customs peculiar to rural districts in the southeastern corner of Europe still preserve a curious and quite primitive freshness. Many of them are most quaint and singular and truly interesting on account of their hidden symbolical meaning.

In Croatia and the Banate.

In the southeast corner of Hungary the ceremony of betrothal always takes place of an evening. The young couple press each other's hands, and somehow in the operation the lover contrives to place in one of the hands of his sweetheart a large silver coin.

To bind the agreement, wine is poured over the hands of the newly betrothed, and some of this is allowed to fall into a large platter or bowl from which the betrothed, the witnesses, the parents of the young people and indeed all those present, one after another, drink a few drops. The nuptial contract is subsequently drawn up by the notary and attested by the parish priest. As many as possible are invited to the wedding feast, the steward of the affair notifies the invited guests how many knives and forks they should bring along, making primitive calculations in chalk on their cabin doors.

Numerous are the youths who form the cortege of honor of the bride to the church; all, bride included, whatever the weather, proceed on foot, bride and maids of honor in white slippers.

During the wedding feast, which is a copious affair, the youths are accustomed to a good deal of good-natured horse play and jesting, sometimes even declaiming satirical verses against the married couple. A common trick or piece of deviltry on this occasion is to steal one of the slippers of the bride, during the breakfast. It then behooves the best man to ransom the slipper, turning over the amount of the forfeit, not to the purloiner, but to the bride herself. Another time-honored custom is the appearance of the cook at the feast, solemn and dignified, holding in her hand a big ladle into which the guests are supposed to drop some pieces of money.

Among the Hungarian country folk are to be found many customs still popular, possibly akin to oriental practices.

For instance, that of speaking of a girl marriageable as "saleable," or of the young man as the "man who purchases." "elado" and "voigeny," respectively. These appellations are easily traceable to the primitive customs still in vogue in Servia, in the valley of the Morava, and in Turkey, where a youth who wishes to secure a certain lass for a bride, seeks to bind the parents by gifts of money.

For that matter there exists still in some parts of Hungary the custom of drawing up a regular contract of sale. To this ancient practice the subsequent blessing of the priest is looked up as a mere addition of later date. The price varies according to the quality of the maiden, from 40 to 400 florins. It is, moreover, a matter of haggling like other bargains, just as if some merchandise were in question, but in this case the money goes to the bride herself, and helps to equip her wedding outfit.

Much dickering in the matrimonial line is carried on by regular negotiators, or go-betweens, ungratefully termed "walking devils," who are often employed on these occasions where some diplomacy is required.

Three or four days before the formal betrothal, the one who is charged with the sending of the invitations makes his rounds, beginning with the abode of the damsel, where that young persons adorns with a rosy apple and a sprig of rosemary a wand he carries in his hand. He then proceeds to the dwellings of all invited and recommends them to be sure and bring along their knives, forks, platters and what not on the great occasion. The children of the invited also decorate the wand of the steward or master of the ceremonies with ribbons and bright-colored streamers.

Weddings generally take place in autumn, after the vintage, or in carnival time, or else at the period between the feast of Easter and the Ascension. The day usually chosen is Wednesday. The different ceremonies are so lengthy that they justify a Hungarian proverb that "Marriage is of the Lord, but the ceremonies attendant are the invention of the evil one."

Servian Customs.

According to the rite of the Greek church, to which the Servians, the Hungarians, the Greeks, Russians and Bulgarians belong for the most part, the nuptials should always be preceded by a solemn betrothal and publication.

Certain sponsors, in Servian "Stari Svat," are assigned to the brotherhood by their parents, and they to some extent replace the latter, acting as witnesses at the nuptials, etc.

The religious service is preceded by the blessing of the house, which is done by these sponsors. The young couple don the national costume, the female sponsor in blessing them holds over their heads bread and salt, symbols of wealth and of happiness. The male sponsor holds over them an image of the Virgin and child, to remind them of their religious consecration, while the priest or pope rapidly repeats passages from the Scriptures.

After the ceremony the nuptial cortege is formed and moves toward the church to the sound of fifes, and the shouts of joy of the invited friends.

The most characteristic moment of the ecclesiastical ceremony is that in which the priest binds the hands of the couple with a band of silk furnished by the "padrino" of the bride. The bridesmaids hold a cloth canopy over them, then the priest places a crown on the head of the bridegroom, saying: "Servant of God, I crown thee for a servant of God." Then he crowns the bride, saying, "Servant of God, I crown thee as the wife of this man, to be his help-mate through life."

After a few prayers the couple exchange rings, after which the priest gives them three times to drink of red wine, yet merely in commemoration of the nuptials in Cana of Galilee, but to indicate that they will have to drink from the same cup in future, of the joys and sorrows of life.

At a given point when the priest pronounces the words "The wife owes obedience to the man" the latter as if to affirm his authority places one of his feet on those of his wife.

Returning to the house for the nuptial banquet, loud expressions of joy and good cheer resound throughout the feast, which generally degenerates into a carouse, or drinking bout. A Servian proverb says "Drunk as a Servian wedding."

R. A. GRAVES.

The Versatile American.

The Englishman has none of that all-around mental activity which distinguishes the American. He knows only one thing—that by which he earns his living; and he does not desire to know anything else; for love is he ashamed of not knowing it. A London policeman, if you ask him about some distant street or building of importance, with reply curtly, but unashamed, "I can't tell you, sir, that is not in my beat." An American policeman would know the fact, and if he did not know it, he would feel called upon to apologize for his ignorance.

In a remote Maine village there was recently some occasion for a plumber, and a very good one was forthwith improvised from a carpenter. Such a thing would be impossible in England. Many a New England farmer can build or repair his barn, paint and plaster his house, "tinker" his mowing-machine, shoe his horse, doctor his cow, breed his colt, row or sail his boat, "butcher" his pig, shear his sheep, skin a fox, track a deer, hive bees, serve as guide or lumberman, play the fiddle, solve a problem in arithmetic, make a good speech in town meeting and do a hundred other things besides. There is probably not a man in all England who can do half so many things. The American is quick-witted, has far more general intelligence and information, and is therefore by far a better workman.—H. C. Merwin, in Harper's Magazine.

The friends once dear may barely leave us,
Though of all hope life seems bereft,
Though those we cherish most deceive us—
We always have the plumber left.

AMERICAN DUCHESS BUYS AN IRISH PALACE

KYLEMORE CASTLE.
The Picturesque Irish Residence Which Has Just Been Purchased by the Duke of Manchester.

DUBLIN, May 24.—Not long ago a witty poem appeared in America telling how a stranger, being shown about the country, was told, whenever he marveled at the impressiveness of this or that—"It's Morgan's." Before long the visitor to Great Britain who pauses to admire any residence of special statelimess or romantic associations is likely to be informed—"It's an American's." Hever Castle, which Mr. Astor bought the other day to gratify a whim of his wife, is but one of the most picturesque old places in England, and it is commonly admitted that there are few more imposing places in Ireland than Kylemore Castle, which has just been bid in by the duke of Manchester.

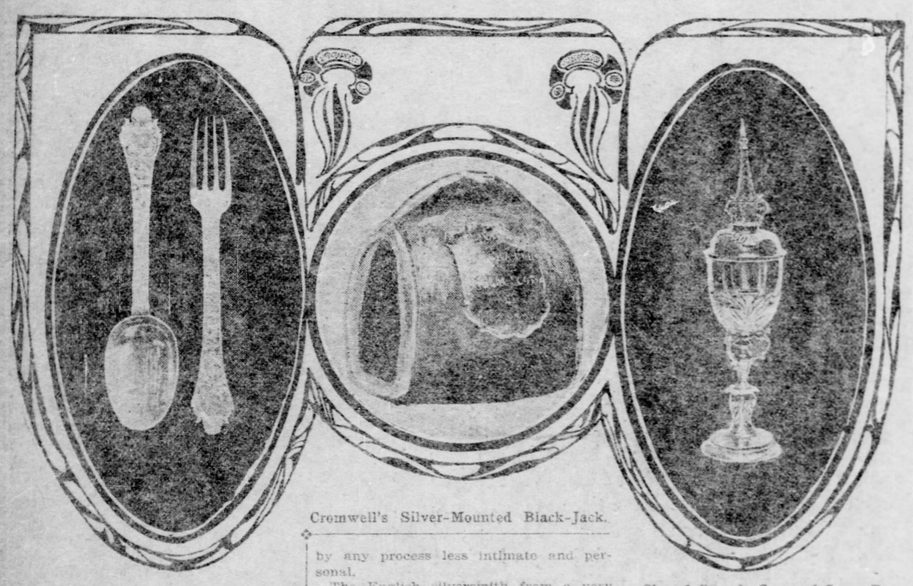
"Kylemore" has been for years the residence of Mitchell Henry, the rich Irish landlord. It stands in the midst of the famous Connemara scenery, overlooking Kilkaries Bay, but in spite of its beautiful situation the place has been on the market for some time. Friends of the duke and the duchess rang the praises of Kylemore in their presence about a fortnight ago—mentioning that it was for sale and the former Miss Zimmermann immediately proposed to her husband that they go to see it. Last week they did so, and so much were they pleased by the castle's appearance, fittings and location that they decided on the spot to become its owners.

This purchase of Kylemore confirms the general belief in the more exclusive circles that her grace of Manchester is about ready to go into society operations on a large scale. People have been predicting that she would do this, and now they are certain of it. The duchess of Manchester is evidently a discreet girl, and has fair to rival in royal approval that other American of her rank, the duchess of Marlborough. Neither of these women have "rushed things," but by quietly doing their time have set firm foot on the rungs of England's social ladder.

The turning point in the young duchess of Manchester's career in England came when the queen consented to act as godmother to the baby heir to the Sukeldom, little Viscount Mandeville. English newspapers waked up to the fact that they had perhaps said too little about the lady, had indeed been ignoring one as unimportant whom the queen of England thought worthy her personal patronage. So the newspapers took the duchess up. They even proceeded to forget the sins of her once wayward husband and from time to time courteously told the public that the duke has completely settled down into the quiet joys of matrimony. Whether this is wholly true of not, society seems for the first time ready to let the duke of Manchester in. To an American it is very nice opening the doors of fashionable England to a scion of its own aristocracy.

The duke and duchess of Manchester have at present no town house. They usually stop at Claridge's hotel when they are in London, unless they are the guests of the duke's mother, the dowager duchess, consuelo, duchess of Manchester. By a special arrangement she is to occupy the family mansion in Portland Square as long as she desires. The duke and duchess will be with her a great deal this season, and will probably take a house of their own next year.

RARE SILVER OF OLD ENGLAND



Cromwell's Silver Gilt Spoon and Fork. Cromwell's Silver-Mounted Black-Jack. Chased Steeple Cup and Cover From Charles I. Reign.

THE rapid appreciation of late years in the value of all ancient objects of artistic form or historical importance, has affected silver quite as much as it has affected pictures or furniture. Fashion is ever changing, not only in articles of contemporary manufacture, but in those which are prized by collectors, and a long price which today may seem an excellent investment may in a few years' time involve a heavy loss. But the reverse is also true, and many an estate has been swollen by the vast increase in the auction room value of specimens purchased at easy prices before the pendulum began to swing in a particular direction.

The collecting of silver is rapidly becoming a rich man's hobby—ordinary purses can only hope to acquire ordinary examples. Yet how beautiful in themselves and how extraordinarily interesting some of these comparatively common prices very often are! No man can bring together a cabinet of silver, however modest, and however frugally acquired, without obtaining an education of eye which must inevitably endow his life with a new interest, and teach him an amount of art history which he could never learn by any process less intimate and personal.

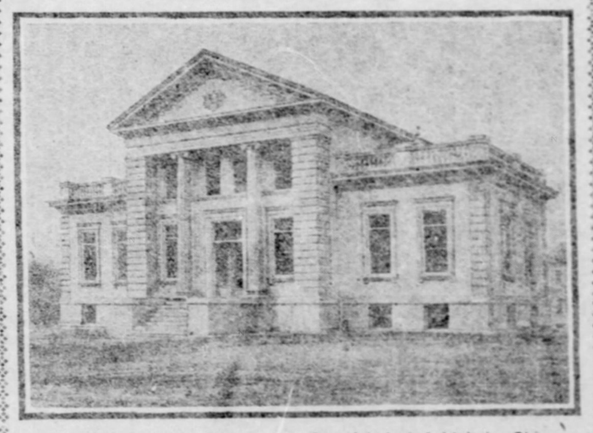
The English silversmith from a very early date until certainly the end of the 18th century, and perhaps a trifle later, was a master of his art. In Tudor times he produced pieces of amazing massiveness and of curious and bizarre ornamentation. Little is now left of these monumental efforts—the civil wars and the subsequent dearness of silver caused most of them to be melted into cash. Here and there a noble example survives, but any silver the ordinary run of collectors are ever likely to command dates back no further than the Stuarts.

It must not be supposed to be disparaging work simply because it does not go back to Tudor days. Indeed much that the Jacobean silversmiths did was delightful. Take for instance, the beautiful and uncommon "steeple" cup shown in the illustration. Great numbers of these "steeple" cups were made in the 17th century—they were, indeed, a favorite adornment of table and sideboard; but it is very rarely indeed that one sees an example at once so symmetrical in form and so artistic in workmanship. From every point of view it is an important piece, for it is 17 inches high, and is in splendid condition. It bears the hall mark of 1626, and is therefore very early Charles I. work. How richly chased it is, the illustration discloses, and the curious Renaissance scroll work that supports the "steeple" of the cover adds a feeling of lightness and grace which is extremely pleasing.

The other illustrations are presented not so much as being of artistic value as from their historical interest. They both belonged to Cromwell, and, curiously enough, both ministered to his "creature comforts." The spoon and fork, which are of silver-gilt are very handsomely chased in scrolls, and the handles are perhaps a trifle unusual. The forms of the prongs and the bowl are very characteristic. Spoons have undergone several changes in shape, and here we have the typical proportions of the middle of the 17th century.

These small and elegant pieces look smaller and more elegant than ever beside the silver-mounted "Black Jack," which the Lord Protector may hae used when in the saddle. His name and quality are engraved upon a silver plate—"Olivarius, Del Gra. Resp. Angliae, Scotiae, et Hiberniae." It is smaller than the ordinary receptacle of the kind, and although it has necessarily suffered from time and wear, it is in remarkable preservation.

A Model of Compactness and Convenience



The New Carnegie Library Just Completed at Ashtabula, Ohio.

ASHTABULA, O., May 30.—The Carnegie library at Ashtabula, costing $15,000, has been practically completed and the work of moving the books from the old public library has begun. It is considered one of the finest buildings for the amount expended in it in the country.

This building, built of pressed brick and stone, has a frontage of 65 feet and a depth of 75 feet. The exterior is colonial in appearance, with its great pillars about the entrance. The building stands in the center of about two acres of ground.

On the main floor of the interior there is shelf room for 10,000 books, and this capacity can easily be doubled when necessity so requires. The room where the books are kept is directly in front of the main entrance, while at each side are large and well lighted reading rooms. On this floor there is also a reference room and another room for the use of the library board. The basement is eventually to be fitted up for archives and the hall on the third floor is to be for the use of those interested in library, musical or scientific talks. This hall will likely not be completed for some time after the library proper is thrown open to the public. The aim of the library board has been to construct a building that will be equal to the future needs of so large and growing a city as Ashtabula. Everyone agrees who has seen the new building that in this the board has admirably succeeded. Among the improvements which are to be made a little later are two standards, each eight feet high, outside the entrance, on which will be placed some beautiful globes. On the interior the globes will be of cut glass. The city will spend $1,500 annually to maintain this library, which will be 10 per cent of the amount which Mr. Carnegie gave for the building. The members of the Ashtabula library board are W. D. Richards, president; F. A. Williams, secretary and treasurer; J. F. Mansell, Mrs. R. W. Hubbard, Mrs. Agnes Pound.

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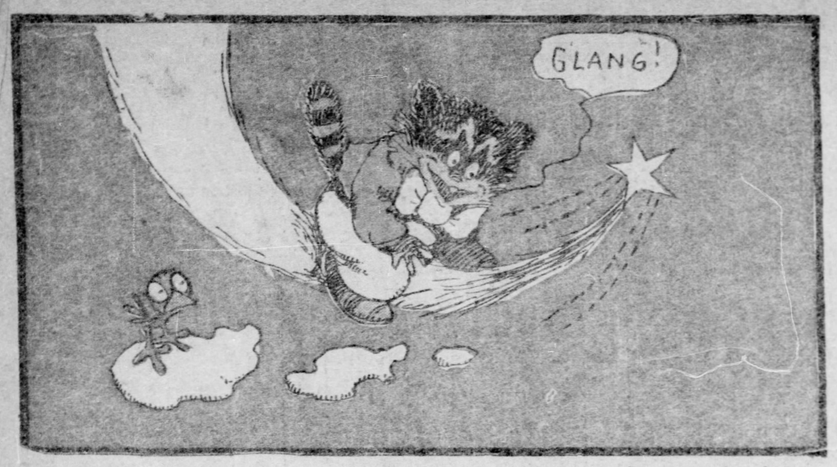
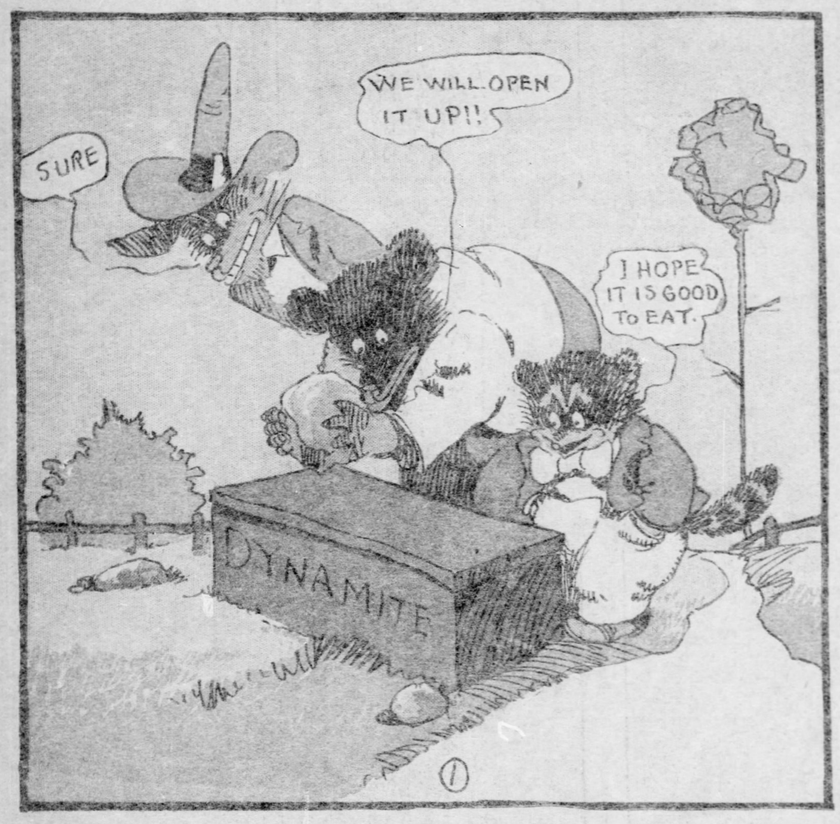
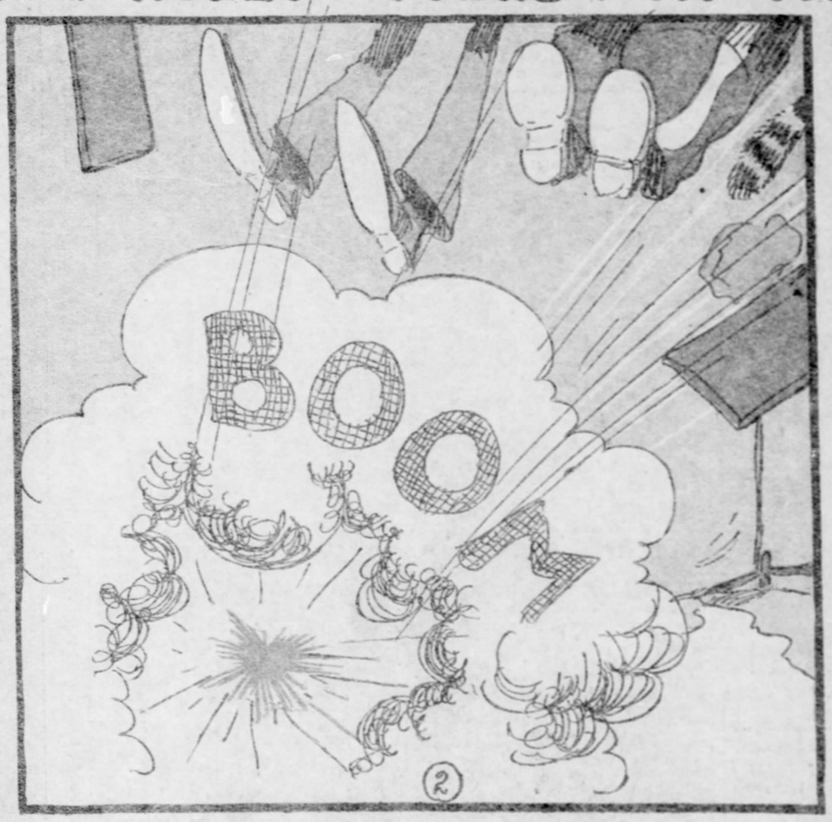


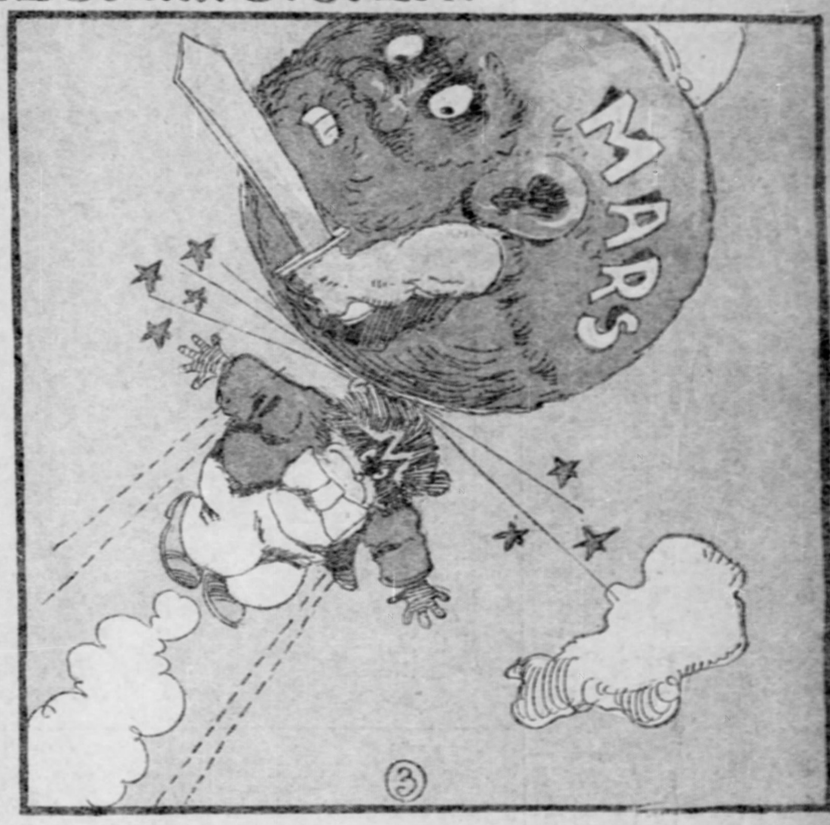
THE PITTSBURGH Gazette

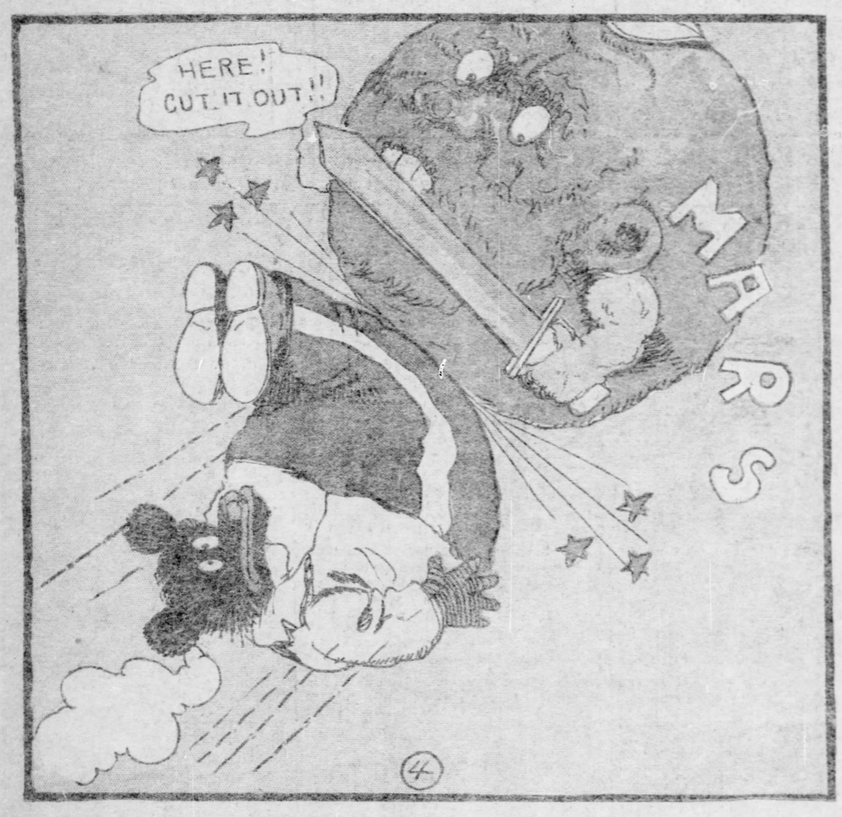
May 31-1903

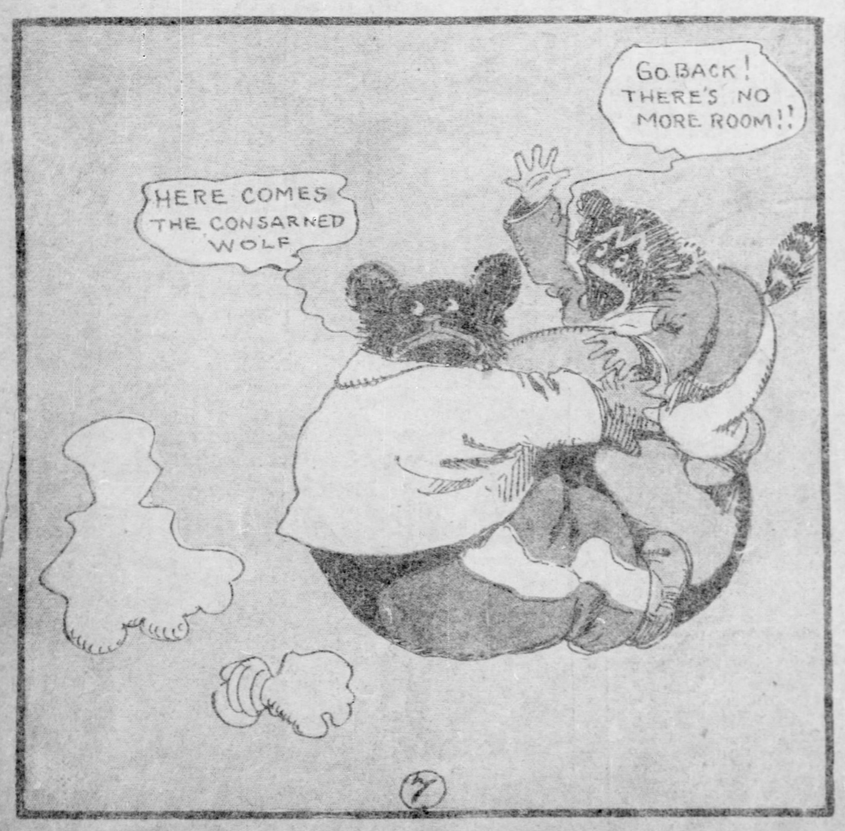
PROMINENT COON HOLLOW FOLKS VISIT THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

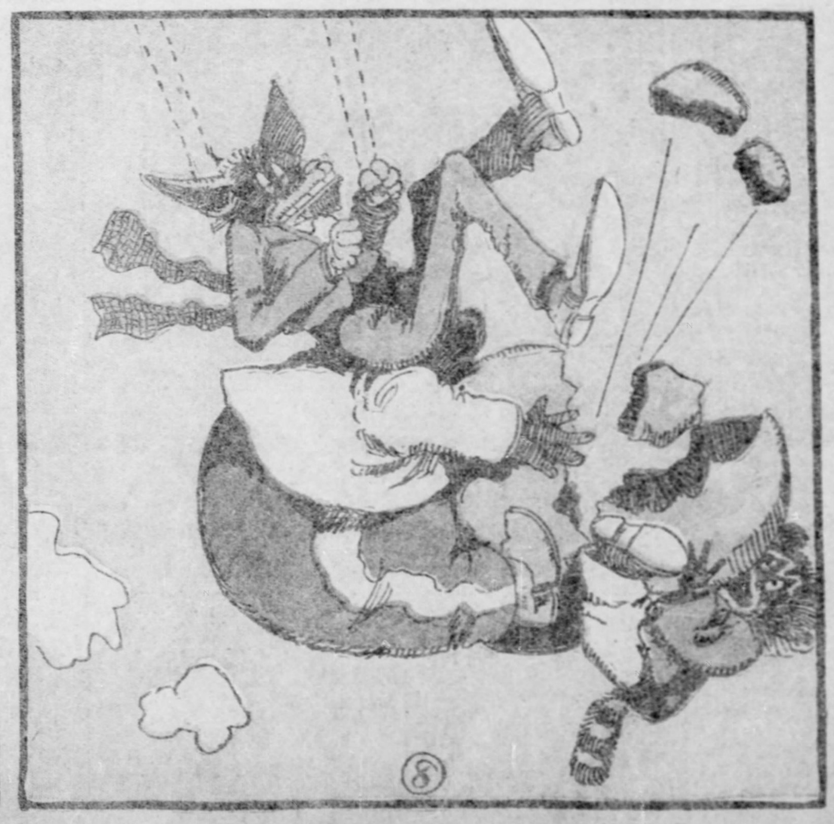


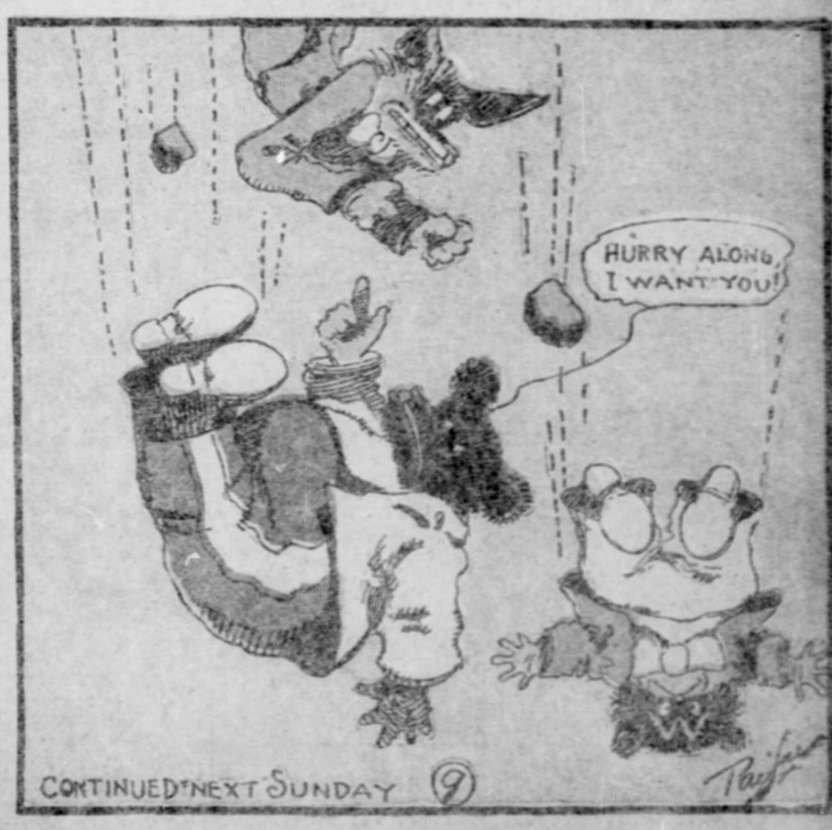












Interesting Pictures and Stories for the Girls and Boys

NURSERY GYMNASTICS

BY

GRACE ANNA McKENZIE

THE GAME OF JUMPING JACKS.

GAME OF FOX AND DUCKS.

"THE KING TAKES THE BALL" GAME OF KING BALL.

UNGAINLY, awkward children are at once a reproach to their parents and a torture to themselves. Their gawky awkwardness is due, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, to ignorance or carelessness in the nursery, and their self-torture results from comparing themselves with children more happily reared.

There is no excuse for lack of grace. Beauty of form or face has little to do with it. Some homely children are most graceful, and some beautiful children are most awkward. Grace is a splendid substitute for physical beauty—and grace is easily acquired, while beauty, like rank, is an accident of birth.

To those who carelessly contend that grace, like world wisdom, is a study for grown-ups, this article may suggest that everything has a beginning, and the proper way to begin grace culture is at the beginning of life—in the nursery.

From the moment a child is born it begins to exert muscular power. Undress a little baby and lay him upon his back upon the bed; then watch the little chap exercise. He kicks his legs, doubles his fists, throws out his arms and gurgles with the delight of exercising.

Exercise comes naturally to everything that lives. The natural form of activity for the child is play. In order to make exercise as beneficial as possible it should be in such form as to make it seem like play to the child. A child will get restless under a clock-work drill and do the exercise with only half the necessary force and attention, but if he is playing a game he will play with all his might, unconsciously working one or more groups of muscles.

A baby kicks and creeps and manages to get considerable gymnastics into his small life, and as he grows older, if he is a country child, he will find plenty of exercise running in the fields after butterflies, playing ball, coasting and skating. A city child, however, has little or no exercise, for he cannot be allowed to roam the streets, and the school yards are not large, or he may have studying to do at home after leaving the school room. In the case of the city child, certain games may be taught him which he may play with his friends in his own home or nursery.

Until a girl is 14 or 15 she is allowed to run about and play games with the boys; at just the age when she most needs exercise she is commanded to be "ladylike." At the time of all times when she should have her limbs free she is put into long dresses and corsets. A boy gets plenty of exercise from boyhood into manhood. He plays leap frog, ball, tennis, tag, he rows, swims, rides and hunts and is always exercising in one way or another. While all these sports help the circulation, they do not always correct his physical defects.

We should begin with very young children and give them games arranged on gymnastic principles. Make the child swing the arms in every direction. You can easily invent games with these movements. You can play games that imitate birds, butterflies and animals. Children need exercise that will make them flexible at the waist. Gracefulness is largely due to the manner in which the trunk is carried upon the hips. Give the children a farmer's game in which they imitate mowing, reaping, carrying meal to the mill, raking hay and all sorts of muscular movements involved in farming. Children will think of these plays themselves if the games are once suggested to them.

Children need balance movements. Country children do a lot of these. They are always balancing on fences or walking on the railroad tracks. Of course, they cannot do this in cities, so suggest that they take hopping exercises and let them play that they are toads or frogs and watch the fun which they get out of this exercise.

Here are some games that may be tried for the nursery gymnastics.

Jumping Jacks.

A funny little game enjoyed in gymnasiums is called jumping jacks. Tell two children to assume a squatting position, balancing on their toes; have a piece of rope about two yards long for them, and taking hold of one end and the other the other end of the rope. They must hop until one pulls the other over. The one who is pulled over must be prisoner and another child takes his place. Each child who is pulled over is a prisoner. On no account must any child assume an upright position, or he is a prisoner as well. It is a very comical game to watch and the children as well as grown up people get lots of fun out of it as well as exercise.

Fox and Ducks.

Another game is called fox and ducks. The children who are ducks twaddle forward in a squatting position with the hands on the hips. The fox is the child who runs on all fours after the ducks. The ducks cannot run very fast without tumbling over. So the children who are the ducks are obliged to expand their chests and hold the head very erect in order to keep their balance.

Both of these games strengthen the neck and chest muscles, giving the child a military carriage when he is standing or walking.

Arch Ball.

This game will straighten the spine, expand the chest and exercise the waist and leg muscles. In fact, the muscles of the whole body are brought into play, but it is especially good for straightening the spine. It is best to have three or more children on each side to make the contest more interesting, but the game may be played by two, the teacher and the pupil.

The players range themselves in two rows, one behind the other. The rows are side by side. The child at the head of each row takes a football or a basketball and at a given signal he tosses it back to the child behind him and so on down the line. No one is allowed to look behind him but he must arch his body and throw the ball over his head. When the ball reaches the last child in the row he runs to the head and takes his place in front of the player who was first originally. The new captain at once starts the ball down the row until it again reaches the last child, who runs to the front again with it. The game is won by the file who first passes the ball its length three times under the above conditions. The space between the players must be somwhat increased as the players progress in accuracy and skill. A single fumble will sometimes lose the game, the player making the muff being required to secure the ball and return to his proper place before throwing it.

King's Ball.

In this game the children chose a king. A large circle is drawn upon the floor with a piece of chalk. The king goes to the center and places a soft rubber ball on the floor in front of him. The other players stand around in a circle ready to run. The king stoops and picks up the ball saying, "The king takes the ball." Then the other players will run from him and the king throws the ball trying to hit one of them. The one hit becomes king and they all go back to the circle again. If the king does not hit any one he must be king again.

The throwing of the ball, running and dodging, exercises every muscle in the child's body and is much better than giving them tiresome exercises for the different parts of the body. Tiresome not because of the muscular exercises, but because the child does not enjoy them.

Dribble Ball.

A basketball is used in this game. The children stand in a circle. One player bounds the ball three times, hitting it with the palm of the hand each time it bounces. At the third rebound the player next on the right must hit the ball. He bounds the ball three times with one hand and the turn passes to the child on his right and so on around the circle, continuing until some one misses the ball on the first rebound. The player who misses drops out of the circle after first starting the ball for the one who comes next. The game may be continued until only one player is left.

House Ball.

called "House Ball." Any member of called "House Ball." Any number of players can take part. When anyone misses another one must take his or her place. The object of the game is to see who can keep the ball going the longest. A light bounding rubber ball is used. The player should stand at some distance from the wall. First, throw the ball against the wall catching it before it bounds. Then throw the ball and before it descends throw the right arm up and touch the shoulder. Repeat with the left and then with both hands together.

Bring both arms together in front on a level with the shoulders, clap the hands and bring the arms back, wide apart, bringing them forward again immediately and again catch the ball.

Throw the ball up. Putting all the weight upon the left foot, point the right, with toes turned downward, in front of the body, then to the side and back to position again and catch the ball. Same with the left foot.

Lift both hands on a level with the shoulders, palms turned down; bring the arms to the side and catch the ball.

These games are arranged on gymnastic principles and will be found very useful in strengthening a weak child and in correcting slight physical defects, such as drooping head, uneven shoulders and many other defects which are common in children and which should be carefully guarded against before they become deformities.

A CHERRY RIPE DRILL

By HARRIETTE WILBUR.

I—Preparation:—From green tissue paper or printer's paper cut leaves to represent cherry leaves. By doubling the paper several times many leaves may be cut at once. Leave a stem to the leaf. Get branches of the desired size and of a pretty shape (willow branches will do), allowing two for each child. With fine spool wire fasten the leaves thickly to the branches. Attach them so they will drop gracefully when the branches are held. Make cherries of bright red paper or cloth, stuffed with cotton. A nut or piece of candy may be inside the cotton for the cherry pit, if desired. Tie these to the branches with fine green thread. Choose little girls, any number desired, for the drill. Any pretty tune may mark time for movements and marching.

II—Entrance: The children form in line, or in double line, and enter, carrying a branch in each hand, with hands on shoulder to represent the cherry orchard. They form in single row, facing audience.

III—Drill: (a) Hands on chest, then extended to front (8 counts.)

(b) Hands on chest, then arms raised above head (8 counts.)

(c) Hands on chest, then both hands to right (8 counts).

(d) Hands on chest, then both to left (8 counts).

(e) Hands on chest, then right hand to right and left hand to left (8 counts).

(f) Hands on chest, then right hand to right, while left hands keep chest position, left hand is extended left (8 counts).

(g) Hands on chest, body sinks to floor; rise.

(h) Hands on chest; as body sinks to floor hands are raised; as body rises, hands are lowered to chest.

(i) Hands raised, branches right horizontally, then left.

(j) Branches raised above heads during eight counts.

(k) Branches raised, then dropped to floor.

(l) Hands aloft and branches swung with wrist movement, so as to circle above head during entire eight counts.

(m) Branches revolved at chest level.

(n) Branches revolved at right side.

(o) Branches revolved at left side.

(p) Branches raised high, then dropped to floor on fourth count and again on eighth count.

(q) Right branch raised high, while left is dropped, left high while right is dropped.

(r) Chest position.

IV—March: (a) Children march in circle, with hands on chest.

(b) March in circle and wave branches.

(c) Form in double line facing front and wave branches.

(d) Front line march in one circle, back line in another circle.

(e) Form in double line behind leaders of circles, who face audience, wave branches.

(f) Keep position as in e. Children in right line hold branches out horizontally to the right, left column holding branches to the left, back.

(g) March in two circles, each waving branches.

(h) Take position as in e; right column hold out branches to right, left column holding branches to left; wave through three counts, back to chest on fourth and eighth counts.

(i) Keep position e; stoop to floor, then raise branches while rising.

(j) Leaders march, right column to right and left column to left, following leaders. March down through center. Leaders stop and raise branches while facing each other at rear of space. Each couple follows suit as they march between leaders. They thus form an aisle lined with cherry branches.

(k) Two circles, as in g.

(l) Leaders touch branches at center of space and each column marches round its leader.

(m) Right column marches left and left column marches right, and form two concentric circles, left column outside.

(n) Leader of left column marches to left and leader of right column to right; rest file into line between them, forming the original position of single row facing front.

(o) Stand motionless during eight counts.

(p) Suddenly take both branches in left hand; and, picking off cherries, toss them down to audience.

(q) When nearly all of the cherries are gone from the branches the cherry trees run off, tossing cherries back until children have disappeared.

The Latest Dog Story.

The bones of the largest dog ever known are now being exhibited at the American Museum of Natural History, New York. The dog died when the stratum of the earth called miocene was formed, and that was more thousands of years ago, perhaps, than any person know the big dog's real name, and so they have labelled him "Dinocyonidieyi."

"Mamma," said little Elsie, "when people are ashamed they always get red in the face, don't they?"

"I believe so, my dear," was the reply.

"Then," continued the little observer, "I wonder why Uncle George only gets ashamed in his nose?"—Indianapolis Sun.

Real Estate Agent (to laborer's son)—Here, my boy, where can I find your father?

Boy—In the pig sty, sir. You'll know him by 's brown at.—Punch.

Where The Sunday Gazette Is Popular With the People

John Bruff and His Carrier Boys Ready to Start on the Economy Route on Sunday Morning.

Nesting Time

By ROSCOE BRUMBAUGH.

TO those interested in nature study nothing is so delightful as to seek out the birds in their haunts and observe them as they build their nests. The home affairs of our little neighbors whose modest cottage swings on the branch of some tree not far from our own door are not only interesting but instructive as well. The sly wiles secrets discovered in nesting time add greatly to the charm of the out of doors.

The observer, to be successful in his quest, must be alert. Together with the open heart one must go with the quick eye and ear, ever ready to detect the slightest clue or hint. In efforts to conceal their nests from common enemies, the birds often place them beyond the ken of the casual observer. One may go to the fields and woods and by accident fall upon a few discoveries, but nothing is gained in the way of accurate knowledge unless he has every perceptive faculty on the alert.

The boy or girl who collects a large number of eggs without notes and observation and even identification is ruthlessly destroying many birds that are fast decreasing. The better way is to go with the field or opera glass, note book and pencil and the sympathetic heart. This pursuit even as a pastime would do a great deal toward banishing that silly phrase, "I wish I had something to do." No one will ever regret the time spent in observing the birds where they sing their love songs and set up housekeeping.

To systematize the facts learned by the patient observer, it might be well to classify your notes as follows: The time occupied in nest building; the material used and the position of the nest; color, size and number of eggs; the period of incubation; the appearance and habits of the young at different ages. Of course, much other valuable knowledge will come to the student who seeks accurate data of this sort.

A careful examination of a bird's nest will convince any one that it is a work of art. The pensile nest of the Baltimore oriole is a masterpiece of architecture. One cannot help wondering at the ingenuity displayed by its architect. He hangs his cradle-like nest on the extreme end of an overhanging branch, where nothing but a winged enemy can reach. To guard against these the nest is made so that it looks something like a hornet's nest, with which jays, crows or hawks would not care to interfere. Then again, after all these precautions, the comfort as well as the safety of the young is thought of when the nest is built, the lower part being compactly made, while the walls are loosely woven so as to admit of free circulation of air.

There are few persons who do not know the nesting places of the robin, the bluebird and the house wren. These birds make no effort to conceal their nests, the robin choosing the branches of lawn or orchard trees for his home site, the bluebird and wren preferring boxes prepared especially for them. In the absence of boxes, or driven away by sparrows, the latter birds select convenient holes in trees about the home or in the orchard. This trio of home-loving birds often enact little dramas of amusing and sometimes pathetic interest. The bluebird is nearly always the loser in the struggle for dominion, but it never gives utterance to one harsh or complaining note.

It is truly remarkable what intelligence the different birds display in the building of their homes. For some unknown reason the whole tribe of sparrows, excepting the English, hush and tree sparrows, are seldom if ever found nesting elsewhere than on the ground. The orioles and vireos keep to the ends of branches, while the thrushes never build high above the ground. Jays, crows and birds of prey prefer the tops of trees, while the little chickadee, the nuthatch and brown creeper find homes in hollowed trunks. An infinite variety is found and in every case the birds seem to know where they will be most protected.

The wood thrush, perhaps the finest songster and most intelligent of all the songbirds, chooses a beautiful but a much too unprotected place to nest. This bird of the quiet, untrodden forest depths selects an ideal home site were it not for the fact that it too often becomes the plunder of squirrels and birds of prey. The beginner in bird study will long remember the day he comes upon the shy wood thrush and his shyer mate in their own sequestered woodland retreat.

After one has studied nature a good deal there is still much to learn. Even after many years of active research it seems but a small beginning. Nature is the embodiment of mysterious workings, all taking their courses regardless of observation or thought of them. If the study of the habits of birds has taught you this, then you have been done a service that love alone can repay.

The Return of the Song-Birds.

Nest and Eggs of the Thrush.

Nest and Eggs of the Fly-Catcher.

Nest and Eggs of the Common Bunting.

Young Jays in Nest.

Ring Doves: Old and Young.

Nest and Eggs of the Bullfinch.

Nest and Eggs of the White-Throat.

Nest and Eggs of the Nightingale.

HOME BIRDS AND HOW THEY LOOK

By JAMES SPEED.

NO. 10.

Here is a bird found the wide country over from the Atlantic to the Pacific and in all that territory he does not change his name. He prefers to stay the winter out right where he is and does not migrate.

Paint his claws black, his bill a dirty white and the iris black. His coat above, including the upper surfaces of the wings and tail, are a tawny or orange brown, delicately colored of marbled with ash and white, and dotted with blackish, and sometimes white spots. His coat below is brownish, but several shades lighter in color than the upper surfaces, and distinctly dotted with blackish specks. His face is white with a slight brownish wash. The pronounced triangular facial disk is bordered with dark brown.

To the boy or girl sending in the best painting of this bird the Editor of The Sunday Gazette will give a prize.

No. 9 was the Red-Tailed Hawk, the Red-Tailed Buzzard, the Hen Hawk or the Chicken Hawk.

An Indian Champion

By PSYCHE FRANKLIN.

THERE was but one man among the early colonists of America of whom history gives us record, who so completely won the good-will of an Indian maiden that she would dare risk her own life to save his. And yet a whole lifetime of adventure preceded that tragic event, while a career no less notable followed in its wake.

Coming in 1607 as a member of the London Company he was driven by adverse winds to the mouth of a broad and beautiful river, which at once was named in honor of King James. Proceeding up this stream about 50 miles the commander observed on the northern bank a peninsula more attractive than the rest, made so by its verdure and primitive beauty. At once the ships were moored and the emigrants went ashore. There, in the month of May, was laid the foundation of Jamestown, the oldest English settlement in America. It was within a month of 16 years after the discovery of the continent by the elder Cabot, and nearly 42 years after the founding of St. Augustine.

With such a man as John Smith to direct affairs it is little wonder that the colony survived through the first and most trying years of its existence, yet after two years under his leadership it was forced to do without him. Wounded by accident and discouraged—so far as it was possible for such a man to be discouraged—by the distraction and turbulence of the unappreciative colonists, he left the settlement and returned to England. On recovering his health he formed a partnership with four wealthy merchants of London, with a view to the fur trade and probable establishment of colonies within the limits of the Plymouth grant. Two well-equipped ships were placed at his command and the summer of 1614 was spent on the coast of lower Maine, where a profitable traffic was carried on with the Indians. The crews of the vessels were well satisfied through the long days of July with the pleasures and profits of the teeming fisheries, but Smith himself found a nobler work. Beginning as far north as practicable he patiently explored the country, drawing a map of the whole coast-line from Penobscot river to Cape Cod. The map is still extant and is considered a marvel of accuracy, even in these days of splendid facilities for such work. It was Smith who first suggested the name of New England for that region, and through the universal sanction and appreciation of his unselfish labors the name still stands.

In the next attempt to colonize that portion of the New World the dauntless leader was most discouragingly defeated. Late in 1615 he again started from England with a shipload of emigrants, but was captured by French pirates and imprisoned in the harbor of Rochelle. Not long afterward he escaped in a boat and made his way back to London, where he published a minute description of New England and again endeavored to arouse popular interest in his pet scheme—colonization. But the London Company was much incensed because he had deserted such interested because he had deserted it, and extremely jealous on account of his espousing the cause of its rival—the Plymouth Company.

The incidents connected with Smith's membership in the Jamestown colony are of greatest interest to the people of today, however, though were no more vital in nature than those of the later years of his life. The two years of his sojourn there were marked with varied and thrilling experiences, chief of which in the episode in which the Indian maiden played the leading part. He was but 20 years of age when elected president of the colony, yet was a veteran in every kind of valuable experience. Born an Englishman, trained as a soldier in the wars of Holland; a traveler in France, Italy and Egypt; again a soldier in Hungary; captured by the Turks and sold as a slave; sent from Constantinople to a prison in the Crimea; killing a taskmaster who beat him, and then escaping through the woods of Russia to western Europe; going with an army of adventurers against Morocco; finally returning to England and joining the London Company—he was now called upon by the very enemies who had persecuted and illtreated him to rescue them and their colony from destruction.

During the winter following his installation as president, Smith gave himself over to his favorite pastime—that of exploring the surrounding country. With a company of six Englishmen and two Indian guides he began the ascent of the Chickahominy river, which stream the people of Jamestown believed to lead to the Pacific ocean. Smith knew well enough the absurdity of such an opinion, but humored it because of the opportunity it gave him to explore the new territory. And while the rest were casting imaginary gold dust and searching for the Pacific he chose the more practical plan of seeing the country and perfecting maps of the same.

But the Indians of that region, under command of their king, Opechancanough, brother of Powhatan, captured some of Smith's men and by means of torture compelled one of them to reveal the whereabouts of their leader. At last Smith was overtaken; and, though at the mercy of the barbarous king, could not be put to death without the sanction of Powhatan. The prisoner was, therefore, conveyed 25 miles down the river, to the village of Werowocomoco where the Indian emperor lived each winter.

The savage monarch was now 60 years of age, and, to use Smith's own language, looked every inch a king. He received the prisoner with all the rude formalities peculiar to his race. Going to the long house of the village, clad in a robe of raccoon skins, he took his seat on a kind of throne prepared for the occasion. His two daughters sat right and left, while files of warriors and women of rank were ranged around the hall. The king solemnly reviewed the cause and confirmed the sentence of death. At once Smith was dragged forth bound, and his head was placed upon a large stone, in order that it might be crushed at one blow with a war club—as decreed. The signal was given and the grim executioner raised his bludgeon, one stroke of which would have sealed the doom of both the captive and his colony.

But the peril was averted in a most unique and unexpected manner. Matoaka (whose name had been falsely given to the English as Pocahontas), the eldest daughter of Powhatan, sprang from her seat and rushed between the warrior's uplifted club and the prostrate prisoner. She clasped his head in her arms and held on with the desolation of despair until her father, yielding to her frantic appeals, ordered Smith to be unbound and lifted up. Again he was rescued from a terrible death, and in such a manner that the two names—those of bravest and Pocahontas—at once became inseparably connected that the romantic manner of his escape not only caused Powhatan to receive him into open favor but paved the way for a more peaceful and successful life for the Jamestown colonists during the two years of his sojourn among them.

A Hot-Weather Baby.

Girls That Do Remarkable Things

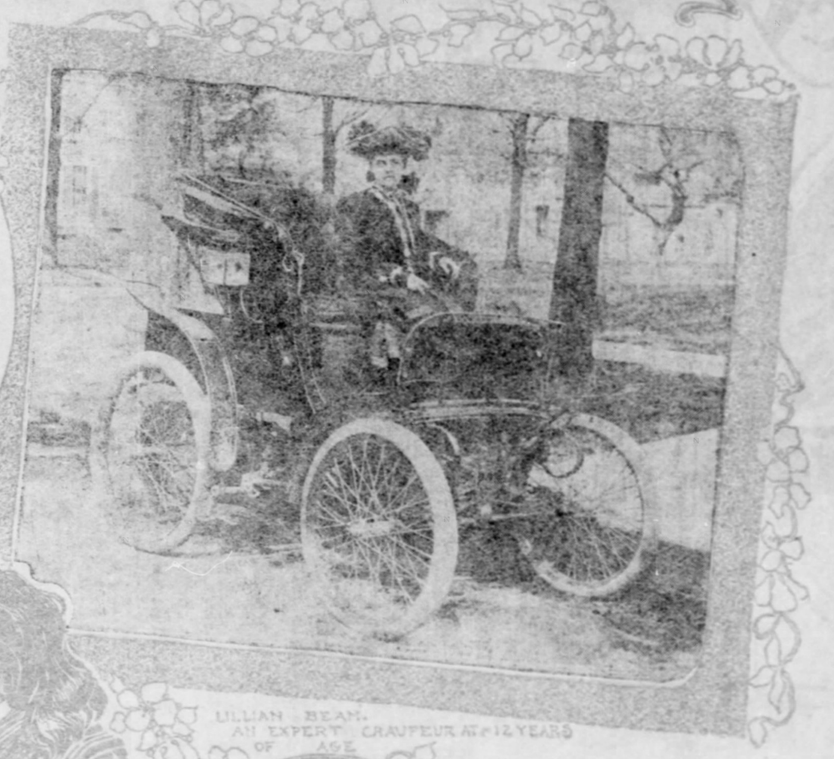
By W. FRANK M'CLURE.

EVERYONE will agree that when girls 12 years of age or thereabouts pass difficult teachers' examinations, write serial contributions to leading publications, become expert chauffeurs, or display unmistakable heroism, they are deserving of a great deal of credit to say the least. Such enterprising young ladies are not to be found every day.

The chauffeur referred to is Miss Lillian Beam. At 12 years of age she became thoroughly acquainted with the large electric machine which she operates so skillfully alone upon the streets of the city in which she lives. She is able to keep track of the amount of current in the battery and also the amount of power developed by the machine on different grades. She can readily tell when the voltage is at a point where it is not sufficient to run the vehicle without injury.

Miss Beam is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Beam of Ashtabula, O. She is now 14 years old, and after two years of operating this automobile she has not met with a single accident. She has been in some very difficult places, however, with this large machine. One day she found herself directly in the path of the rapidly approaching fire department in a crowded street. With considerable forethought she ran the machine quickly into an alley just in time. On another occasion owing to a runaway team she was almost surrounded in a mixup of carriages and wagons, but while the other vehicles were badly damaged, by carefully manipulating her automobile she came out without a scratch. The machine which Miss Beam runs has a total weight of 2,100 pounds.

FLORENCE MARCEAUX, 13 YEARS OLD WRITER OF CLEVER FICTION



LILLIAN BEAM, AN EXPERT CHAUFFEUR AT 12 YEARS OF AGE

RENA HOLMES, AN OBERLIN STUDENT WHO HAS A RECORD WITH HER GUN OF 22 CLAY PIGEONS OUT OF 25

A Child Schoolteacher.

Miss Vera Britton is an Andover (O.) girl. At the county teachers' examination held in April last Miss Britton successfully passed. She is but 12 years old and is believed to be the youngest girl that has ever passed a rigid teachers' examination in Ohio. She could not be given a certificate to teach because the state law requires that teachers must be 18 years of age. Her grade would have entitled her to a two-year certificate. Besides Miss Britton there were eight others who passed the examination and were under 18, but there were none within two years as young as she. Miss Britton was graduated from the eighth grade in Andover last fall.

Miss Florence Marceaux is a Cleveland girl of 13 years and with literary ambitions. For two years past she has been a contributor of fiction to one of the leading Sunday papers of the city, the installments of her serial contributions appearing every other Sunday. There are many young people who watch for her stories with as much interest as they would those of a celebrated writer. Miss Marceaux has a style that is unique and which has attracted the attention of the editors of the paper as well as the readers. She is attending the Rockwell Street school in Cleveland, and is well advanced in her studies. She is also an artist of no little ability.

An interesting story is told in Painesville where a girl 13 years of age, with the assistance of her 10-year-old brother, ran her father's grist mill during his illness. It was during a rush of work at the mill when it was running almost night and day that B. L. Stafford was taken sick with a severe cold, which soon developed into pneumonia. As he was unable to secure sufficient help on such short notice owing to a scarcity of labor in Painesville at that time, he was obliged to shut down the mill. When his 13-year-old daughter learned this she said nothing about her plans, but went to the mill with her brother and bravely finished the grist. Then after demonstrating what she could do, she insisted on continuing the grinding, and another grist was ground out before the necessary help was hired. In view of its being such a busy time at the mill, it is needless to say that her work was much appreciated.

Miss Rena Holmes, who is now taking a four years' course in classics at Oberlin college, holds the remarkable record with her gun of 22 clay pigeons out of 25. Miss Holmes is 17 years of age, but the record referred to was made some two or three years ago. Soon after going to Oberlin she was unanimously elected captain of the basketball team and later was chosen a member of the musical union. Miss Holmes is the daughter of Herman Holmes, the well-known traveling passenger agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. In her home town, which is Medina, O., she was the youngest member of the Medina Shooting club. Her father is also an expert with a gun.

Miss Holmes uses a 16-gauge gun, which is a present from her father and which cost $100. It weighs seven and a half pounds. She has won many championships in shooting at the mark over marksmen of experience. Mr. Holmes says that his daughter thinks just as much of the shotgun today as ever, but her studies come first, and she cannot give much time to it nowadays.

ESTHER BOWEN, WHO AS A MAIL CARRIER IN THE PENNSYLVANIA MOUNTAINS PUT A HIGHWAYMAN TO FLIGHT

Esther Bowen began carrying the mail in the Pennsylvania mountains between Wilburton and Mount Carmel at the age of 15. She always enjoyed this daily trip and takes pride in the fact that she has never been late at either end of the journey. It was when she was 18 years of age that she showed great heroism in defending the mail sack entrusted to her care. In fact several times she had defended the mail from the attacks of highwaymen. She was riding her pony in the direction of Wilburton with the mail bag across the saddle in front of her. Just as she was passing a thicket on the route a highwayman sprang out and grabbed the pony's bridle. Miss Bowen carried a six-shooter, and she knew how to use it. She pulled the revolver on the desperado and fired. The ball went through his hat. In describing the incident to me Miss Bowen said that the highwayman did not seem to know whether he had been hit or not, but that he dropped the rein and made a dash down the side of the mountain. When part way down he fell and rolled for quite a distance. Just as he regained his feet he heard another report from Miss Bowen's six-shooter and lost no time in making good his escape. The next day Miss Bowen carried the mail the same as usual.

Miss Marion Christy, it will be recalled, was the young lady who, at the age of 15 years performed the difficult feat of swimming a mile across Conneaut lake. She dived from a boat, landing into the deepest point, and when she arrived at the opposite bank hundreds of people greeted her. The distance across this lake is a mile, and it required about an hour for her to make the trip. Miss Christy learned to swim when but 12 years of age. Her father is an expert swimmer and taught her to swim.

VERA BRITTON, AGED 12, WHO PASSED A DIFFICULT TEACHER'S EXAMINATION

MARION CHRISTY, WHO SWAM A MILE IN DEEP WATER

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Schmidt.

How Mrs. Bear Got The "Antique" Habit

By DOROTHY DIX.

ONCE upon a Time a worthy Bear and his Wife, having accumulated a Sizeable Pile of Dough, settled themselves to enjoy Life. To this end they built them a House that was the exact Understudy of every other House in the Block, and furnished with Brand New Furniture that smelt like a Varnish Factory, and stuck like a Forgus Plaster, but as they did not know any Better they were perfectly Happy, and bragged of their belongings, for Mr. Bear was a Crab where Art was concerned and Mrs. Bear thought that House Decoration was a kind of Jim-jam Disease, like Painters' colic, that was peculiar to Artists.

All went well with the Bears, and Life was one merry tra-la with them until, unfortunately, in an evil Hour Mrs. Bear chanced to attend a Sale where a Genuine Colonial Silver Candlestick was knocked down to her at a Cut Rate, seeing which she bore it Home in Triumph, and placed it on her Shiny New Oak Table.

"Ha, ha," she cried to Mr. Bear, giving herself the Glad Hand. "I am Sally-at-the-turnstile every time when it comes to copping the Bargains. It is True that we do not need a Candlestick, for we have Electricity everywhere, but I have been given a Tip that Silver Candlesticks are the Goods, and I opine that as an Ornament this will be out of Sight."

For a few Days Mrs. Bear spent her Leisure admiring her Candlestick, and then she began to perceive that something was Wrong, and going to her Husband she thus addressed him:

"I never noticed it before," she said, "but now I perceive that that Table with its sorrel color and Machine Carving and Sawed Legs is about the dinkiest thing that ever Happened, and it gives me the got-em-again to look at it. Hand me over, therefore, I pray you, a few Sawbucks that I may go forth and purchase an Old Mahogany Table on which to place the Colonial Silver Candlestick."

Being a dutiful Husband, Mr. Bear did as he was bidden, and, taking the swag, Mrs. Bear fared forth to an Antique Shop where she gaily blew in her Money on a Table that was the real Bill of lading, but when she placed the Candlestick upon it, to her surprise she found that it made the balance of the Furniture in the Room look like Thirty Cents. Whereupon she again approached her Husband and put in the Hooks.

"I hate," she said, "to Touch you so soon again for the Needful, but those near-oak Chairs, with their Imitation Satin Brocade, are the Limit. Moreover, they have gotten on my nerves so they have made me Woozy, for they make the Mahogany Table look as if it had Fallen into Low Company and was ashamed of it. It is, therefore, up to you to put up for a few Sheraton Couches and Chippendale Chairs, in order that you Save me from the Rug House."

Thereupon Mr. Bear again went down into his Jeans, and, fishing out his Roll, peeled off a few Yellow Ones that Mrs. Bear whistled away for Junk that was the Real Thing, and so Old it had the Rickets.

Unfortunately, however, instead of being fixed for Life as she expected, it did not take her long to discover that her Department Store Hangings and New Jersey Rug did not Jibe with her Old Mahogany, and so she again prepared to hold up her Husband.

"It grouches me," she said "to have to work an easy Mark too hard, but I grow Hop-Eyed every time I notice how the Violent Colors in our Carpets and Rugs Swear at the Rich, Mellow Tones of our Good Stuff, and while I hate to apply the Thumb-screw I feel that I can never know another Minute's Peace until I have a few Prayer Rugs, with Real Lace Curtains and Artistic Drapery to Match."

Again Mr. Bear yielded up the Needful, and Mrs. Bear hot-footed it to the Marts of Trade, where she annexed some Moth-Eaten germ Collectors that she knew from the Price Tag were The Goods, and, returning home, she spread them joyously among her Antique Plunder.

"Ha," said Mr. Bear, "I trust this will Hold you now for a While," but at these words Mrs. Bear began to Weep bitterly.

"Why do you weep?" inquired Mr. Bear, solicitously.

"Alas!" cried Mrs. Bear, "I weep because our House is not Early Colonial, and our beautiful collection of Antique Mahogany is a misfit in a Joint that has no more Character than a Pig Sty."

Thereupon Mrs. Bear began to Remodel their House by addink Colonial Mantelpieces and Leaded Windows, and Panelled Walls, but before she got Through she had landed Mr. Bear on the Cinder Path.

"How does it Happen," asked a Friend who met him and perceived his Flight, "that you used to be in Easy Street and are now on the Bum?"

"Alas!" replied Mr. Bear, "I was Ruined by one Small Colonial Candlestick."

Moral: This Fable teaches that we should Avoid everything that is Antique.

(Copyright, 1903, by W. R. Hearst.)

ANCIENT MYTHS IN MODERN VERSION

Pygmalion and Galatea

By HIRAM MOE GREENE.

PYGMALION was the king of Cyprus and aside from being king he was also a bachelor. Somehow or other he had trotted around the circuit without getting a mark and was still classed among the eligibles. It cannot be truthfully said, however, that he had tried to make a winning. He was a bachelor from choice rather from lack of being chosen.

Like all other bachelor kings he had his dull days. There were times when regal responsibilities were light, as breakfast foods, and on these days, when there was nothing serious coming off, the king made images. He was pretty fair as a king, and a regular premium-getter as a sculptor. He could model out figures that would send Nature to the foot of the class, and with him Art got a head mark every day. Even the gods and goddesses praised his earnest endeavors.

On a rainy Tuesday, when all the commenced to model out the dream. He modeled around for a long while, and finally the outlines of a beautiful damsel became more and more apparent. The king could not help but notice it. He knew it was to be the best that ever occurred and he perspired freely while his thumping heart sounded like a boy beating against a barn door.

About this time something must have worked in the king's gray matter, for he immediately fell in love with the figure, dropped on his marrow bones and prayed the gods that he might have it for a wife. It pleased Venus very much to see Pygmalion finally coming to, and she said to the others that as far as she was concerned it was all right. The other deities said they could not see any reason why he should not have it, so they told the king that he held the lucky number and the figure was all his.

The king was overjoyed. In a burst of rapturous delight he threw his arms about the neck of the statue, pressed a warm kiss to her pearly lips and whispered in her deaf ear: "Old gal, the gods have decreed that thou art mine." Galatea couldn't hear him and said nothing back.

Again and again the king kissed her stony lips until at last her cheeks flushed—she began to breathe. Finally, when the gods had given her life, she opened her eyes, and then in seething accents she said: "Why, Pygsy, how dare you?"

The king said nothing, but drawing her hand in his, he led her out of the light into the lengthening shadows, where he told her his real name and the story of his life.

Galatea replied with a gentle jolly, and the king was awfully pleased with her. They lived happily ever afterward.

Among other things this myth points out that love is like malaria, you are bound to get a touch of it some time; and that a great deal of starvary can be livened up if properly fondled.

Jupiter.

THE king of gods is known by any one of three names: Jupiter Jove or Zeus. They all mean the same thing. Jupiter was the real article with the maker's name blown in the glass. There was no imitation about him; he was a for sure king. He was a prince, a ruler, president of the uncommon council of Mt. Olympus, judge advocate general of the Ancient and Mysterious Order of Mythical Mummery, a good fellow, and many other things.

The king of gods had great power and a sunfish court could not reach him with a blanket injunction. He could convene everybody in the realm any time he took a notion, and then tell them to chase themselves away whenever he wearied of looking at them. No one disputed anylooking at them. No one disputed him but the Fates.

The peace of Jupiter's infancy was somewhat disturbed by his father, Cronus, a peculiar individual with a remarkable appetite. He was fond of swallowing human being, particularly doting on members of his own family. An infant was just the same as peach pie to him, and he had swallowed a few of his children before he came to Jupiter.

Shortly after the birth of Jupiter old Cronus put in his appearance, accompanied by his bad appetite, intending to swallow the infant Jupey. Being quite well acquainted with Cronus' bad ways, Rhea, the mother of Jupiter, hit upon a plan to satisfy Cronus, yet saving the kid. Consequently, when Cronus demanded Jupiter Rhea said: "Oh, very well!" Then she shied a blanket in which a stone was concealed into the cavern which Cronus called his mouth.

Fearing that Cronus might discover the trick, Rhea turned the youngster over to a bevy of nymphs, who were quite plenty in those days.

Fastening the future king of the gods in a go-cart they hustled him off to a cave where, living on goat's milk, he grew fat and troublesome.

Jupiter's lungs were top-notchers and to drown his wild warblings when things did not set right on his stomach the nymphs did a war dance and raised all kinds of hullabaloo in front of the cave. This they did that Cronus would not discover that the child still lived. The plan was eminently successful.

When Jupiter became a young man, a councilman gave the snap away, and Cronus started on the hunt for Jupiter, vowing that if he met him he would stop his clock. Jupiter heard of this dire threat and awaited his father's coming.

They met, and after it was all over Cronus not only coughed up Neptune, Pluto, Vesta, Ceres and Juno, but he never again came home to supper.

Jupiter immediately assumed the scepter. He had a retinue of servants a mile long, was fond of the ladies, and was otherwise indiscreet but kingly.

Among other things this myth points out the ingratitude of some children; the danger of losing all conception of time by trying to stop the wrong clock; and the love of a father for his children.

Men a Hard Lot to Please.

Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, the heiress who will marry Robert Hunter, and afterward will work with Mr. Hunter and her brother, Anson Phelps Stokes, in the slums of New York, made a tour of the tenement house district recently, and was much amused by the wit of an old Irish woman whom she visited.

This good old woman said, among other things, that Miss Stokes, as her years increased, would find men hard to handle and difficult to please.

Bridge as She Is Played

By GORDON MEGGY.

PITY me, gentle reader! I am trying to learn bridge, and to aid my efforts have purchased a little book entitled "Bridge, and How to Play It." I find it is divided into seven chapters, an appendix, and an index, not to mention a separate preface for each of various editions, and a whole page headed "Historical" in large black letters, which only informs me that, though no one knows whence the game comes, it has come to stay.

Wishing to get a thorough groundwork, I turn first of all to the chapter headed "Rules of Bridge." I have been playing the game in a casual, happy-go-lucky way for nearly a year, and am ashamed to find how ignorant I am of even the primary rules. To begin with, I am told that:

"The game is played with the ordinary pack of 52 cards."

Round at the club, now, we usually use only 51, and I must make a careful note of this and inform the secretary, as I know they would like to play the strict game.

"At any time before the cards are cut a player may order new cards at his own expense, but he must provide two new packs of which his adversaries have the choice."

Really this is too much! It's pretty bad when we play halfpenny points and Jones holds four aces in his own hand three deals running, but if one has to go buying packs of cards every minute—and two packs at that, mind you—well, frankly, it's not good enough!

"If more than four persons wishing to play enter the room simultaneously, they must cut to decide who is to play first. The four lowest play."

This is important. The door of our card room is narrow and there is distinctly an element of danger attached to the efforts of more than four people trying to get in simultaneously. It simplifies matters, however, to be told that the four lowest play, since this point would probably be decided by the language used!

"If a player breaks up a table——"

Well, upon my word! I don't know where the author is in the habit of playing. He says something in his preface about Smyrna, but although rough play of this sort may be in vogue out there, I must inform him, respectfully but firmly, that the clubs in this country would immediately expel any members who indulged in violence of this sort.

"Every player has a right to shuffle the cards, but this must not be done under the table."

This calls for comment, I think. Is the author dealing with bridge as an after-dinner game, or is he merely thinking of experiences he has had with the heathen Chinee? If the former, then I would point out to him that by the new licensing act the necessity for such a rule is done away with. On the other hand, it may simply be taken as a recommendation to keep one's feet still.

Turning to the chapter headed "On Drawing Inferences" I find many valuable hints. After dilating upon the obvious inferences to be drawn from certain leads we are told that:

"The king and knave are now plainly marked in the leader's hand."

It now dawns upon me why there is the necessity for such a rule as that about the purchase of new packs of cards. It might, after all, be cheaper in the long run.

A little further on we learn that under certain circumstances:

"There is a possibility that the ace may be in the leader's hand, and to guard against this the dealer must always continue the suit with an honor."

True. But would it not be far simpler and more in keeping with the style of play, to govern which these hints seem to have been written, if the dealer, discarding any honor he had, made certain of the position of all the aces by secreting them up his sleeve beforehand?

"It is quite a usual occurrence to see a bad player."

This is the first statement I have come to yet for the truth of which I can vouch. In my own limited experience I have found it quite the exception to find an even passable one.

The call for trumps is made a point of. Sometimes it is made on the second round, sometimes on the third or fourth, and sometimes even later. We are even told that:

"The call for trumps is sometimes used when all the trumps are out, and it must be taken as an invitation to the leader to change his suit."

This is getting somewhat intricate. Are we to take a portmanteau with us every time we want a friendly rubber?

"This signal may often be used to great advantage toward the close of a hand."

Very useful. "Of course, one could then have conveniently left all one's money in the pocket of the other trousers.

"The leader accordingly changes his suit, although in doing so he may often be somewhat in the dark."

Oh, horror! No lights! He may accidentally put his coat on inside out!

Then there is the "trump and echo" and the "Bath coup"—the Turkish bath coup, though not mentioned, is, I am told, equally important—and in fact there are calls for leads of some kind or another right up to the end of the hand. Even the last card played, it seems to me, might intimate to a call for something or other. Why not play with a pack of 104 cards? Think what a beautiful chance this would give the really good player who understands "calls." I believe there is money in this, and shall recommend my idea to the club.

The author particularly states that the declarer should value his hand at its best. That is to say, I suppose, he must try and persuade himself that he holds the ace, king and queen of every suit and so declare "no trumps." I shall certainly lend this book to all the friends I play bridge with.

There are certain unwritten laws to the infringement of which no penalty is attached; for instance, a player must not:

"Revoke on purpose."

"Ask to see the last trick except it be for his own information."

That is to say, he must not do as I do to gain time while he exchanges cards with his partner under the table or goes through his pocket in search of the missing ace of trumps which he has mislaid. One or two more somewhat less obvious rules might also be added, such as:

"A player must not hold his cards face outwards."

"The cards must be held in the hands, not in the feet."

"A player must not sit with his back to the table."

"The losers, when settling, must not attempt to pass base coin."

Now that I know all about the game, I intend recommending the club to rebuild its card room. It must be a large, airy chamber with padded walls, cast-iron tables screwed to the floor, and very wide doorways, while the tables must be surrounded by an artful arrangement of mirrors enabling the players to see all the hands and so obviate the necessity of such immense exercise of brain power during a time supposed to be devoted to recreation.

Preferred the Men to Talk.

Joseph Elkinton, the Philadelphia author, belongs to the Society of Friends. He converses as brilliantly as he writes, and never is his society more engaging than when he consents to narrate something from his store of Quaker anecdotes.

"The story goes," he said the other day, "that loud talking among the congregation once interrupted a certain Friends' meeting. The women at this meeting sat on one side of the room, the men on the other. The speaker, when the talking became intolerable, paused, and looked at the audience reproachfully.

A woman, rising, said to him:

"I beg thee to take notice that the talking you object to comes not from ours, but from the men's side of the house."

"The speaker smiled upon her. 'So much the better, good woman; so much the better,' he said. 'It will be the sooner over.'"

Discriminating Praise.

Chartran, who painted, during his visit to America, the President, Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt, was one day interviewed in Washington on the subject of his work.

Chartran talked about his work in a strange way, ignoring his important pieces, and lauding to the skies those that were of comparative insignificance.

"Why is it, sir," the reporter said finally, "that you only give praise to your worst paintings?"

"Because," was the reply, "they only need it. My best ones praise themselves."

"Here is the whole story in a nutshell."

"Yes, a chestnut shell."

The keenest critic of the sculptor is the stonecutter.

WHEN I get all undressed for bed,
And "Now I lay me down" have said,
I feel so sorry for poor me,
For I'm "an only child," you see!

Now Jack and Nell across the way
Tell me of how 'bout every day
They have a good big pillow fight
As soon as it is morning light.

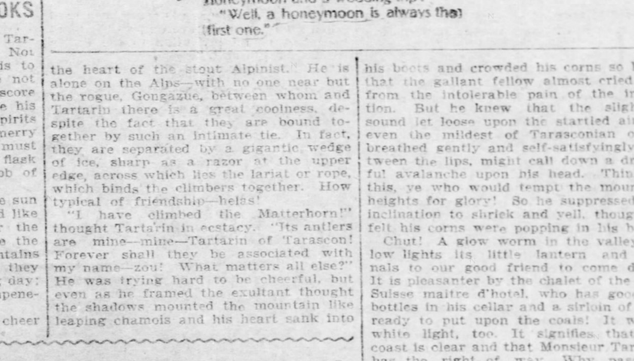
They fight before they go to bed,
And Nell hits Jack right in the head,
And after Nell thinks he's asleep
She throws a pillow at his feet.

There is so very few of me
I can't throw pillows—don't you see?
If mother only had a son
So I could romp and have some fun!

Feminine Fancy

"Do you believe in giving long, tiresome dinners?"
"Well, I believe in making them as much of a social success as possible."

"Well, Maude Castleton may be a social success, but has she any friends?"
"She had one, but I hear now that he has proposed to her."



"What's the difference between a honeymoon and a wedding trip?"
"Well, a honeymoon is always that first one."

Mirrored Thoughts.

I'm gazing into Kitty's face,
Of which I now am writing,
And see a pair of roguish eyes)
Which really are inviting.
A nose that's slightly retrousse;
A mouth so small and pretty—
I grieve the chance will ne'er be mine)
To steal a kiss from Kitty.

So cruel fate, to make amends—
I blush to think, the pity—
Will give some horrid man the kiss,
Because, you see, I'm Kitty.

—M'LANDBURGH WILSON.

O Tempora, O Mores!

[Kissing has gone out of fashion.—Daily Paper.]

Time was, dear Daphne, not so long ago,
When cold Hygiens's logical crusaders,
Each armed with limitation) Cupid's bow
And breathing bitter scorn on Love's free traders,
Bade to Affection's prompting, stern defiance,
And decreed all kissing in the name of Science.

Not long the strife—we know, dear maid, who won—
Love, as at locksmiths, laughs at Sanitation;
That fight was ended, sooner than begun;
"To arms!" we cried. "For Love and Osculation."
And, as we charged their forces, "at the double,"
Their strength collapsed, as doth the punctured bubble.

But now, alas! they claim a new ally:
The anti-amorists and foes to passion
Now wave with pride another flag on high
And urge allegiance to the sway of Fashion,
That mighty lord of feminine dominions
Who rules his realm by "other folks'" opinions."

P. S.—(By Daphne.)
Ah, troubled soul, fear not, though Fashion rule
(And that he will is fain to be admitted)—
We who have learnt in Cytherea's school
Shall find a means by which he'll be outwitted:
Laws must be kept, but let not that displease you;
You shall transgress, provided no one sees you!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

HALF MINUTES WITH THE BEST SELLING BOOKS

The day is far spent. And so is Tartarin's last sou. The sun is low. Not so the spirits of our hero. That is to say, his animal spirits. For is he not high, very high, with only a few score millimetres of the Matterhorn above his head? And who could have low spirits at such an altitude? Not our merry Tarasconnais, surely, though we must admit that the spirits in the stout flask slung at his side are at a low ebb of the tide.

And now—alions, mes enfants—the sun retires to rest. A pink mist, conceived like a Bacchanalian dream, rises over the summits of the Alps. One by one the pale blue tops of the snow mountains grow effulgent, rosy—as if, pardieu, they are blushing at the kiss of the dying day; then slowly they fade into the impenetrable gloom of the starless night.

Not a peek of a peak is left to cheer the heart of the stout Alpinist. He is alone on the Alps—with no one near but the rogue, Gongazue, between whom and Tartarin there is a great coolness, despite the fact that they are bound together by such an intimate tie. In fact, they are separated by a gigantic wedge of ice, sharp as a razor at the upper edge, across which lies the lariat or rope, which binds the climbers together. How typical of friendship—helas!

"I have climbed the Matterhorn!" thought Tartarin in ecstacy. "Its antlers are mine—mine—Tartarin of Tarascon! Forever shall they be associated with my name—zou! What matters all else?" He was trying hard to be cheerful, but even as he framed the exultant thought the shadows mounted the mountain like leaping chamois and his heart sank into his boots and crowded his corns so hard that the gallant fellow almost cried out from the intolerable pain of the infliction. But he knew that the slightest sound let loose upon the startled air, or even the mildest of Tarasconian oaths breathed gently and self-satisfyingly between the lips, might call down a dreadful avalanche upon his head. Think of this, ye who would tempt the mountain heights for glory! So he suppressed the inclination to shriek and yell, though he felt his corns were popping in his boots.

Chut! A glow worm in the valley below lights its little lantern and signals to our good friend to come down. It is pleasanter by the chalet of the good Suisse maitre d'hotel, who has good fat bottles in his cellar and a sirloin of goat ready to put upon the coals! It was a white light, too. It signifies that the coast is clear and that Monsieur Tartarin has the right of way. Why pass the night on the frigid side of a slab of ice, with the raw edge between him and his best friend and not enough whiskey in his can to make the lowest kind of a low ball?

Instinctively at the thought Tartarin gives a slight tug to the rope which connects him with Gongazue. Horrors! Mille thousand horrors! Frayed already by long rubbing against the rocks and ice of the Matterhorn, the frail rope parts, cut by the sharp teeth of the icy blade. A horrible cry from the throat of our hero answers it.

"Outre!"

"Boufre!"

And then——

Down the precipitous sides of the mountain rolls the rotund form of the man of Tarascon. He hears the avalanche pursuing from the heights above. They're off! The race is on! But he has a good start, and in the twinkling of an eye he is resolved that no mere insensate mass of snow or ice shall overtake a living projectile like himself. Down—down down—he rolls. Down past thunderous cataracts and across yawning crevasses; down over gigantic bowlders, which fray him but cannot turn him from his desperate purpose; down to the valley below and across the rock strewn level and up the other side until he is out of danger's way. Then he picks himself up and watches the huge but impotent avalanche thundering down the slope he has just left and forming a big dam across the torrent which he crossed at a bound.

Lifting his cap respectfully to the monster which has failed to catch him the bravest man in Switzerland utters a cry which will go resounding down the ages.

"Victoire! et tout ensemble!" screams Tartarin of Tarascon. "There is nothing to beat a hot French roll if taken at the proper moment."

But Gongazue, his late companion, what of him? Helas and hemlock! That is another story.

A position in hand is worth a dozen in prospect.

The Smile Cure.

[Have you tried the "smile" cure? It has been gravely stated by a medical authority in the states (of course) that there are very few complaints which will not yield to a persistent and determined effort to maintain a cheerful smile upon one's countenance whatever pain or inconvenience one may be suffering at the time. The idea is not new. The stoics—but indeed, has not the good gentle man gone a step beyond Stoicism?]

No longer scan advertisements
For "Quack's Quick Cure" nor "Bilious Bosh."
Resist the subtle blandishments
Of "Pale Pink Pills for People Green."
The panacea, newest style,
Is just to smile, and smile and smile.

A truce at last to doctors' bills,
For weird complaints they still invent
There's now a cure for all our ills
For which no penny need be spent,
Than doctors' med'cine better far
You simply smile and—there you are.

Sciatica, bronchitis, gout,
Whate'er, indeed, your ailments be,
'Twill cure them all without a doubt,
From tetanus to housemaid's knee.
So cultivate good health to win,
One constant, idiotic grin.

WERE MILLIONS MINE.

I love at ease to sit and muse
Before the hearth—logs blazing bright
A pipe to drive away the blues,
A cup of fragrant cheer in sight;
Then the giving Fancy airy flight,
Blest incense at this homely shrine,
Wreathe smoke rings up and thro' them smile.

The things I'd do were millions mine.
My heart's too big; it can't refuse.
Till my poor purse is empty quite
With hand outstretched, so trembling shine.

And off my left hand to the right
Rubbers with a reproving sigh
I daren't say "Nay" to him who woos
Ah, then I dream with keen delight
The things I'd do were millions mine.
To give the poor their honest doles,
The world's broad brotherhood unite;
To crush King Greed, so dire in sin
Men as his slave or parasite.
To heal the sick and cast no stint
Just where 'twould root like fruitful vine.

Lord! what full measure would requite
The things I'd do were millions mine?

ENVOI.

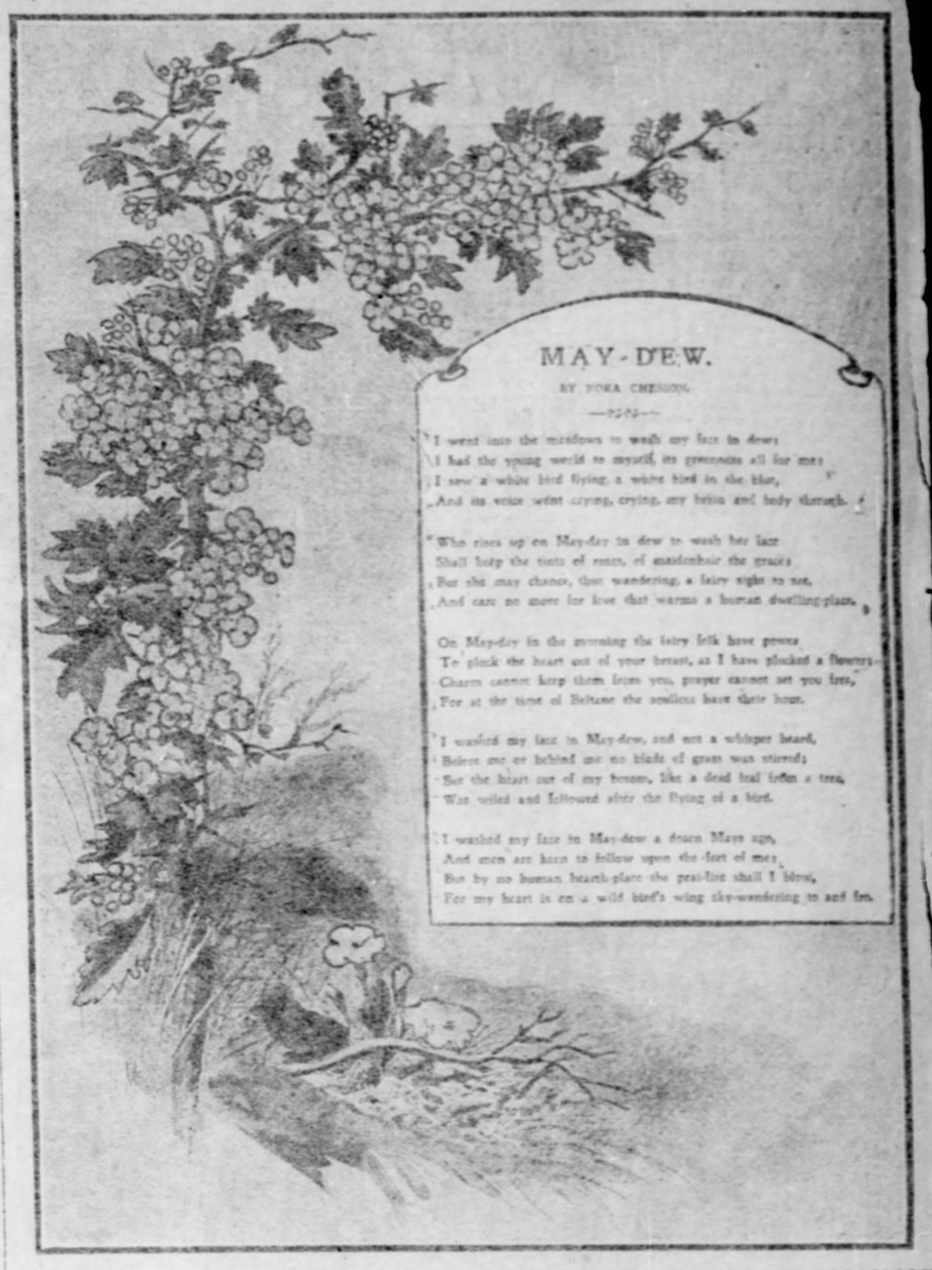
Ah, thus at eve I sit and muse,
"So fed it at a month per" dine!
All ends in smoke of sombre hues—
To things I'd do were millions mine.

PETER J. GRIEWOLD.

The Game of Life.

Not the quarry, but the chase,
Not the laurel, but the race,
Not the hazard, but the play,
Make me, Lord, enjoy alway.

—Gaiety Diggers in June McClure's.



MAY-DEW.

BY NORA CHESSON.

I went into the meadows to wash my face in dews
I had the young world to myself, its greenness all for mine
I saw a white bird flying, a white bird in the blue,
And its voice went crying, crying, my brain and body through.

Who rises up on May-day to dew to wash her face
Shall reap the tints of roses, of maidenhair the grace;
But she may chance, that wandering, a fairy sight to see,
And care no more for love that warms a human dwelling-place.

On May-day in the morning the fairy folk have power
To pluck the heart out of your breast, as I have plucked a flower;
Charm cannot keep them from you, prayer cannot set you free,
For at the time of Beltane the soulless have their hour.

I washed my face in May-dew, and not a whisper heard,
Before me or behind me no blade of grass was stirred;
But the heart out of my bosom, like a dead frail leffen a tree,
Was veiled and followed after the flying of a bird.

I washed my face in May-dew a dozen Mays ago,
And ever are keen to follow upon the feet of mey,
But by no human hearth-place the peat-fire shall I blow,
For my heart is as a wild bird's wing sky-wandering to and fro.

Light Falls Upon a Mystery.

The professor raised his eyes from the microscope. A great light shone in them. It was the light of triumph passing the power of words to describe.

"At last!" he said. "At last!"

"What is it?" inquired his disciple, wild with excitement.

"At last I have discovered the primordial unit, the germ of germs, the quintessence of the phantasmagoria of the shade of the shadow of the atom of nothingness, the grand final naught, the zero of senselessness multiplied by infinity."

"And, sir, what is that?" asked the breathless and eager-eyed pupil.

The moaning is a poem in one of the monthly magazines!" cried the great savant.

—HAROLD WILDER.

The Grip of the Grippe.

Dubbs—Chubbs has lost his grip, they say.

Tubbs—Lucky dog; I wish I could get rid of mine.

Left Him in Doubt.

He was in doubt. He didn't know whether he should be angry or pleased, and a great deal depended upon it.

They were sitting on the sofa together, and once, when the conversation seemed to drag a little, he had suggested:

"Don't you think it rather close tonight?"

"It might be closer," she replied.

It was a terrible predicament in which to place a man who was anxious to make the best of his opportunities. Should he take advantage of what seemed to be an invitation to get a little nearer to her, or should he be angry at being termed an "it?"

At Sea.

"The reason I pitch so at sea is because I set such naval store on myself. But I often pine to get back to port."

"Oakum, now? You ought to get a rope's end for that. But I suppose you think you're a cruiser."

High Powered Autos.

Dubbs—What is the horse power of Smith's auto?

Dubbs—Well, he was getting his share of two-horse power the other day during a snowstorm. You see there was another machine that had gone wrong trailing behind the same team.

Making a Defense.

Lawyer's Helpmeet—What's worrying you tonight, dear?

Lawyer—I've got a client who is defendant in a jewelry robbery case, and I don't know whether to prove an alibi or show that he comes of a wealthy family.

A Sage Suggestion.

White—Green has written a most peculiar play. It is too slow for New York and too fast for Philadelphia.

Black—Why doesn't he try it on Brooklyn?

How Newspapermen Work

Reminiscences of the Push Behind the Pencil

By EDWARD C. SYKES.

IF THERE is anything that a newspaper man enjoys it is to get a "beat." In doing so his experiences are sometimes amusing as well as exciting. Not long ago an assignment was given to me to report a certain church union convention. At the outstart all persons not authorized by the churches represented to take a part in its deliberations were excluded from the meeting. Ministers, bishops and all newspaper men had to walk the plank, and the newspaper men did so with reluctance. When a reporter is given an assignment he is expected to "deliver the goods." But notwithstanding secrecy, the convention apostles were outwitted.

The meeting was held in a certain Young Men's Christian association building. There are two entrances to the chapel. One of them on this occasion was not used. Double doors lead to both of them. Between one set is an opening, probably a half-inch wide, sufficiently large to permit the sound of voices to emanate. The meat of the deliberations of the body centered around the committee reporting on terms of how the union was to be effected. This crack in the door was the salvation to the news. The writer hit upon the plan, and had to take other newspaper men into his confidence to aid him in getting that committee's report. The gist of it was captured and was in type by the time the convention adjourned. One of the delegates, with power to give certain matters to the press, appeared at a certain newspaper office with some data. But imagine his surprise when told that the paper had the account.

He was dumbfounded and said that such a thing was not possible; that he had come direct from the meeting. Heroic measures have to be resorted to at times, and this was one of many incidents.

"Brother," said the Rev. T. J. Leake, addressing me at a general conference of ministers held several weeks ago, "will you please select a hymn and play the organ, so that we can lead in the singing and open the meeting?" It rather startled the writer to be mistaken for a minister of the gospel, for most newspaper men will probably acknowledge that it is a rare case of mistaken identity for a writer to be taken for a member of the cloth. The invitation was declined with thanks, with the explanation that the one addressed was a reporter, and not an organist. "You a reporter?" said Dr. Leake. "Why, I thought that you were a clergyman!" and the noted Methodist divine joined in a hearty laugh, along with other ministers.

To take a vacation and get mixed up in a live newspaper story is one of the eccentricities of the business. It fell to my lot to be in a steamboat collision on the Monongahela river several years ago. Two steamers, the I. C. Woodward and the Elizabeth, came together. The accident happened near the town of Elizabeth and everyone aboard both vessels were more or less scared. The water where the accident occurred was not so deep but one could have waded ashore if he had jumped into the river. The affair happened on a Saturday night and both steamers were damaged. A Sunday paper, of course, had a "scoop" on the story. No one was injured, but in other newspaper offices river reporters were questioned as to why they had missed it. This, however, was an incident of there being a "Johnny on the spot."

If you ever get mixed up in a steamboat collision, don't jump into the water, but put on a life preserver and wait until the ship touches bottom. Then you can either swim or float ashore. If you are a Baptist you will not mind the bath.

Not many reporters are accorded the privilege of interviewing governors. It was my pleasure to meet the late President William McKinley in that capacity on one occasion, while on my way to Chicago. It was while McKinley was stumping the state for the last time as a candidate for governor of Ohio. He boarded the train with his staff at Kent and the conductor did not recognize the greatest statesman of his day. "You will have to go forward," said the conductor of the Pullman. The remark fell on my ears and one of the party retorted, "Have you no room for Gov. McKinley and his party?" That was my time for action, so my section in the Pullman was offered to the governor. The conductor quickly made room for McKinley and in a short time a member of the party appeared to extend the personal thanks of the governor for my courtesy. He asked if it would delight me to meet his excellency and the invitation did not have to be extended a second time. Soon in the presence of the governor my newspaper instinct was aroused and an interview on the silver question, the national topic of discussion at the time, was my reward and a possible chance of his being a candidate for the presidency in 1856. The story was sent back to the paper which the writer represented. It was played up on the front page and when President McKinley was nominated for the presidency he did not forget the incident and a letter reminding me of it was received in answer to my congratulating him upon his nomination and the letter is still in my possession.

FAVORITE FLOWERS.

An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman, walking along a country road on a summer day, talked of their favorite flowers.

"Give me the red rose of old England," said the Englishman.

"Give me the shamrock of auld Ireland," said the Irishman.

"Na, na," said the Scotchman, "the flower of my country is the best. Ye may sit on the rose and the shamrock, but ye'll not sit lang on the thistle!"

What Tommy Takes.

That Tommy Todd could have a fault
Which all his friends condone?
He just loiter and yet "He said"
He takes things not his own.
"He has his father's eyes," cries one,
"It's plainly to be seen."
"His nose and mouth, though, Tommy took
Straight from his Grandpa Green."
"Our Tommy has his mother's hair,"
His aunts will freely say,
His mother's forehead, too, "you see
Of course, that's plain as day!"
And many, many times a week
Of Tommy Todd 'tis said,
"We all know where he got that laugh!
From his dear Uncle Ned!"

—Elizabeth L. Gould, in Youth's Companion.

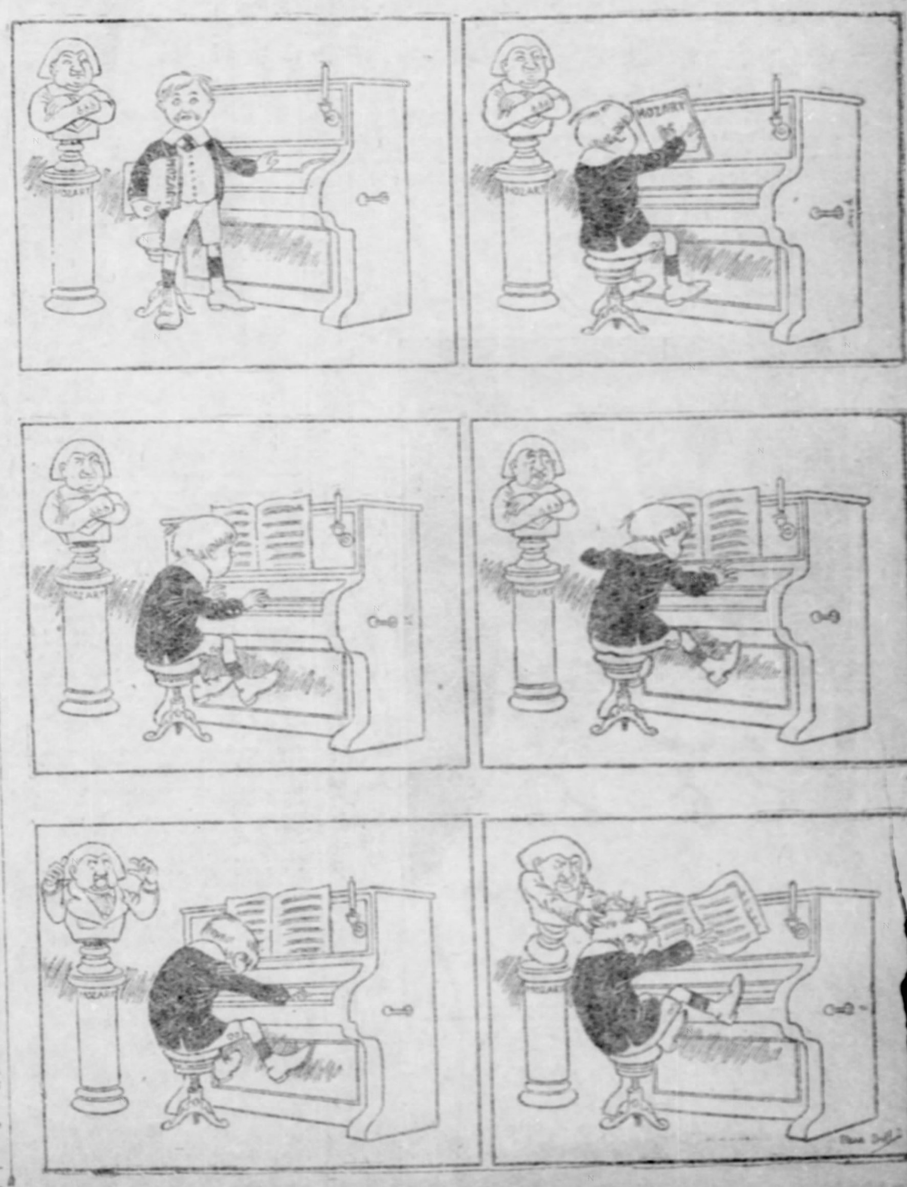
"I guess those Chinese actors don't have much difficulty in remembering when to go on the stage."

"Why so?"

"Oh! They always carry their cue around with 'em."

The blind man's dog despises the frivolity of other dogs.

A Story Without Words



POPPING THE QUESTION—JAPANESE STYLE.

AMERICA SEEN THROUGH KAISER'S SPECTACLES

What the Kaiser's Deputy, Who Traveled Through the United States to Study American Character, Reports.

"If We Must Fight the Americans," He Says, "It's Better to Know Them Thoroughly Beforehand."

The German Emperor.

SOMEBODY has called America "the land of unlimited possibilities." In my opinion there is a limit to all things, even to admiration for the United States, but in as much as Germany and America may fight some day, it would be as foolish to underrate the enemy as to give him credit for more than he can do.

War Necessary.

The more I saw of America the less I sympathize with our German Jingoes, but I do hope that the United States may some day be forced to fight for her very life. The victory over decrepit old Spain was far too easily won. The national heroes that unpleasantness set up on the public pedestal never went through the fire-baptism of real danger and real misery. As a consequence, Jingoism and empty bragging are more alive than ever.

Source of Greatness.

The foremost American characteristics originally came from the oak forests of Germany, the bog lands of Holstein, the villages and hamlets of England and Ireland, from the lonely Scotch mountains. But 400 years of persistent warfare with nature and elements wonderfully developed, enlarged and influenced them. The village is the nursery of the race everywhere. The Americans, too, used to be a people of farmers and planters before they branched out to be merchants, industrials and world financiers.

Expansion Over Canada.

Unless I am very mistaken about the temper, the ambitions and the political destiny of the Americans, their admirable talent for assimilation and for attracting other peoples and countries will result in the annexation of Canada, Mexico and all the neighboring inland world. Already they have achieved commercial and industrial supremacy in Mexico. It seems to be the mission of the United States to create an empire radically different from any Europe ever produced.

Education.

The excellent and even education offered by the public schools to all makes true Americans of boys and girls alike. They learn hardly any history, aside from that of their own country, and as a general thing an American boy, or girl, does not care to know the classic ages and the middle ages.

In Germany the army officer represents the highest type of manhood; England has her "gentlemen," America—her "captains of industry" and smart men, if the expression be permissable. The smart man is a near relative of the gentleman, only that he is descended from the aristocracy of business, instead of birth.

Men—Smart-Men.

Germans are very apt to picture the American as a cold, calculating business person, a brutal egotist, bereft of all finer sensibilities, trained only to chase after the dollar. As a matter of fact the American people are capable of a degree of enthusiasm and hopefulness that Germans might do well to aspire to, while, generally speaking, the sense of justice and propriety is more highly developed in the American masses than with us in Germany. In America playhouses I have often seen vast audiences acclaim virtue and raise an outcry against persons and scenes depicting vulgar, mean and bad characters or situations.

Men and Women.

The American's ideas about women are peculiarly his own. To him woman is neither an angel, nor a domestic animal. His Anglo-Saxon self-consciousness prevents his falling victim to feminism, his love is superior to that of the old time "minne-singer" or hysteric Frenchman. His wife is supreme ruler of an empire most appropriate for her talents and inclinations: The house, the bringing up of children, ethics and beauty.

He thinks it man's first and supreme duty to protect woman because she is physically weaker than himself, but in all other respects he accords her the fullest equality.

South and West.

America will shake off European influence more and more, as her sphere of culture spreads toward the west and gathers additional strength in the south. The west with its untold riches—hidden treasure—hoards far excelling those of California, gravitates toward Asia, the new south toward South America.

American Optimism.

The American is a born optimist, but his optimism is of a sterner kind than that of the Slav nations, which is little more than straw fire. In the American character enthusiasm and perseverence are happily balanced.

The German is more original and scholarly than the American, but the latter excels in many-sidedness, in quickness and alertness.

American Humor.

The American temperament is best portrayed by the national humor, the pepper and salt of the country's great newspapers. A bidding politician without humor might as well give up. Humor is the magnetism that enlivens banquets and the lecture platform, even the pulpit.

American Patriotism.

In Germany, patriotism is the distinction of the few, in America it is general, self-evident. Unpartriotic parties, such as we have in Germany, would be impossible across the water. American patriotism is all-comprehensive; the American loves his laws, institutions, even the faults of government forms and parties. 'If it's American, it's good,' is his motto. The American is a patriot waking and asleep, at his meals, whether he drinks water only, or indulges in stimulants. The first cry of the newly born is a triumphant hymn for America.

Charity.

The American becomes sentimental in the face of sickness, where the weak or unprotected are concerned. Nowhere in the world are asylums, homes for children, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the aged, etc., so well provided and so easily accessible as in the United States. Nowhere is charity so generous, so free and so all-comprehensive. America's poor need not humble themselves, or profess virtues they do not have, in order to gain aid. There a man need not profess religion if he wants to go to a hospital; to what denomination he belongs has nothing to do with his momentary wants. And whether or not he is a church member in any sense, manner or form, is nobody's business. In a good many cases charitable institutions are supported by churches of different creeds.

Justice.

The American easily forgives and forgets; the after-history of every war the United States ever engaged in proves that abundantly.

To my mind the ways of the American courts are far from ideal, but I make haste to add that their mode of inflicting punishment is most humane. America imposes fine and imprisonment upon criminals, not to avenge the wrong done, but merely with a view to protect society, while full of compassion for the erring brother.

As to the enforcement of laws in general, the great majority of them are on paper only. Petty thieves are punished, the big robbers escape. The lumber trust, for instance, is allowed to rob the nation of one of its most precious possessions, the forests, but no judge's arm is long enough to reach the great capitalists that sow ill-wind for millions and again millions of men and women to come.

Money in the United States.

The hand that heaped up millions by most egotistical and often unlawful exploitation of commercial conditions is equally ready to endow universities, asylums, libraries and similar institutions for the public good. The American dollar is not always clean, but niggardness, at least, cannot be laid at its door.

The American is not really money-mad—making money is a sport with him. The alertness and neergy born in him ekes him on continually to bet and try to gamble and speculate. At the same time he is not a good housekeeper, neither is his wife. And as to heirs, the average man seldom thinks of them. Again, many millionaires refuse to leave fortunes to their sons for fear of encouraging them to idleness. For that reason he prefers leaving his money for educational or charitable purposes.

The Smart Set.

The vagaries and tomfooleries of the smart set, so called, should not be regarded as typical. The Newport set, which has been criticised so much, is not American at all, but international, being made up of board of trade men, speculators, sportsmen, fashionable beauties and similar characters belonging to an unrecognized leisure class. Among 80 millions of people, notable for abundant mental and physical health, personal honor and superior diligence, this handful of semi-mad-men and mad-women is too insignificant for mention.

Snobs.

There are snobs, of course, loads of them—those democratic airs every true American delights in, cannot equal conceal the fact that an aristocracy is forming slowly but surely. The Sunday newspapers in Baltimore, St. Louis, Washington, Chicago and other great cities make a specialty of printing coats-of-arms. The woman who can exhibit the portraits of two grandfathers thinks herself far better than the lady who is only sure of one. And those marriage contracts between dollars and foreign titles, are they not the essence of organized snobbery.

Fight Against Alcoholism.

I was astonished and pleased seeing evidence of America's fight against alcoholism on all hands. A drunken person in the streets of any American city is a curiosity. There is something great and elevating in the idea of whole states, parties, societies and classes joining hands against the most popular of vices, drunkenness.

Well-Bred Young Men.

American young men are singularly well bred, for the obvious reason that they are brought up with the girls and under the influence of women of refinement, education and energy. German young men fill compare with their American brethren. How could they, seeing that they receive their social education at the beer table?

Streets a Disgrace.

That a people boasting of so many grand and epoch-making works in the line of engineering, allows its streets, and public works in general, to resemble those of ill-managed oriental communities, is no less a disgrace than a puzzle to the foreign observer; most of the great American cities are nothing short of proto types of slovenliness and filthy habits. They have splendid hospitals, the medical profession is of the highest character in the United States, yet the mortality is far above what it should be.

The American Army.

Discipline in army and navy is notoriously lax, yet the critics of these organizations should not forget that they have been victorious in every war they ever engaged in.

During the war of secession mistakes succeeded mistakes, many battles were lost, generals deprived of their rank in the midst of action, yet the imperious north triumphed over the sanguine south in the end. And when the Americans have war, commerce and industry goes on as if nothing was happening, nay more, it increases in volume. The building of the great Pacific railroad continued while war raged all around—do you want a better proof of admirable energy and resourcefulness?

Does He Love Nature?

The worst enemy of America's natural beauty is the American, who decimated the Indian and abolished the buffalo and every other kind of game.

Wanton Forest Destruction.

But the worst of all is the unpardonable crime of forest destruction carried on almost systematically south and north, east and west. Railways carry the stranger through miles upon miles of forest cemeteries, tree cadavers on both sides, as far as the eye travels. Picknickers think nothing of setting a forest afire, the farmer allows his pigs, cows and goats to ramble in the woods and devour the young trees. On every stream saw mills cutting up the kernel of the wood only! The rest, which in Germany and France would be esteemed of high value, is wantonly and criminally burned up.

These heaps of blackened ashes in the saw mill yards will come high to the next generation, and higher still to the one following.

Colleges.

America's scientists are as diligent, pushing and successful as her merchants, while her schools and universities are in no way behind ours. The vast majority of college boys and girls are ideal students, much superior to the European article. They have more earnestness, more ambition and quicker perception.

Literature.

American literature is progressing nobly on the lines laid down by Emerson and the Concord school and is emancipating itself from sensationalism and conventionalities. Walt Witman is its prophet, and Herbert Spencer, Tolstoy and Maeterlinck are the foreigners exercising the greatest influence.

Don't Know How to Live.

The Americans have made more inventions than any other nation, they have taught Europe, the whole world, how to live better and more comfortable lives, how to save time and health, but for themselves don't know how to live.

They have not yet discovered the real relation between money-getting and money-spending. Wholly absorbed with the product of material wealth, they have not given culture a chance.

Real culture needs two things, which the American allows neither to himself nor to others: Time and consideration.

America will probably never produce a Florence, Genoa, Venice, Nuremberg or Weimar, but I am free to confess that the Chicago packing houses, St. Paul's and Minneapolis' flour mills, Pittsburgh's steel works, Buffalo's Niagara Falls' power house and the New York stock exchange are institutions such as the world has never seen before.

SHE GOT THE BEST OF IT.

Woman Outgeneraled Her Husband Who Was Headed for a Bar.

An unknown man and woman created a disturbance in front of the Rossonyi house about 9 o'clock last night. Evidently they were going through the city, and it was suspected that the husband had made a start for a Union avenue bar. It seemed also that about the instant he left the north side of the Union station his wife decried his intention and intercepted him.

"Now, come back here," she said, striding after him as he emerged from the folding doors of the shack. At first he appeared undecided as to the most diplomatic move to make. Another "Come back here!" as the woman grabbed his arm and turned him facing the depot. Then he made up his mind to "come back" and as she faced him about and gave him a push, he appeared satisfied to yield. He spoke not a word. The woman had outgeneraled him.—Kansas City Journal.

What He Needed.

A coal carrier in Yorkshire, England, was sent to deliver a ton of coal at a college. Meeting one of the professors in the grounds the coal man asked where he should put the coal. The professor came out of the brown study in which he was immersed and replied: "Ah, yes! You must traverse the quadrangle at right angles and pass under the cinquefoil arch to the exterior curtilage of the building. There an orifice in the edifice will at once become evident to your ocular perception. There you may evacuate your vehicle of its amorphous substance."

The man scratched his head.

"That's all right, maister," he said, "but it's a coal hole ahm seekin'."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Speed of Carrier Pigeons.

Experiments differ so in regard to the speed of pigeons that it is hard to form an estimate as to how fast they can fly. The direction of the wind must be taken into account, the question whether they alight on water, and as to whether or not they fly at night. Experiments are constantly being made, and it is hoped that a few years will decide these questions satisfactorily. The one used in Andree's last message is quoted by pigeon experts as a world's record since Noah sent his birds from the ark, for, though pigeons were employed on polar expeditions before this time, few survived the ordeal and the rest died in winter quarters, the climate proving too severe.

IKE POKEBERRY'S MARVELOUS MECHANICAL COW

From the Almost Veracious Memoirs of Oliver Thumm.

A STUDY IN LINE AND WASH.

THERE never was such an astounding bit of mechanism as Ike Pokeberry's marvelous mechanical cow. Ike himself didn't amount to much except just to tinker around; had a weak back that kept him from sawing wood or working the washing machine or hoeing the garden. But he could pitch horseshoes all day, or walk five miles to a fishing hole and help carry a keg of beer all the way without hurting his back hardly any.

Mrs. Pokeberry took in washing and kept chickens and did plain sewing and raised garden truck and children. Sometimes it made Ike heartsick to see the way she worked, but it didn't affect his appetite to speak of. He always gave her credit, too.

"I might have married a better lookin' woman, or one that wasn't so all-fired ignorant," he'd say down at Sam Welch's shoemaker shop, where he and a few other gentlemen of leisure helped run the country, "but I couldn't have found a more willing worker in a thousand years. I tell you a wife like that is a blessing to a man that has a weak back. Loan me a chew of tobacco, Hank, and I'll give you the dingdest beatin' at checkers you ever had in your life. Say, ain't it a shame the way the government is doing down there in them Philippeens?"

Ike might have remained a mere statesman and checker player all his life if his wife hadn't hid enough money to buy a cow. The day he came home from Sam Welch's and saw that cow in the back lot made him a financier and a genius. For nearly a week he spent most of his time leaning over the pasture fence watching that cow help make a living for the family, and one night, after Mrs. Pokeberry had delivered the milk and put the children to bed and done up the chores, Ike knocked the ashes out of his pipe and said:

"You might have got a better cow while you was at it," said Mrs. Pokeberry. "It was the best one I could get for the money. To be sure it ain't much of a cow for looks, but it gives half a gallon of milk night and morning, and that means twenty cents a day, good, hard money."

Ike refilled his pipe and smoked for five minutes.

"Tomorrow morning," he finally announced, "I'm going into the milk business. I'm going to take that homely cow around and milk her right in front of the customer's doors, like they do in Constantinople or Germany or Europe or some place that I read about once."

"I don't see no sense in that," said Mrs. Pokeberry. "We sell every drop of milk that cow gives right now."

"Being a woman, Mandy, of course you don't understand business," remarked Ike loftily. "This way they'll know we're honest and don't put any water or chalk in our milk. Our good name, Mandy, is worth more than riches." And with this virtuous remark Ike went to bed.

The next morning, bright and early, Ike started out with the cow and made the hit of his life. The scheme worked splendidly and it only had one drawback. Ike collected all the money and Mrs. Pokeberry never saw a cent of it. Ike didn't spend it though, except for tobacco and that was one comfort. It was remarkable the change that cow brought about. As Ike passed Sam Welch's shop one evening that week, Hank Hooper hailed him.

"If you'll come in," he said, "I'll give you the blamedest wallopin' at checkers you ever had in your life."

"I ain't got no time to waste on foolishness," said Ike.

Hank regarded Ike with amazement for a moment, then made another attack.

"Have you seen what the government is doing now down in the Philippeens?"

"Looky here, Hank," said Ike, "I'm a man of business now and I don't care if the country goes plumb to smash!"

"Well, I'll be flabbered!" exclaimed Hank, as Ike walked away. "Say, Sam," he continued, turning to Mr. Welch, "who'd a thought that a brindle cow with one horn and a broken tail would make a man so swell headed that he would cut all his friends? That man will turn out bad, yet. You mark my word!"

But Ike fooled them. One day he traded off his cow for another that gave almost two gallons of milk a day. He had always spoken of the first one as "our cow." He alluded to the new one as "my cow" and began to wear store clothes every day. From then on the town could hardly hold him. To see him stalk around leading that cow by the bridle and milk out a quart, was a sight for sore eyes.

He saved up his money, and it wasn't long until he had enough to make another trade, and got one of those short legged Holsteins that are pretty near all milk, except the horns and hoofs. Then his troubles began. The new cow gave almost three gallons of milk a day, but it was so short legged and its customers were so far apart that, by the time that he got through with his morning's rounds it was time to begin delivering the evening's milk and the cow couldn't stand it. He tried to teach the cow to walk on stilts, so as to get over the ground faster, but he nearly broke its neck on the first attempt, and the Holstein gave nothing but sour milk for nearly a week, so he gave up that plan as a failure.

Finally, Ike got an idea that made Edison look like a rank amateur. He turned the woodhouse into a workshop, and put padlocks on the doors and windows. For the next three months, as soon as he got through with his milk route every day, he buried himself in that shop and tinkered away for dear life. One day he came home, carrying a fresh cow-hide, and inside another week he called Mrs. Pokeberry and the children out into the back lot and swore them to secrecy.

"Mrs. Pokeberry," said he, "let your children to gaze upon their father, the man who, by his own unaided genius, is about to lift them and you out of the depths of poverty in which you have so long wallowed, on account of my weak back!"

With these impressive words he threw open the door of his shop and led out his marvelous mechanical cow.

It was a wonder. You couldn't tell it from a real cow to save you, unless you happened to notice a row of little round spots, a little different in color from its hair, that ran down the right side of its neck. These round spots were electric buttons. Ike touched one of them and the cow switched her tail. He touched another and it kicked a fly on its stomach. He touched another and it chewed like a high school girl. Another button made it lift up its head and moo, another made it roll its eyes, another made it look 'round at the man who was milking it and three others made it walk at different speeds. It was a masterpiece all right, and the best part of it was that it held forty gallons of milk.

Well, Ike looked upon his fortune as made. He made Mrs. Pokeberry pull up stakes and move nearer to the city, and it wasn't a week until he had a milk route that kept him busy. He invented a patent milk so near like the real article that a Jersey cow might have been proud to claim it as her own. He began to make money hand over fist, and to spruce up so that every new and then he had to tread over the awful mistake a handsome and progressive man like himself had made by marrying such a plain and uninteresting woman as Mrs. Pokeberry.

Naturally Ike thought a lot of his cow and, as time went on, he began to look upon the beast as a real, live creature, of a remarkable degree of intelligence. And there did seem to be something almost uncanny in the thing. During the heat of the day Ike would turn it loose in the pasture, and to see it stalk around cropping the grass, or lying under the trees slowly chewing its cud, was enough to make a man shudder if he knew the facts in the case. There was record to be a strange bond of union between the man and the machine, too. When Ike would come to the fence, while that cow was wandering around the pasture, it would be sure to finally bring up where he was and come to rest with its nose poked affectionately against his neck. This little trick used to bring the tears to Ike's eyes every time it happened. He was a very tender-hearted man.

All things must come to an end, and Ike Pokeberry's marvelous mechanical cow was no exception to the rule. One day, after Ike had just milked it in front of a customer's house, a stray cow came along the street and saw this thing of iron and steel wires. The counterfeit might fool mere human beings, but it couldn't fool this bovine, and some natural instinct threw it into a rage at the thief on the cow family. It gave a bellow, threw its tail into the air and made a dash at the artificial affair. Ike came tearing out of the house in time to scare the real animal away, but not in time to prevent its horn slipping along the neck of the sham cow. The tip of the horn ripped into the row of electric buttons along the neck and crossed all the wires!

The mischief was to pay right away! That marvelous mechanical cow started to go through all its stunts at once, and there was no stopping it!

"Whoa, there!" cried Ike in a masterly voice, as he reached the scene of action. The cow reared up on its hind legs and mooed and lashed its tail, catching Ike a swipe in the eye.

"Drag blast it, I say, whoa there!" shouted Ike, and the cow came down on its front legs and mooed and kicked out with its hind legs, catching Ike under the chin and hitting him 30 feet away.

"Whoa, dangone you, whoa!" He screamed, and the cow tore around in a circle and mooed and rolled its eyes and slopped all over Ike as he was trying to get up from where he landed.

"Whoa, there, bust your hide!" yelled Ike, and the cow jumped straight up in the air, like a bucking broncho, and mooed and gave Ike another swipe with its tail.

"Cussara your ugly pictures, I say whoa!" roared Ike, rubbing the dust further into his eyes and making a desperate grab for the row of buttons. The cow simply lowered its head and mooed and gave Ike a dig in the ribs with its horns.

Ike cursed and howled and the cow did everything all over again, with variations, while Ike frantically tried to reach that row of buttons, and every time the thing mooed Ike got another rap on some portion of his anatomy. Sometimes Ike was on top and sometimes the cow, and the entire neighborhood turned out to make a book on the result, with odds 3 to 2 in favor of the cow. Finally Ike got his hand on those buttons and jarred them up some, and there was another three-ring circus, with Ike playing the part of the tanbark for about three minutes. Ike did some grouted and lofty tumbling and got out from under looking like an ash wagon in a windstorm. Just as he was shaking himself into shape again the crowd yelled at him, but they were too late. Ike tried to jump, but the cow had lowered its head and charged, and Ike once more hit the dust into very small chunks, while the cow, with an extra loud moo, tore up street, heading in the direction of home at the rate of a verst a minute.

Ike was game. He got up once more and limped off after the cow in hopes to catch it before any further damage was done. He loved the cow too much to blame it for the tumbling he got, and knew the cow would seem in its feel soon when it had time to cool down.

Alas, it never had a chance! It tried to cross the railroad track just as the fast express came in, and it cut the cow square in two. Of course, all that artificial milk had become churned and a solid streak of fine butterine stretched the full length of the lightning express. The engineer scraped a seven-pound chunk of the concoction and took it home to his wife, and she thought it was fine.

Well, of course, the hind legs of that cow gave one convulsive kick and stood right there, but the front part ran on home. It turned into the pasture and ran around and around in a circle until Ike came up and then with one mournful "moo" it ran right up to him, laid its head in his arms, rolled its eyes up to him and died. It was so pathetic.

Mrs. Pokeberry still takes in washing.

Carrier Pigeons Used as the Messengers of Peace and War

Mysterious Homing Instinct Has Been Developed and Utilized by Man and Proved of Great Advantage.

By KATHERINE LOUISE SMITH.

THE only thing that competes with wireless telegraphy is the carrier pigeon. An aerial post with the carrier pigeon as postmaster would be an unique experiment.

It has been tried in times past with more or less success, and though there is no immediate prospect of such a post the experiments that constantly are taking place in flying birds long and short distances show that the pigeon can be utilized to a large extent in carrying messages from one part of the country to another.

Probably the most successful experiments in pigeon carrying in modern times was at the siege of Paris, where for three months the pigeons carried 30 day mails and 1,000 night mails. Large sums of money and valuable documents were transmitted in this way, the pigeons understanding they were to fly over the German lines. Films of collodion were used which held over 1,000 missives, and as there was always danger of a bird being shot, 20 or more duplicates were usually sent. One or more of these always reached their destination, for the birds were started from balloons.

This success of the Parisians was, however, no new thing. As far back as the time of Pliny the imperial dovecotes held as many as 10,000 birds, and Roman athletics always announced the victor in their games by means of a carrier pigeon. These same pigeons announced the chariot races and gladiator fights and played the part of messengers generally.

The Belgian Pigeons.

The Belgians have always been noted for their pigeons, and it was through them that the Camulet was bred to the Smerle. These are the birds that announce the return of fishing smacks at sea, and there is no more interesting sight than to watch their maneuvers when starting for home.

What this instinct is that guides the pigeon, man does not know, whether it is memory, or power of sight more than human. Some assert that the inner ear is different, and that the sound creates the sense of orientation, by striking the circular canals of the ear and having for its excitant the earth's magnetism. Whatever we choose to call this innate quality, it is to man it owes its development, for long generations of natural selections, carefully watched over by man, have made this instinct serviceable.

In the rearing and care of the homing pigeons the loft plays an important part. The dovecote may be set up in any place that is airy and spacious. A separate little house is generally given each pair of pigeons, for, like all the higher races, they are monogamous. The pigeons' house is provided with a single entrance formed with a cage representing two holes, one opening on the inside, the other on the outside. The two openings are closed by little vertical triangles moving around the point of suspension and acting as trap doors. The cage, which is the ante-chamber of the dovecote, allows the pigeons arriving from the outside to be kept separate if they are bearers of messages. The bird arriving from the outside goes into the cage, but cannot get into the second opening, as it is caught in a sort of harmless mouse trap until its master can set it free.

Waiting for the Birds.

It is often of the greatest importance to prevent any delay in the transmission of a dispatch carried by a pigeon, and as a general rule a watcher is intrusted with the duty of awaiting the bird's arrival. Much misconception prevails as to the habits of these birds, and it is generally supposed that all one has to do is to catch the bird, tie a letter to it and send it off. The fact is, a homing pigeon will return to its home only, and recognizes the place from which it first began to fly. The accuracy of its finding its way back is surprising. Certain birds have been known to return to their homes after five years' absence, and some sold in America have found the home of their former owner in Belgium. Save in rare instances they have never settled successfully in strange lofts.

The training of young pigeons begins when they are three to four months old. They are released at greater and greater distances, these successive trips being always chosen in the same direction. At six months old a young pigeon ought to be able to return to the dovecote, traversing a space of 200 miles at a rate of 50 miles an hour, and at the end of the second year a select bird (the birds of small value are lost on the way) will return a distance of 500 miles at the rate of 50 miles an hour. When a pigeon is released it describes a spiral and appears to explore the horizon, disappearing at the point where it was released. This time it starts without hesitation in the right direction.

Used by a Doctor.

A physician in the west has proved to his satisfaction that the use of homing pigeons in country practice of medicine is practical, and where the condition of the patient demands it he leaves a carrier pigeon with instructions that the symptoms of the patient are to be written on a piece of tissue paper, inclosed in an aluminum tube, and attached to the bird's leg. The electrical arrangement registers the moment the pigeon arrives, and the doctor or office attendant at once sees the message.

In America the sport of pigeon flying is still in its infancy, though much credit to push the undertaking must be given the Federation of Homing Pigeon Fanciers, which consists of a thousand members. They have spacious lofts for the breeding and flying of homing pigeons, stocked with choice Belgian birds, some of which have flown long distances, going from the Atlantic to the Mississippi in 15 days. The naval officers at Annapolis confessed for years at their own expense experiments in pigeon flying, taking the birds out on boats on the ocean and letting them start for home.

Lieut. Eberle, who has written a long treatise on these birds, and who had charge of the notes until the birds were put on the warships at the time of the Spanish war, contends that if our coasts were fortified by hoisting dovecotes at all large stations, messages in war would be obtained much sooner than at present and the birds would be invaluable in carrying parcels. One of the birds released by the officers off Cape Hatteras flew 250 miles to the home loft.

As a means of quick receipt for obtaining news, the pigeon has been of inestimable value. The New York papers employed pigeons to bring the news to a recent international yacht race, artists have been known to send sketches in case of a war blockade, and the plan has worked admirably, provided the pigeon does not stop for a bath on the way.

Some people seem to think that the old adage of catching a bird and putting salt on its tail, all one has to do is to catch a pigeon and tie a piece of paper to it, but this is far from the case. An ordinary pigeon can easily carry 30 grams and aluminum tubes, fastened to them, are made on purpose for transmitting messages. These are sewed under the tail feathers, the letter is slipped into the tube and the ends fastened by folding over the soft metal which bends. Another mode is to attach a green quill to the leg, just above the foot, with a small India rubber ring around, which is kept on the bird's leg for such use. Many aeronautic birds carry a ring with the owner's initials, so that if stolen the thief could be arrested.

Thirty carrier pigeons were sent with Andre's balloon in a little house fastened underneath the aeronaute seats department. A few months later the liveliest of these birds appeared with a message. The story is a sad one, an augury of the disaster which probably overtook the bird's master. On July 25, 1896, the Alkali was on a border of drift ice in the northern latitudes. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning the lieutenant called to the captain to come and kill a strange bird that had lighted on the gaff. The captain shot the bird and never discovered it might be Andre's carrier pigeon until later in the day it was suggested to him by a whaler whom he met.

Andree's Last Message.

He at once turned his boat to the region where the bird was shot and a reconnoitering boat which was sent out returned with the strange dispatch written in Andree's hand on paper which he took with him for the purpose.

The bird had flown 120 miles from the balloon and lighted on the gaff so tired that it fell asleep and was shot.

Two Prize Carrier Pigeons.

New Beau Nash Revives the Glories of Bath

The Roman Baths at Bath, England.

LONDON, May 20.—At present there seems more than a chance that the historic town of Bath, whose ancient glories were supposed to have departed forever, may yet be the scene of as gallant, if not as dramatic, doings as it was at the time described in "Monsieur Beaucaire." Probably there will be no more duels as the result of affronts in the pump room, like that between Beaucaire and the captain, and if there are misunderstandings over cards, they doubtless will occur in games of bridge, and not piquet. But later-day Lady Mary Carlyles are likely to be courted in the assembly rooms and amid the Roman remains in the quaint old town as assiduously as when Beau Nash reigned as Bath's master of the ceremonies.

A determined attempt is being made at Bath to win back for the town its ancient fame as a place where smart folk could find, besides waters containing valuable medicinal properties, such a round of gaiety as would attract even the most jaded. An official master of the ceremonies has been appointed in the person of Maj. Simpson, a noted society man of Bath, and at Easter time he got up such a series of fancy-dress balls, hops, gala performances at the Bath theater and concerts as has been held in no English city in many a day. Like a true successor of Beau Nash, the new master of the ceremonies went from hotel to hotel inviting visitors to participate in the different functions which had been arranged, and the whole program ended with a swagger reception in the historic pump room where the belles and beaux of other days once minced and flirted, while taking "the waters." Everything went off with the utmost eclat, and if the new Beau Nash and his supporters continue to furnish as much diversion as was to be found at Bath in Easter week there is no reason why fashionables from "town" should not flock there in nearly as great numbers as in the days of powder and patchouli which Booth Tarkington has drawn so daintily in his story of the barber-grand duke and Egerton Castle in "The Bath Comedy."

The name of Bath tells for what it always has been most famous. Even the Romans, who founded the town in the first century, knew the curative properties of the hot chalybeate springs, and they built magnificent baths, the remains of which today are one of the most interesting sights of the place. Centuries after these were replaced by the baths which for the most part exist today.

It was in the early part of the year 1700 that Bath reached the zenith of its fame as a fashionable resort. Then it was that Beau Nash, who had begun life as a struggling lawyer, but who had gained renown by his arrangement of some of William III.'s entertainments, arrived in the town and took charge of the public balls which afterward became so famous. Nash, who died in want, used to travel about in a post-chariot with six grasshoppers and with outriders, footmen and French horns galore. Gambling was rife, scandals were many and duels were frequent. It was a time to be celebrated in story, and many authors had written of it—Dickens, Jane Austen, Fielding and Smollett among them—before Booth Tarkington found there his theme for "M. Beaucaire." By the way, the play which the American writer made from his story has now run at a London theater for over 200 nights, and promises to run a hundred or so more.

Mysterious House Next Door

By VICTOR A. HERMANN.

The Van Tassels had just moved in and they were the least bit curious as to their neighbors.

"I am not so certain we shall like this vicinity, after all," remarked Mrs. Van Tassel at last. "There is something strange about the people next door. We have seen no one as yet, and I'd just like to know why there is a 15-foot board fence between the two yards. Suppose it should be a private asylum or something of the kind. We should have investigated before we moved in."

"Nonsense, dear," responded her husband carelessly. "There is nothing unusual about the house. Women are too suspicious. The high fence is probably intended to keep chickens from flying over or something of the kind. Don't worry unless you have some ground for it."

But Mrs. Van Tassel was not altogether satisfied with the assurance of her husband and determined to investigate at the first opportunity. The opportunity came unexpectedly. She was planting some seed near the high fence when some very mysterious sounds emanated from the next yard. It was the unintelligible guttural of the infant learning to talk, only harsher. Mrs. Van Tassel dropped her package of seed and listened nervously. "Oo-oo-gaza-oo-hoo-bah-be-oo!" came over the fence even louder than before. Mrs. Van Tassel gathered up her skirts and ran into the kitchen and up stairs, where her husband was coating his chin with lather preparatory to a shave.

"I knew it!" she cried excitedly. "They can't fool me."

"What has happened?" gasped Mr. Van Tassel, tilting the mug until the lather streamed over the green matting.

"Why, the house next door is an asylum. You can hear the lunatics, Henry, actually hear them. Oh, it is terrible."

"Nonsense, dear; it is all imagination, and"——

"Imagination? Come with me and listen for yourself. You must come."

She fastened her fingers firmly in the sleeve of her husband's blue madras and led him down to the yard, the lather still dripping from his chin.

"Don't you hear those terrible sounds?" she whispered. "Who would make them but a lunatic? We must move, Henry."

But although Henry was some what puzzled at the continual flow of incoherent sounds from the next yard, he was not going to jump at conclusions without investigating. Rolling an empty barrel up to the fence he climbed up and peered through a knot hole some distance above.

"Be careful, Henry," warned his excited better half. "Do be careful. Crazy people are dangerous and"——

"Kate," blurted Van Tassel, jumping down from the barrel, "you are a fool!"

"Why, Henry?"

"Yes, an idiot! There are no lunatics next door."

"But those sounds?"

"It is the hired girl abusing the rag peddler. She is hanging out clothes and her mouth is full of clothes pins. Why couldn't you understand that at first? Here this confounded soap has dried on my face and I've lost ten minutes all because of your foolishness. I wonder where all the sensible women were when I was single?"

But Mrs. Van Tassel had retreated into the kitchen for a good cry.

A Collection of Kansas Comics

By T. C. McCONNELL.

The candidate carried a very long face,
For he had been left by the way.
"Cheer up," said a friend, "You have lost in the race,
But you know every dog has his day."

"Many thanks," he replied, "for your int'rest in me,
But there's where the trouble all lays,
Every dog has his day, but the rub is, you see,
There are always more dogs, sir, than days."

The collecting agency—headquarters for collecting hind quarters.

The prompter for a dance sometimes commands exorbitant figures.

Both in love and war powder is more in evidence during than after the engagement.

As to pitch, G in music, like hay in the barn, is found in the added space above.

The carpenter may not be of literary turn, but he frequently rights up stories for publishing houses.

The artillery will be placed in a commanding position in spite of opposing "cavilry," with Cannon Speaker in congress.

Strange that chickens are not troubled with eczema. They are always born with a kind of breaking out.

Beazle—The women folks at our house are a puttin' on some o' the outlandishest airs. They wear what they call rats in their hair. Does your wife rat her hair?

Feazle—No, but sometimes she does gopher mine.

"I have jumped to this final conclusion," said the grasshopper, after hopping into the monkey's paw, "and am now simply living from hand to mouth."

"Can a man live by fish diet alone?" inquired the native Ninevite. "I guess so, it's all I've had by me for the past three days," replied Jonah, who had just landed.

"Mamma, has God an engine up in heaven?" inquired Flossie, whose papa is a machinist. "No, child; why does Flossie ask such a question?" "'Cause, if he don't, how does he make the sun go round?"

Two Keys Overworked.

"The hyphen key and space bar of Zebidiszer's typewriter wear out before any other parts."

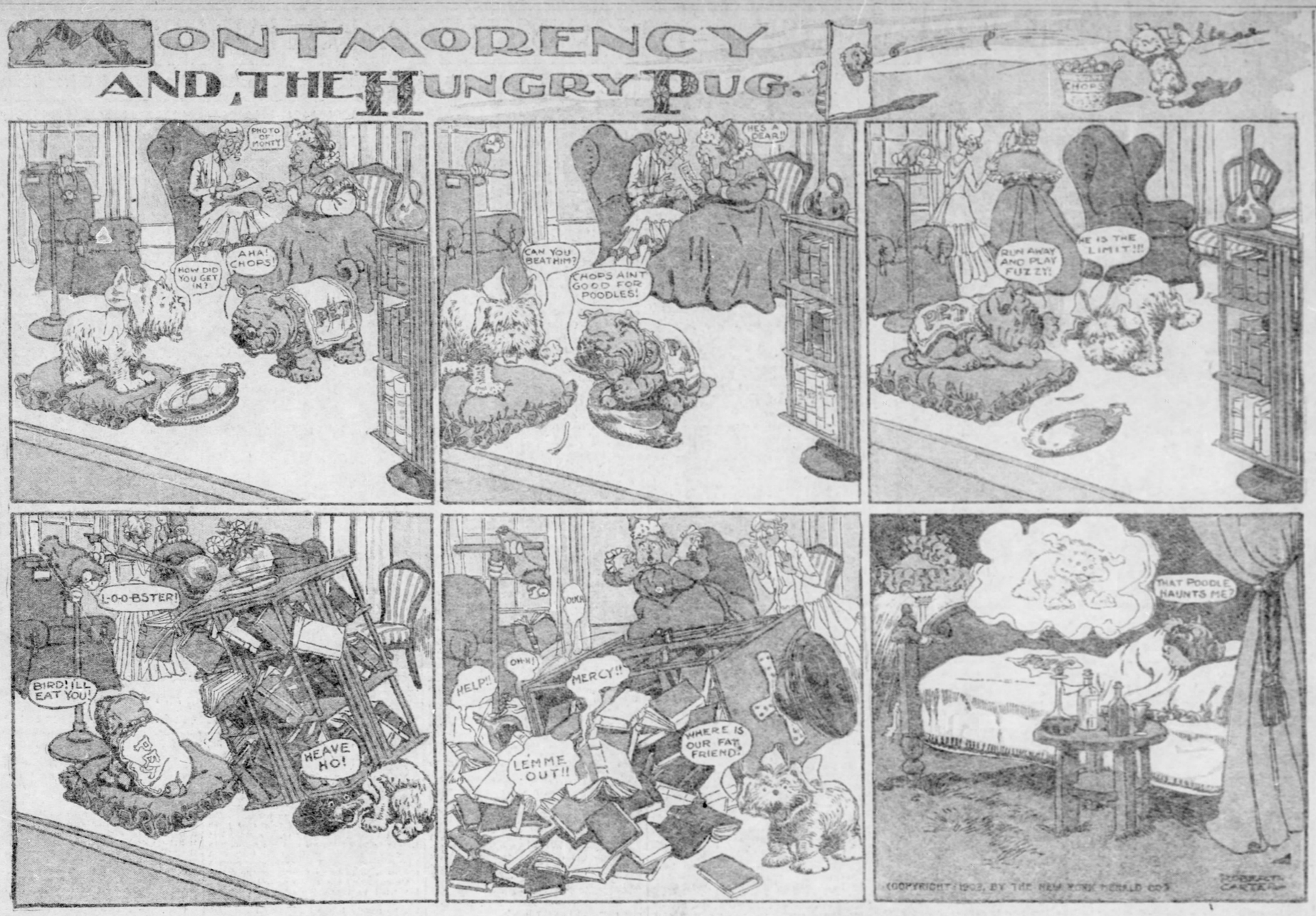
"Umph—he stutters dreadfully, don't you see."

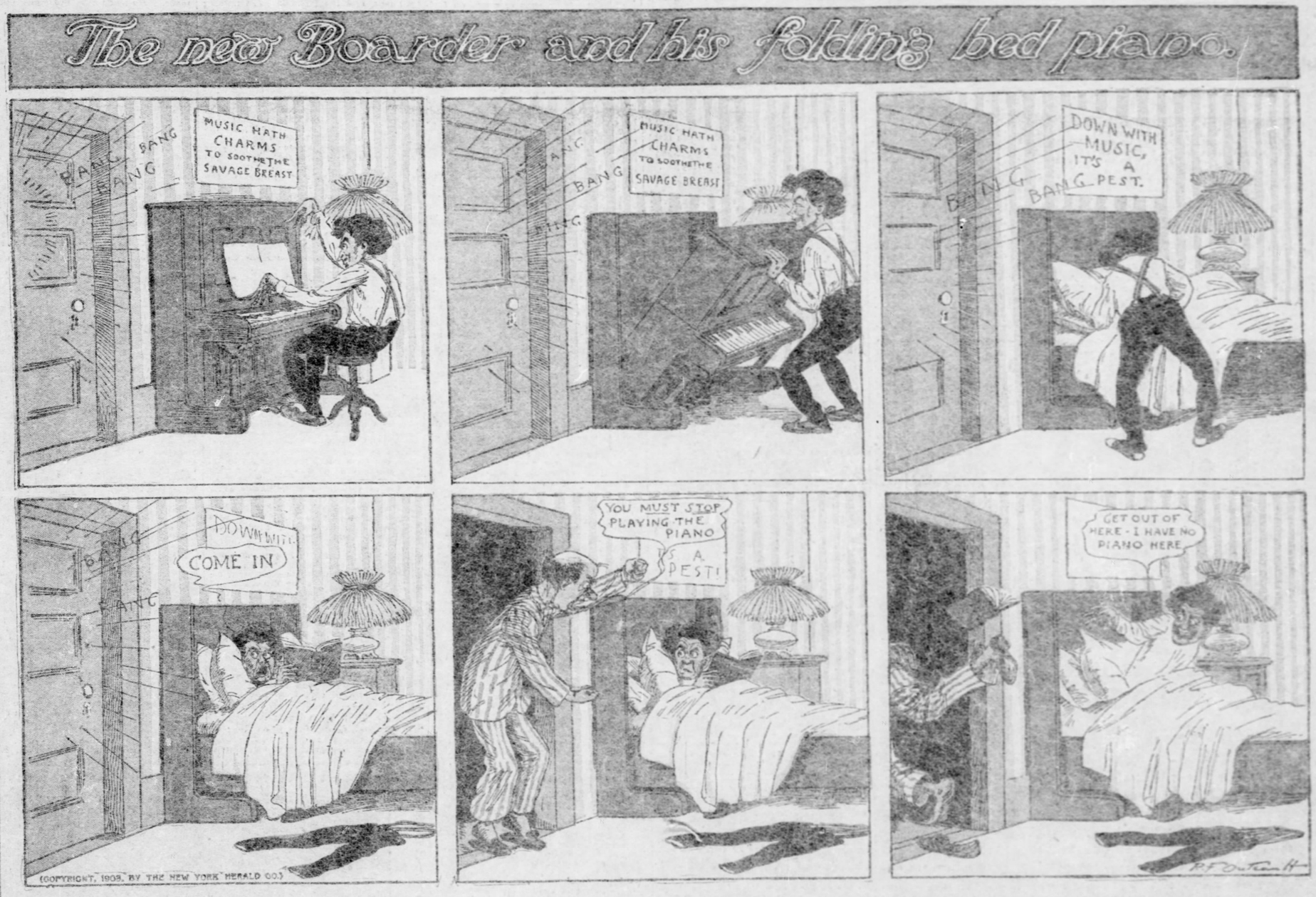
Never Again.

Hotelkeeper—My place is largely patronized by strangers.

Patron—Yes, but only so long as they are strangers to it.

See the woman!
Is the woman listening attentively to what her husband is saying?
The woman is listening attentively to what her husband is saying.
Is the woman, then, a submissive wife?
Perhaps; but just now her husband is talking in his sleep.





Picking Out a Job for Willie

By Horace Seymour Keller.

OVER the walnuts the Browns were wrestling with a very serious problem. They hit it right and left across the table, once it fell to the floor and was forgotten for two entire moments; then it was dragged to the front again and given further impetus; finally Uncle Joe hit it a solid back-hander and said:

"After all is said and done, after all this dilly dally, shilly shally and folderol, why not set him to work and let it go at that?"

Ma gave a little scream of horror as she looked daggers at her blunt-spoken brother. Mazie, who was in the habit of rubber-arming with Gussie seven nights out of seven, felt a cold chill pass over her lingerie as the hard, pitiless word smote her sensitive ears. Gussie never worked. As for pa, he agreed with Uncle Joe, but pa cut a very small figure when ma was present to hypnotize him. So pa, though thinking furiously and bravely, remained silent as he settled back in his chair.

But there is another member of the Brown brand—Hortense, the 18-year-old who will not be out in the open for some time to come. She said with irony and contempt:

"It's no more than right that brother Willie should go to work. We've all had to take back seats up in nigger heaven since he went to college. I haven't had a decent gown since—I don't know when. Why? Because that precious brother of mine has skimmed the cream off the pan, see?"

Uncle Josa grabbed the little speaker by the hand, and when he let go she was $10 richer. She slipped the mite-offering in her apron pocket and remained very demure and quiet while ma took her innings.

"The dear boy came very near dying when he had the measles 20 years ago. I shall never forget how he worked to get those cruel measles to break out."

"Humph! and he had pimples when he was 16, and used all the gilt he could beg or borrow to play pool."

"Hortense, you are not in society yet; and you should not speak until you are spoken to."

"Oh, that's all okey, Mazie dear. You have been out for ten years and you have not been spoken for yet."

"My poor wounded Josie," cried ma as she reached out to catch the broken lily. Pa fanned her while ma tried to revive her. Uncle Joe again pressed the hand of the out-spoken one, who felt ten more dollars to the good. After Mazie came back to the land of her horror and amazement, ma said:

"Pa, you don't seem at all interested in our darling Willie's future. Have you lost your tongue, or do you not feel interested in the matter? Speak up like a man and say what you really wish your dear boy to be." Ma fixed her eyes upon poor pa, who returned to Uncle Joe for encouragement, but Uncle Joe was removing some beads from the wine and did not notice. Finally, pa drew himself together, and said in a weak, faltering tone:

"I—have forgotten—I mean—I think I've been so busy pushing Willie through his college sports and—and he has spent a lot of money—"

"Money, only money. You are always thinking of money."

"Yes, dear; Willie keeps me pretty busy. See them warts on my fingers," said poor pa wearily.

"Yes; what of it?"

"Cutting coupons to keep up with our darling when he was passing through the waves of wisdom and learning, that's all." Pa sunk down, withered with ma's burning glances of scorn and contempt.

Then the infant terrible jumped to the front again and said with energy:

"It's a shame to leave it all to poor pa. Willie has made him tired and weary—and look at his poor, crippled hands. I say, Willie should get a push on and go to work." Again Uncle Joe took the speaker by the hand, and again the infant smiled as the old familiar touch greeted her. Suddenly a new thought struck the infant, and she said:

"No one seems to know anything about the matter at all. Why not call Willie and leave it to him."

The darling hastened to the room of consultation. He was tall and husky and able to lift a barrel of salt.

"What's the row, good people?" he asked, crushing his opera hat under his arm and striking a pose.

Ma as usual was the first to find words, and she said:

"We have just been trying to decide what you shall do in life."

"And, dear brother, I am praying that you will not stoop to manual labor. Work is so degrading. Gussie would not soil his hands with toil—"

"Rodents!"

The infant was grasped by both hands; she gave Uncle Joe a double smile and two kisses. Then she went behind the window curtain to count up her evening's earnings.

"Pap, what do you say?"

"I say—I say—oh, Lord, leave it to your mother." And the poor man sank back once more, utterly overcome by the great effort.

"And, you, ma?"

"I—you—I—go, say. I cannot, I cannot sentence my poor child to hard toil. The cup is too bitter for me to—"

"Willie, open your mouth and sentence yourself to hard labor for life if you've got a bit of manhood about you," rang out the infant's voice, as she came from behind the curtain and confronted her brother with flashing eyes and rosy cheeks.

"Little spitfire, you have advised wisely. I have picked out my job for life. I go from here to prepare for the land of Mathilde McSwatt, the heiress of McSwatt, the ice millionaire.

"So glad, Willie, Mathilde moves in Gussie's set." And Mazie fell upon her brother's neck and went.

"Congratulations, Bill. McSwatt has a barrel of stuff."

"Hope you'll get her, son."

"Which sonny will do nothing of the sort," broke in the infant. "Dear brother, it will be—while I esteem you highly as a friend, I cannot consider your proposal." So sorry you are going to lose your first job." And the infant waltzed out of the room with a ringing laugh.

The pet came back at midnight. She called up the father and mother from a check of four thousand. When the long-drawn Willie was expecting to get that round to Arizona where he was to attend to the matter of getting the gritty wax of toil rubbed into his skin.

Mathilde McSwatt had turned the down with a compelling thud.

Physical Culture Applied.

Throw a thin young man out a second-story window, and he is likely come down plump.

Dress Evolution.

By EDMUND VANCE COOK.

Showing How Man Originally "Got it in the Neck."

Now when the original anthropoid
First found that his prevailing pain was void
Of hair,
He set to work
Some graceful ailment within the brute
Impelled him to seek for a substitute,
That fact,
That suit,
Was civilization's primal thrust,
For a man isn't man without—a shirt.

Then followed an age, more or less,
With never a chance in the creature's dress
Mayhap
Some chap
May have added breeches, or even a coat,
But the progress was small the same, you'll note,
Until
Some thrill
Or pride in appearance bound to grow,
And he added an outer shirt—the shoe.

Some anthropologists, you may assert,
May the pants preceded the woolful shirt,
They do,
But to answer that I need only say
That I am writing this verse, not they,
And left
You shirt
At that, I furthermore calmly state
My poetical license is paid to date.

Then some brave soul, in a fortunate hour,
Destroyed his oppressor and rose to power;
A chief
Whose nose
Would sneer at the tell-tale call and favor
Which showed where the chain had throttled his neck,
His neck
Decreed
That the neck of his shirt be fashioned taller
As a "badge of pluck." And thus—the collar.

Another step in enlightened wife,
And around the collar a cloth was tied,
Complete
And neat;
It looked, till one with a golden grin
Jauntily stuck the ornament in,
Pride rigid,
Proud spirit,
And history rose with history met,
And a sparkling bowl in the pin was set.

But the point of the tale is yet to come
For take the bowl in your finger and thumb
And, pry
The lid
Of collar and neck—then through and through,
And the pridefull shirt and the wearful, too
And then
Again!
And the polished pin which you have employed
Has scratched the original anthropoid!

FISH AND BIRD.

By Cora Linnhan Hazard.

To the brink of the ark came a silvery fish
To sup from a beautiful pearl-hinted dish.
There a little bird perched on a leaves water reed,
While she daintily picked at its ripe sunken seed.

Said the fish to the bird, as he saw her bright sheen:
"I have surely a more useless creature never seen.
I can dart through the sea like a glimmer of light,
I can find where its pasting the winds of the night.

"Through the waves I can glide, where the
middle of the ocean
All the secrets of age will whisper to me,
While if your useless wing should the rains
venture try
You would lose your bright sheen; you would
struggle and die."

Then the bird flew away to a flowering tree,
"Oh, lonely," mourned the bird, "how poor
appearance of me."
Then she dripped her bright head and wept
from her sweet throat
Was there heard a soft chord; gay little
note.

For it never once entered her little bird head
For to doubt what the silvery creature had
said,
And that if not to wing through the air to
should try
And to sing, why—that same little itch to
would die.

JONAH!

Nobody wants to be a Jonah.—Washington Public sentiment.

Sir,
And what bottom of Jonah
When the sailors on that ship
For safety gave the prophet
A wet and nasty dip!
Landed—
He had a quiet and calming
Sort of time, and then he got
Ashore in fish-estimation
And as a patient spit.
Beneath a growth of plenty
He prayed to the same,
And grew to great distinction
On three cords he raised he had made.
But—
How about the others?
Does anybody answer?
What happened to boat vessel
When Jonah had to go?
Hist there,
Search through the ancient annals;
Disclose that crew or vessel.
Hist there, some one.
Hurrah for Jonah!

—William J. Langton.

With a Water-Lily.

See, dear, what this power brings,
'Tis the flower with the white wings,
Floating on the river stream,
To the spring it lily adream.

Homeliks to borrow this craft,
Lodge it, dear love, in the bracelet
There it will be the safest keep
Of a wave both still and deep.

Child, beware the tumultuous stream!
Danger, dearie, there's to dream!
Though the sprite pretends to sleep,

And above the lilies peer
Child, thy bosom is the streams!
Danger, danger, there to dream!
Though above the lilies peer,
And the sprite pretends to sleep.

—Howe's Horn.

From the Portuguese.

Will you not settle to come to me?
I am alone and far.
Your hand, perchance, the left might be
Twixt me and where souls are.
Your voice, perchance, my heart might bring
From distant, lonely wandering.

For, far away my soul has strayed,
Ge-driven by flatness;
And now morbid I am afraid
In the vast loneliness.
Will you not settle to bring me back,
Friend, by the fast, homeward track?

—Julia Taylor Maitland.

To a Corset.

To you her slender form incased
For hours every day,
She tells you how your every waist's misplaced
To produce true svelt.
Your constancy to stealth admired
And though at night you're cast aside,
Yet you are still her choice.
Ah, what a lucky thing you are
You very little know
Your presence she would ever bear
And things she has you on a string
Both to her heart she has put close,
While I am told to get.

—Charles Thomas Nevinson.

The New Courtship.

Time was before the Age of Tin,
Ere women took to Bridge or Euchre,
When it was deemed a deadly sin
To write Love with thoughts of Lucre.
Gone are those good old days and more
The times in Winkley's shrewd calculation
Our girls in every town's a bore
Before the powerful fascination
Each operates fingerette and smiles,
The simplest ode the merest sonnet—
They keep it dark as black and white,
And clip a business ticket on it.

—Punch.

Reversed.

In courtship's happy days gone by,
Before they wed their fate,
He used to hold her dainty shoe
And fasten on her skates.

But romance now to him is dead,
Such things he can't recall now;
And when he carries home a skate
He takes the one shoe, too!

—Washington Times.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

WOMAN'S SECTION

SUNDAY MAY 31 1903

A BIT of SPRING FINERY

Lovely Coat of Tan

This illustration shows one of the popular loose-fitting models for the fashionable silk coat. The coat from which this picture was made was developed in pongee in the natural shade. It is lightly lined with white taffeta. There is no collar, and the sleeves are pouched. About the edge on the inside, showing when the coat is open, is an applique embroidered in blue and black silk, while around the neck and down the front on the outside and on the cuffs is an applique of heavy ecru lace. A heavy cord with tasselled ornament is fastened on each side the front. Model for both coat and hat was supplied by the establishment of Horne-Stewart Co. The hat is a small toque of irregular shape in tan straw braid and malines. It is trimmed with full shirred rosettes of blue and white silk.

A FASCINATING CARRIAGE COAT

This is a carriage coat of ecru broadcloth lined with cream brocade. The collar, sleeves and lower part of the coat are of hand-made insertion on fine net, with a conventional design done in silk braid on painted mousseline. Beneath all this extravagant trimming is accordion pleated chiffon, lace edged. Gown of silk mull with bands of wide lace insertions. Embroidered roses and rose leaves are scattered in unstudied profusion over entire gown.

The Latest Fashions

NEW YORK dressmakers are using fringes very cautiously, but the word comes from Paris that jet fringes, and in a less degree silk and linen, are to be worn extensively. Gowns of heavy black net are described as being almost entirely covered with row after row of jet fringe. Fringes are also to be used on berthas and fichus, the old-fashioned bullion fringes being preferred for this purpose.

A ponges petticoat has a deep flounce of embroidered pongee in an open-work pattern, done in green silk. Under the flounce is another of green taffeta, and there is a quilling of the taffeta heading the outside flounce.

Many of the linen dress fabrics, with which the shops are filled, are represented as being sufficiently shrunk. No woman should be so ill-advised as to trust to this promise. Linens should be shrunk before being cut.

The very tight skirt and the very loose skirt are equally fashionable. Paquin never sends out a tight skirt. Drapery rather than sharp lines are marks of the Paquin creations, all of which the essentially feminine in their effect.

Lace is used even for purses. In a Broadway window expensive lace designs are seen stretched over white and pale colored silk purses, mounted with gold and semi-precious stones such as pearl blisters and opal and turquoise matrix. A white kid lining gives a substantial basis to them.

Very pretty scarfs are sold for country hats in tan linen mesh. The scarfs are one yard long and about five inches wide, and are gaily ornamented with stamped patterns, fleur de lis and large conventional designs predominating. They are inexpensive.

Elbow sleeves and mitts may become popular. The mitts, indeed, are already in the shops, the best of them netted of fine but hard twisted silk, and embroidered by hand after they are made. They are rather expensive. The netting stitch is so easy that an adept young woman might make her own mitts with very little expenditure of time or money.

The fad for having one's initial or monogram embroidered on outside garments, usually the sleeve, continues, but the taste is rather questionable. Some blue linen and crash shirt waists have anchor and flag designs embroidered on the left sleeve, which is better. These embroideries are made to order at certain shops, and do not cost very much.

The effort to introduce fuchias for hat trimmings has not been very successful. The flower is too obvious; its colors are too bold to suit refined tastes. Once in a while a hat is trimmed with them to good advantage. An ivory white importation has a band of violet velvet around the crown and a wreath of two-toned purple and pink fuchias, rather primly arranged below the velvet, and drooping at the back. Another hat is of red mallne in full folds over the frame. Its only decorations are bands of red velvet ribbon which are brought over the high crown of the hat, and a wreath of red and purple fuchsias under the brim. Here the flowers are really effective, as they fall pendantwise on the hair of the wearer.

Discriminating buyers avoid the wash stock which is so constructed that it can not possibly be washed. There are dozens of these displayed in every shop. The practical models are not hard to find, however. See that they are easy to take apart and that every part can be laid flat for pressing. The handsomest stocks are usually the simplest in pattern.

A hand-made gown of beige voile is made with a finely tucked skirt tight to the knees, where it is met with a circular flounce, so cunningly attached that the division is not discernible. Round discs of lace, dyed to the exact shade of the material, are applied around the top of the flounce. The lace is one of the coarse weaves and resembles drawn work. The bodice of this gown is very simple in its effect, but is really a mass of hand-run tucks and applied lace. It has one of the high silk girdles, so much in fashion.

The Mexican drawn work and the Tenerife circles, so widely used at present, are not invariably produced in Mexico and the Canary Islands. A great quantity of both are imported from Japan. Japanese women have produced much drawn work on cotton materials, but have only lately begun to employ linens. They make more table linen than anything else still, but are being induced to attempt the finer work for guests. They employ several forms of stitch quite unknown in America, or even in Europe, and often obtain results approaching that of pillow lace.

The sandal will be as much worn by children under 10 years of age this season as it was last year. The fashion has long been followed in England, but the English climate, though cold, is not as conducive to catarrh as the American, especially along the Atlantic coast. Caution should therefore be observed in the matter of children's footwear. The low sock is safe, with Oxford ties or strapped sandal slippers. Sandals are adapted for very hot weather or for seashore wear, even when the weather is cool, for colds are not readily contracted in salty atmosphere.

Accordion plaiting in creme de chine, India mulinet, French organdie and similar semi-transparent materials is still fashionable. For figures either full or slender there is no more graceful skirt effect among the summer styles. The most satisfactory skirt of this kind is shaped by gores instead of being cut in one piece, and when joined these gores form a circular shape that, when plaited, clings closely to the hips, falling from thence in graceful lines to the hem. The plaits are shallow at the top, deepening gradually as they approach the lower edge, which ends in a graceful sweep length. Beneath this skirt is a closely gored foundation that is shaped with a habit back to remove all superfluous fullness below the waist. It requires about 12¼ yards of material to make an accordion-plaited skirt of this kind.

A PRETTY LOUISINE WAIST

An exceptionally pretty waist of champagne colored Louisine. The yoke and sleeves top are in an exquisite lace applique, while the collar is of dots held together with lace stitches. The lower portion of the waist is of this silk, tucked and fagot stitched, with lace insertion holding the parts together. The sleeves, small at the top, have a large puff coming from under the pointed upper portion.

Love Rules

By the REV. E. J. HARDY

Author of "How to Be Happy Though Married."

THE COURT
THE CAMP
THE WORLD

V.

What Men Like in Women.

THE saying, "So many men, so many opinions," is truer, perhaps, in reference to men's sentiments about women than in reference to any other subject. "If every one had been of my way of thinking," remarked one old countryman to another, "everyone would have wanted to marry my old woman." His friend reassured him by answering, "If everyone had been of my mind, no one would have wanted to marry your old woman." So it is that each eye forms its own idea of beauty, and each mind its own estimate of waist is wanted in a wife.

What men like in women is what the healthy instincts of their natures prompt them to like. To preserve the balance of nature men are often led by instinct to choose wives who are opposite to themselves, like the tall man who, saying that of evil we should choose the least, deliberately selected a small woman for his wife.

Look for Qualities That Will Last.

What men like in wives depends upon what they want them for—either that is for companions or for servants. "A wife for a very comfortable thing," said a Hibernian. "She's there if you want her, and she's there if you don't want her." As she is likely to be there whether wanted or not for a good while, we should choose her as we do a suit of clothes, for qualities that will last. Look forward in imagination and ask yourself what will the girl be like at forty. If her mother be not able to get in and out of a door at that age, and have no hair of her own, then—hesitate. As for the men (much fewer now than used to be the case) who marry to get a cook or cheap servant of some kind, we have no sympathy with them, and hope that their servant questing will continue to be a vexed one.

We are such slaves of conventionality that few men have courage to do what they like even in reference to a matter which involves their personal happiness as much as marriage does. As chairs, tables and pictures are bought because they fill up this or that niche in a room, so men marry furniture wives. They do not indulge their individual fancy, but they consider what the world will say of the marriage; how such a woman in their friends' eyes will look at the head of a table. It is quite true that many mistakes come from marrying the wrong person; but though instinct is not infallible, it is certainly a better guide to happiness than is Mrs. Grundy.

It is, we think, a harder task to say what men like in women than to say what women like in men. Women are more conventional and more afraid of public opinion than are men, and if a woman gets a husband who does not make her ashamed of his appearance or manners she is thankful for small mercies. A man is not so easily satisfied. He wants in a wife a face which may not be classically beautiful, but which appeals to him personally. All men, too, want grace and tact in their wives; they admire grace all the more because they seldom acquire it themselves.

A man should be careful to distinguish between a mere passing fancy for a woman and his mature conclusion as to what he really would like in a wife.

Tom—Will you marry me?

Bess—Yes.

Tom—Oh, Bess, this is so sudden! Please give me time to reconsider.

Tom ought to have given more consideration to this most important matter and not have acted impulsively on the spur of the moment.

A Great Charm in Woman.

In the opinion of most men "sweet simplicity" is a great charm in woman. This does not mean simpering inanity, but the absence of the boldness and mannishness that some women affect. The simplicity we mean includes sincerity and candor, but is never abrupt or self-assertive.

It would be well if women could learn better than some of them do what men like in women. Ignorance of this causes them to fall into serious practical mistakes. We are thinking of the woman who in our own day adopts the costume and customs of men, who is ridiculed as "our friend from Middle Sex," who is toasted as "the ladies once our examples, now our imitators; once our superiors, now our equals." There are girls who dress, talk and do other things like men, hoping in this way to win their admiration, as if men could wish for manliness in woman rather than womanliness.

This last is what attracts them, because its chief characteristic is sympathy. A man likes nothing so much in a woman as ability to listen without apparent weariness when he talks of himself. A charming woman means for most men one who has so much sympathy that she is not easily bored. The thing in women which men like better than anything else is devotion to and flattery of themselves. Still, though they like the girl who "fondly lies" to them in courting days, they feel that a wife should be made of sterner stuff, that she should be able and willing to wind them up like a clock and make them go right.

After sympathy, the feminine quality that takes second rank in the opinion, not, perhaps, of poets, but of ordinary men, is domesticity, or the power to make home comfortable and to stay in it. And when a woman can make one pound go as far as two in less competent hands, she is indeed a fortune in herself.

A Scotchman's Answer.

An old Scotchman whom I asked lately what men want in women, replied: "Silence, common sense and thrift." The first is asking too much, perhaps, and is like the answer made to a barber by a customer when asked how he would have his hair cut—"in silence." Some may think that a silent woman does not exist, but I know that there are such beings, and that they are not pleasant to sit beside at dinner. To get something out of one of them I was once driven to remark: "I don't mind being ugly, do you?" The old Scotchman referred to had learned the value of a common sense, prudent wife in a long married life, but a young man cannot be expected to like the same qualities in a woman that an elderly man does. He may instinctively feel, too, that a girl largely supplied with common sense and prudence might not be so easily won. This may well be, for indeed sometimes the difficulty is not to choose a wife, but to get the girl to consent to be chosen.

What a man likes in a woman, then, depends very much upon his age and state of development. Still even a very young man, if he has a good mother, can appreciate character and can feel that that is the foundation of domestic felicity. In practice, however, the question, "Who can find a virtuous woman?" should be altered and put in this way—"Who seeks one?" Men marry women who please their eyes or who flatter them, and do not seek in their wives those qualities upon which domestic happiness depends; and then they wonder why their marriages are failures!

A minister's wife, falling asleep in church, her husband called out, "Mrs. B——, every one knows that when I married you I got no beauty with you; your friends know I got no money; and if I have not obtained the grace of God with you, I have had indeed a bad bargain." Truly, that man is much to pitied whose wife is without the grace of God; for as nothing can be better than a good woman, so nothing can be worse than a bad one. Without the grace of God people will not restrain their antisocial feelings, and especially their tempers. Good temper is a matter about which a young man does not think much in reference to a girl with golden hair and bewitching smile. She speaks to him now with darkly, deeply, beautifully blue eyes, and he never dreams, even when he has a nightmare, that after marriage she may speak to him with a tongue that will blister and irritate.

The confidential servant of a Scotch laird told him that he wished to leave his situation. "Why, are you not comfortable?" asked the laird. "Oh, comfortable enough, but to tell you the truth, I can't stand your wife, she's always scolding me." "That's not much to complain of," replied the laird. "Well, much or little, I'm going." Seeing that the man was resolute, the laird said, "Oh, go then, and be thankful that you have not to live with her." From bitter experience the laird had learned to like nothing so much as good temper in a wife.

It is sometimes said that a woman is not worth looking at after thirty years of age, but very often she is not worth speaking to before that. "Idea-less girls," as Dr. Johson called them, are a bore, but they are preferred by stupid young men. These last are afraid that if they choose wits the witty wives may be funny at their expense. One day, however, they will probably discover that "there is nothing more fulsome than a she-fool." Of course the great advantage of selecting a fool is that she will be less critical, more devoted and consequently more ready to choose us.

"The girl that I shall marry," remarked a young man to his friend, "must have three qualifications. She must be handsome, rich and a fool." "Why all that?" "She must be handsome and rich, or I will not have her; she must be a fool, or else she will not have me." Men who are sensible themselves, however, see no charm in a foolish woman. They like one who "knows all a man can know without despising what, as a woman, she ought not to be ignorant of." They prefer brains to mere milkmaid beauty.

An heiress, who was not a fool, replied to a young man's proposal: "Why should I marry you? I don't love you." He had the impertinence to reply: "Oh, that's all right. I won't be at home much." A selfish man like this, who will not cultivate home feelings, may choose a wife with the most amiable qualities, but they will soon disappear when not husbanded and put to a good account by him. It is as important for man to realize that they can make women what they like as it is for them to choose what they like in women in the first instance.

A Tuscan proverb says: "In buying horses and in taking a wife shut your eyes tight and commend yourself to God." I approve of the first part of the proverb as little as I do of the second. A man in choosing a wife should keep his eyes very wide open, but in choosing so precious and, if noble a thing, he should indeed commend himself to God. A good wife is the gift of a good God, and therefore there is no reason why we should not, and every reason why we should, tell Him in prayer the sort of wife we want. To do so will purify our impulses and elevate our motives.

In reference to nothing so much as in reference to marriage is it so true that there is a divinity that shapes our lives rough-hew them as we will. A man may set out to choose a wife with an appearance and qualities which he thinks he likes or ought to like, and lo! heavenly Chance comes and alters his plans and preconceived views.

> He meets, by heavenly chance express,
> Like Ruth, perhaps, some village maiden
> Unveils to him that loveliness
> Which others cannot understand.
> No sense of love, no sweeter dreams
> Disturb the slowing fancy;
> With vision like to this, she seems
> In all things better than festive.
> He sees her, and his heart
> To match the promise in her eyes,
> And round her happy footsteps blow
> The autumnic airs of Paradise.

Emily Bronte's Genius.

It may possibly be considered as scarcely fair to characterize a writer of only one book as a great novelist, but after all the proof of the labor lies not in the quantity, but in the quality. Perhaps, going even farther, it lies not so much in achievement as in promise. There seems little doubt that had Emily Bronte lived, and had her genius been somewhat toned and crystalized, she might have surpassed her great sister, Charlotte.

Emily is an artist after the manner of the creator of the Laocoon. She uses the scalpel as unflinchingly as the crush. She displays naked nerve and muscle unshrinkingly, and has no thought for graceful curves of flesh to conceal them. Had she lived longer she might have become equally acquainted with the truth and ower of grace; she might have widened her audience; she might have attracted, instead of repelled; but she could not have written a greater book, as far as the abstract quality of greatness goes. Wuthering Heights from first to last is an unflinching masterpiece.—Mary E. Wilkins, in Booklover's Magazine.

Amusements 2000 A. D.

There Will Be One Central Theater in the United States and Flycycles Will Take the Place of Bicycles.

By T. BARON RUSSELL.

IF OUR tendency to pay more and more attention to the recreative side of life should make as much progress during the next as it has made during the last hundred years, the year 2000 will find us a merry folk indeed! Middle-aged people marvel already at the extent and facility of the amusements for the young and the poor. In a hundred years time it is likely that the recreations of rich and poor as well will have developed to an extraordinary extent—especially the latter.

For while, in aristocratic communities, indolence and luxurious amusement have been elevated to a pitch which makes them almost a bore to the fatigued plutocrat, yet where wealth is mainly commercial rich men already play, as the Scottish editor joked, "wi' deeficulty." No man works harder than your "king" of commerce. And wealth, depending upon trade, will certainly have everywhere outstripped, if it have not wholly superseded, wealth inherited or obtained from lands by the end of this century. It is hardly conceivable that democracy, even in Europe, will much longer tolerate landlordism; and the medieval class of A. D. 2000 will consist of men whose fortunes are being acquired in trade or manufacture. As no pursuit is so attractive as money-making, wealth will cease to be synonymous with indolence; it will rather be the distinguishing mark of industry.

Dives at the Play.

Nevertheless, the rich will find plenty of time for recreation, and, though we may reasonably hope that rich women in the new age will have ceased to be the indolent toys they often are in our own day, we may also trust what will still be the fair rule to see that life does not become altogether gray. By combined use of wireless telephony and the telautoscope—the machine that will enable us to see at a distance in the same way that the telephone enables us to hear at a distance—theatrical work will have become centralized, with immense economy to labor. Instead of numerous theatrical companies touring the country, visiting town after town, and playhouse after playhouse, perfected and selected assemblies of the finest actors in the world will act at home central place, and their appearance and voices will be transmitted wherever amusement is wanted. The rich man will have a suitable apartment in his own house, wherein, at will, he may witness any play that is "running" at the theatrical metropolis.

The Theater of the Masses.

People who are not rich enough to have the play brought to their own houses will still go to the theater; they will see and hear, however, not men and women actually present, but the transmitted images and voices of actors at a distance. This exhibition may be compared superficially with a combination of the bioscope with the loud-speaking telephone. But the reality will exceed this ideal. The telautoscope will show flat pictures in stereoscopic relief, like the chromatograph, but actual scenes, with all their original solidity and in all their natural colors.

The difference is greater than that between an ordinary photograph and a colored stereoscopic view. And there can be no doubt that the actual voices of actor and singer, the real music of orchestra or instrument, will be transmissible—not a mere mechanical reconstruction of them. It is even probable that the drudgery of actual theatrical repetition will have been done away with. Some kind of permanent record will perhaps be able to be created by a single performance, which will reproduce the whole affair at will, just as a phonograph cylinder can be used again and again. And if so, as there is no reason why the night-record should be formed simultaneously with the auditory record, we shall perhaps be able to relieve actors of the tiresome work of learning by rote. They can act the play in dumb show before the telautotrope, the prompter reading the "book" to keep them in mind of what they are representing; and they will themselves thereafter read their parts into the perfected phonograph. This necessarily supposes a certain development of the actor's art, but the difficulties will be overcome with ease, thanks to his relief from the other drudgery.

Sport a Hundred Years Hence.

We may hope to have become sufficiently enlightened by this time next century to have abolished the present degradation of racing and of games like football to the level of mere gambling contrivances. Of course, public sentiment, which is already on the point of abolishing tame stag hunts, rabbit coursing and similar abominations, will have long since banished amusements depending on slaughter for their zest. People will no longer "go out to kill something," because killing will have become odious. Perhaps even food obtained at the expense of life will have been abandoned. If only because it will have been perceived that animal food is too wasteful for an overcrowded world.

It is not very likely that aerial transport, as we sometimes imagine it, will have replaced navigation or railroads. But small one-man flying machines, or the aerial counterpart of tandem bicycles, will no doubt be common enough. We shall fly for pleasure, and just as thousands of working men and women now take a Sunday spin on a bicycle, so they will go for a sky-trip, and visit interesting places for Sunday picnics.

The bicycle or the motor-cycle will perhaps be the point of development. It is quite certain that within the next 100 or 125 years some means will have been discovered by which we can ride on a single wheel. The saving of weight that effected will go a long way towards surmounting the flight problem. Then, when motor-tandem-cles are presently propelled by force transmitted (in the same way as Marconi's telegrams) from a fixed power house, the difficulty of flight will be within easy distance of solution. Any competent mechanician of the present day could design a flying machine, if the mere weight of the motor appliances could be overcome. When the motor is fixed on terra firma, and the vehicle needs to carry only a device for utilizing the etheric waves, which the source of power wirelessly transmits, flight will be at least as simple a matter as wireless telegraphy is today. The reason that flying machines will probably not be constructed on a large scale for commercial use is that aerial advantages can be obtained without the expense of machinery for counteracting gravitation.

Music A. D. 2000.

Even the twentieth century has rebelled against the trouble of learning to play pianos. A hundred years hence, no one but professional musicians, who can make money by it, will be able to afford the time. Either perfected piano players, free from the defects of those we have today evolved, or, what is more likely, machines for reproducing at will any sound that has once existed, will supply all the domestic music we require. Music will not become rarer; it will become, on the contrary, universal, for the wonderful taste will not be the ability of amateur drawing room players, but that of great artists.

What hampers working men and women today is lack of recreative leisure. Labor in 2000 will have realized its own claims. The hours of employment in a hundred years hence will be a mere equitable sharing of the results of production. Along with considerable elevation of labor (as men will work not for the existence which supports them, but for participation in the wealth they create), will come intelligent leisure. Work, so long a curse, will have become interesting and delightful to the poor, as well as to the rich. But we shall have learned to value leisure also, and realizing its full value, will solve the problem of the unemployed who abstention from excessive labor.

The law and common sense are lovers, but, as everybody knows, lovers sometimes are not on speaking terms.

Flowers Are Appropriately a Favorite Fancy for Fashionable Summer Jewelry

By AMY SEVILLE WOLFF.

IF ANY ONE should ask what the special feature of the summer's jewelry is to be, I should answer, that thing which fastens the belt or girdle, be it clasp, buckle or pin. The advent of the shirt waist season has brought out many new designs in these fashionable accessories for the summer girl and they are displayed in really bewildering variety. The graceful nymph, ubiquitous in the "new art" jewelry, is still with us, and in all forms of ornament we meet the now familiar ideal type of feminine beauty—sometimes just the head framed in floating, wind-blown tresses or the full length figure melting away in clouds or ocean waves.

But flowers are undeniably popular and they seem especially suitable as subjects of design for the jewelry to be worn during the season when nature sets the fashion by adorning the landscape with bloom. Under the artistically skillful touch of the designer all sorts of flowers lend themselves with graceful adaptability to the ornamentation of the new belt pins and clasps. Blossom, bud, foliage and branch are reproduced in miniature with charming fidelity to nature, and with the exquisite tintings now achieved with metals, the artistic and often bizarre use of colored stones and the lovely enamels, the results are strikingly original and effective.

Flowers of many kinds are used in the designing of belt buckles and pins. There is everything from the dainty little lily of the valley to the many petalled chrysanthemum and the queenly rose. Just one flower—a single rose, poppy, daisy or iris—may be used in the evolution of the clasp, or entire floral sprays are gracefully manipulated to give form to buckle or pin. This summer a large buckle worn at the back and a smaller one harmonizing in style in the front will be very much the mode and notably beautiful effects are thus possible to the designer of girdle jewelry. Really works of art are some of these belt sets. The thistle, clover, iris and pond lily are wrought into designs in French gray silver truly lovely.

In the French jewelry originality runs riot. Every piece of it is out of the ordinary, and some of it is odd and bizarre almost to the extent of being weird. Birds, insects, flowers, ideal and grotesque heads and figures are wrought into designs that magnetize the eye at once by reason of their unusual style. The French designers of the "new art school" have gone back centuries to gather inspiration from Egyptian, Greek and Roman art to utilize in the buckles and pins for up-to-date feminine adornment, and they have wrought out these designs in metals, which, with cunning skill, they have made assume all manner of beautiful shadings, rising with them colored enamels and stones simulating precious gems. Rhinestones appear in profusion in this French jewelry, but they are used in a perfectly frank manner, for what they are, so that even women who can very well afford bona fide diamonds do not hesitate to wear this rhinestone jewelry. A new idea is the use of rhinestone and enamelling in combination. Among the novelties are large slides for the front of the stock made of French gilt with rhinestones and enamelling. One of these new slides, for instance, is a large oblong affair of gilt in a design of violets in nature's lovely purple and green framed in rhinestones. The slide is so arranged that the ribbon or tulle is drawn through bars at the back of it and passing around the neck is tied at the back.

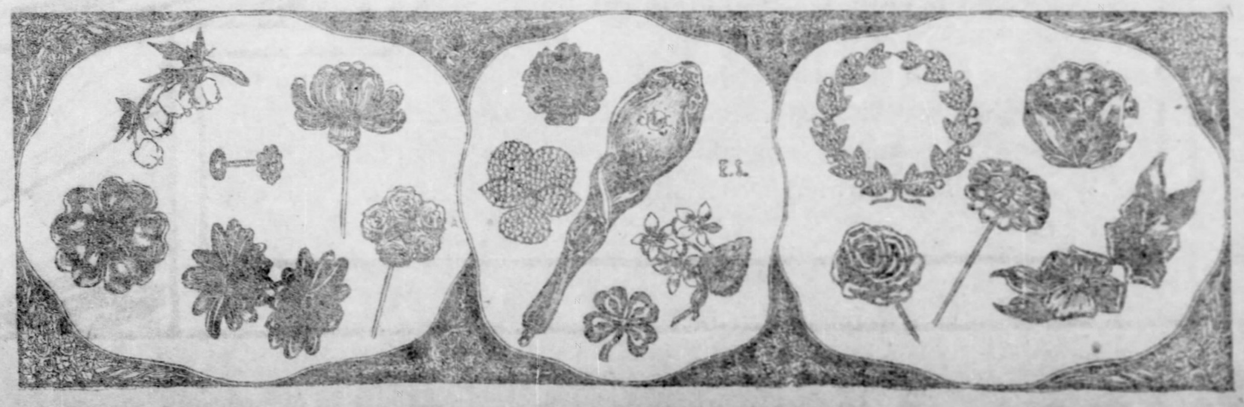
The shirtwaist girl has an increasing array of jewelry designed especially for her adornment. Among other new fancies are the little pins for the front of the blouse or which can be used to fasten the sets of top collar and cuffs now so much worn. They come in sets of three pins, all alike, and among the prettiest of the new designs are tiny geraniums leaves and a four-leaved clover, enamelled in green with convincing truth to nature. Other blouse sets are in the form of little gold buckles. Very much less expensive are the small blouse pins that have been brought out in French gray silver for the same purpose. Among the popular designs is the head of a tiny cherub with wings outspread. Frequently there is a clasp for the girdle, to match.

Many women use baby pins to fasten their cuffs and stock—the little bars in gold or pale blue enamel, or if one doesn't have to stop to count the cost, one can have lovely little bars set with a row of pearls or of diamonds. In the latter case there is a long bar of scintillating diamonds to act as a pin for the back of the belt. But it will be easily possible for the shirtwaist girl of this year of grace, 1903, to have the little pins for the front of the blouse, the stock and cuff pins, belt clasp, pin for the back of the belt and cuff links all to match.

But floral motifs are by no means limited to the new designs of belt clasps. They appear in every form of gold and jewelled ornament. Brooches, especially, have come under their spell. One sees such charming fancies as—

A brooch formed of a spray of the bleeding heart. The leaves are enamelled in green, the little pendulous, heart-shaped blossoms in realistic pink hue by coloring the gold. A tiny diamond glistens like a drop of dew on the tinted petals.

A double violet is enamelled in nature's loveliest purple with diamond dewdrop.



A pansy is all in pearls except for the diamond that sparkles at its heart.

Baroque pearls are used for some of the most charming flower brooches and their irregular conformation is skillfully utilized to carry out the form of the flower. A daisy has its snowy petals of these pearls radiating from a topaz center. A chrysanthemum is very realistic with its many petals formed of baroque pearls.

A very dainty design is in the shape of a spray of lilies-of-the-valley in gold and pearls lying upon a lily leaf, beautifully rendered in enamel. The stems of flowers and leaf are held together with a twist of gold wire and the whole forms a pin.

Very fascinating pink enamel brooches of peach blossoms, wild roses or blush-tinted flowers strike an agreeable and spring-like note.

If you are partial to flowers, you will be tempted by blossom-tipped hat pins.

Pansy hat pins are enamelled in white or the shaded purple tints the which nature has a predilection. The daisy has long been a favorite flower in art as well as in poetry and song. The meadow flower of graceful form is readily adapted to the ornamentation of the necessary pin for madame's or mademoiselle's chapeau.

The aristocratic orchid artistically adorns a fashionable hat pin.

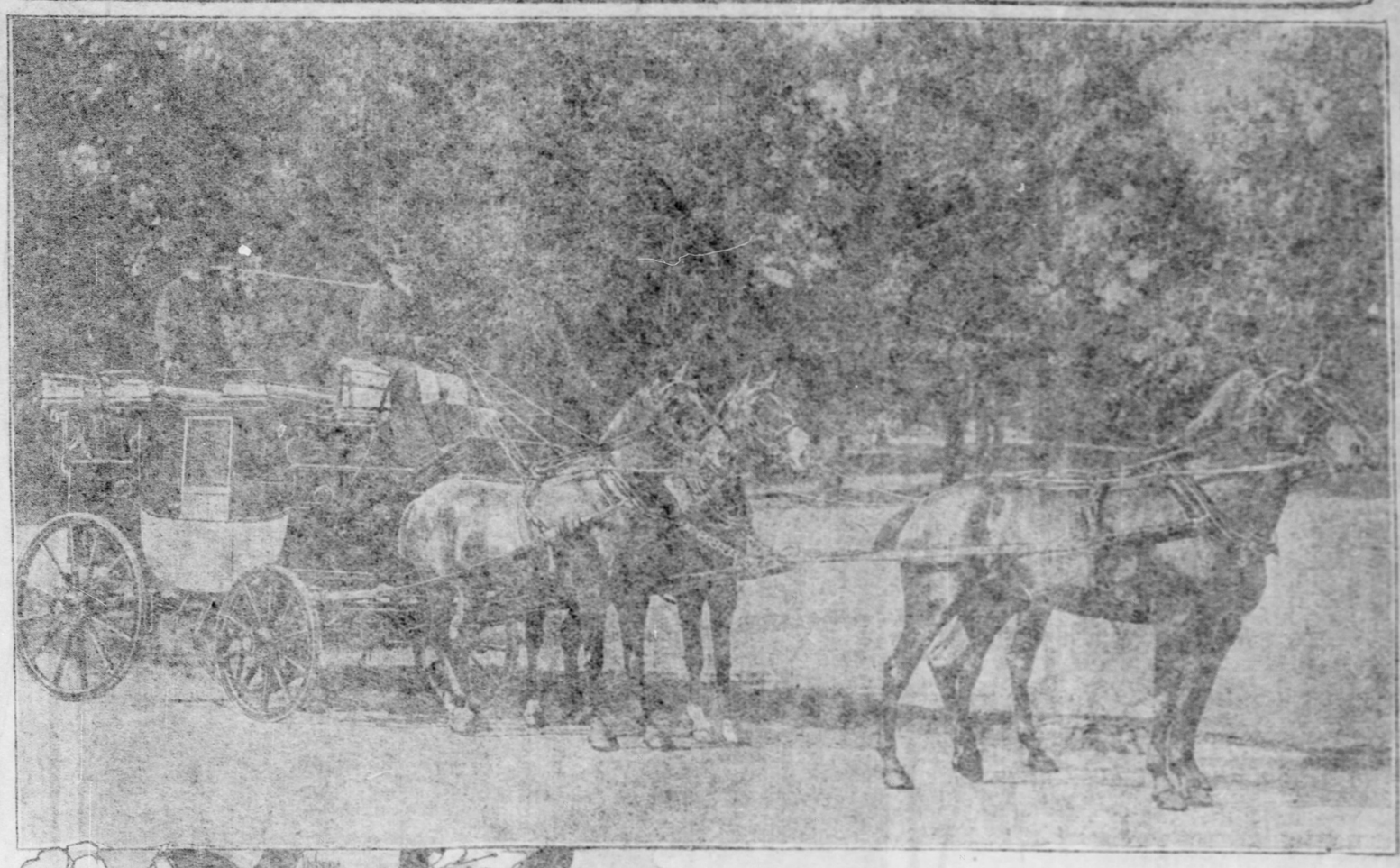
Through the influence of l'art nouveau, greater freedom and departure from the conventional are shown in ring designing and "flower rings." In these enamels are one of the innovations of that art.

Even watches have become wonderously beautiful little works of art through the medium of exquisite tintings of the gold, enamelling in colors and the profuse use of gems. Flowers are frequently introduced into the designs and they are so delicately colored as the real blossoms they imitate. These exquisite and extravagant little time-pieces look as though they had strayed from an art museum.

Not every jar contains sweets, there is the family jar, for instance.

Coaching The Smartest Sport this Season

By Grace Noble



COACHING is the fad of the moment.

Fashionable folk from the coast line of the Pacific to the shore of the Atlantic have become devotees of this smart exhilarating sport.

Country roads the land over echo the rumble of coach wheels, and the merry sound of the bugle announces the bowling of the vehicle fashioned after the "flying machines" of the old English roads.

The appointments of the up-to-date coach are in keeping with the olden times. The coachman and guard are red-coated in the livery of the fine sportsman of the good old days before 1825, when traveling by coach was obligatory.

Seated upon the box seat of a rolling coach, gazing over the long stretches of country road, bordered by fresh green, is to fancy one's self a character in the Dickens era, and it is easy to forget the strenuousness of modern life. When the city is reached, with its vehicular parades, its tall buildings, and its general air of intense commercialism, the bridge of years is felt, that gives the benefits of modern advancement and the pleasures of the olden sports.

The Element of Danger.

There is a delicious element of danger in handling a four-in-hand, and it requires the greatest amount of skill on the box. That is why it is a favorite recreation with the modern man, as it was in England in the olden coaching days when the skilled coachman and the polite gentleman were held in "prodigiously high regard" by ladies of noble birth.

Coaching is an expensive sport, and the largest of the road coaches that dash over country roads and startle villages with the sound of their long brass horns, usually belong to coaching clubs and are supported by its members who volunteer to do the driving each season. These coaches are gay with the club colors on coach and livery.

The big coaches are built for travel and weigh from 2,400 to 3,000 pounds, and there are 12 outside seats for the merry travelers. With a full load the road coaches make from 7½ to 8 miles an hour. But where the party upon the coach is a gay one, time is no object, and the modest inns that dot the country roads are hailed with delight by the city's exclusive sets.

When long runs are made there are always new outfits of horses, in readiness at regular intervals, the rule being five to a change. These horses are bought before the year's first trip of each road coach and are sold off after the coaching season, which lasts throughout the spring.

The horses for the road coaches are not selected as to their pedigree, but are chosen according to their speed and wear and tear qualities. The horses, however, chosen for the private coaches must be the best that can be brought together, and are selected according to their conformation, evenness of color and manners.

At coaching club meets the private coaches or drags are used. These are much lighter in build and more richly ornamented than the road coaches. At the coaching meets five passengers to each coach is the limit.

Whips Dress Smartly.

This season the fashionable whips have adopted the wearing of tall white hats with the straight brim, patterned after the dress hat of summer in antebellum days, and with long tan coats, the effect is exceedingly smart.

The science of four in-hand driving is not easily acquired by amateurs. The science consists in apportioning the labor and shifting the load, so as to keep the stock above their work.

Perfection of execution in detail stamps the coachman as an expert.

The expert driver of a four-in-hand personally inspects the coach, horses and harness before he mounts to the box. He runs his eye critically over the coach, beginning on the off side and so on around, behind it and past the near wheeler and leaders, pausing an instant at the front for a glance through the line and coming to a halt abreast the off wheeler. Bits, buckles, coupling reins and draught reins come under his careful inspection. The reins have been looped above the big buckle of the pad of the off wheeler. In removing them with his left hand, he draws the near lead rein taut, and dropping that hand straight down to his side he repeats, with the right hand, the same process with the off lead rein. These two tightened lead reins he then brings together in the left hand, each with an equal amount of slant, thus providing for the same length of both reins, after he is seated on the box.

He then passes both reins to the right hand, and exactly the same operation is undergone with the wheel reins.

After all four reins have been collected in his right hand, the near lead rein, supported by the forefinger, the off lead rein and the near wheel rein between the forefinger and the second finger (the wheel rein beneath the wheel rein), and the off wheel rein between the second and third finger the whip is ready to mount. If there is any unusual length to the reins, he throws the ends over the right arm, to avoid any catch in mounting.

Just before the mount he grasps the whip, which has been lying across the wheelers' backs, in the right hand.

The left foot is then placed on the hub of the off front wheel. The left hand being perfectly free assists him in ascending, as the right foot is raised to the roller bolt; then the left foot rises to the step, the right naturally comes to the footboard, and the driver is on the box. After seating himself immediately he passes the reins to the left hand, adjusting them to the same position which they occupied in the right.

Drive With One Hand.

There they are held, never being touched with the right hand, excepting when a sudden change of position becomes necessary. He does the driving with the left hand.

The horses meanwhile have been positioned by the groom at their heads, so that the traces are tightened, thus serving to assist in adjusting the reins to their proper length.

The whip is then passed by the driver on the box from the right hand to the left, and the right hand throws off the brake.

With a nod from the driver, the grooms at the leaders and wheeler's heads step aside, and are ready to mount to their places at the back of the coach as it passes them.

The signal is given to the horses, and the coach is off.

As the coach draws near the team, awaiting at the change, the occupants of the box seat, which is usually a lady (if the coaching party is composed of both men and women) unbuckles the reins, as the hands of the whip are fully occupied.

Since women have become so devoted to out-of-door athletic sports, coaching has found high favor with them, and there are many expert four-in-hand whips among the fair sex.

The police at coaching feels more insecure as the horses rock the coach briskly over the road. As the coach swerves there is a tendency to catch hold of the seat backs—called lazy back. This wears off in a short time and then the true enjoyment of the trip is experienced. The day after coaching there is a stiffness felt in the back, but this is just the "coaching back," and is a small price to pay for so large a measure of exhilarating pleasure.

WHAT WILL BE FOUND AT THE NORTH POLE

SCIENCE SHOULD BE ABLE TO FILL IN THE PICTURE WITHOUT FOOLHARDY DASHES THROUGH ICY DESERTS.

By HENRY NEIDIG.

WHAT will be found when explorers reach the North Pole? The numerous expeditions that have been fitted out to solve this problem have all failed. From the half dozen or so that are now on this quest or are preparing there it is barely possible, but very improbable, that the question may be answered.

Some time, from such data as have been gathered from analogies relating to the features of the Polar sea, we may be able to make an approximate forecast of the situation. A proportion of the earth's presents itself fairly central in a consideration. This sea, while mainly land-locked, has three connections with the ocean basins, and of these Behring sea is the smallest, although it connects with the largest ocean. Small as it is, the physical well-being of the western world depends upon it. The chief reason is that between Western Europe and Eastern Greenland. The second in magnitude is Davis Strait, lying between Western Greenland and the northern part of Eastern North America. Through this opening that the main body of ice is discharged that leaves the Polar ocean.

The physiography of the great anticline which, under various names parallels the western coast of the two Americas, is still manifest in Behring Strait and the ridge which connects Asia with Northwestern North America, at its lowest point, is submerged only 90 feet and in the 38 miles which is the distance across the strait, much is less than 30 feet deep and reefs and islands and projections to water level and above it.

What will be shown further along in this discussion, there is probably no other spot on the earth that has so important a bearing on the well-being of our globe and its humanity as has this Behring strait.

The number of the world's greatest rivers that discharge into the Arctic ocean, principally in North America, and the Behring sea to all practical purposes, though it is largely directly into Behring sea, has a current bearing northward (and may be classed as tributary to the Polar ocean. Asia contributes the Lena, the Yenesei and the Obi and numerous other rivers that would be important in a temperate climate.

Europe also has large rivers that discharge into this ocean, which, owing to its service as a polar center, is valueless to commerce.

A factor of tremendous consequence on the physical features of the area surrounding the North Pole is the Japan current.

Much greater in volume than the Atlantic gulf stream, this great ocean river that leaves the western shores of the Pacific, divides as it reaches the northern section of the great basin, one branch coming down the Alaskan coast, tempering an inland shore strip as far as Northern California. The other branch enters Behring sea, passes the strait, and, with the advent of the great northern bay, breaks up the Arctic ice and inaugurates the movement that has so far defied all polar explorers.

It was this movement that baffled Nansen. It will be remembered that he directed the Fram to go with the ice movement, thinking to drift across, or near to the polar center. For a time the direction was favorable, then came a veering to one side. It was then that he and Johansen concluded to leave the Fram and undertake the desperate alternative of a dog journey, hoping by this means in an over ice trip to set foot on this long sought goal, and returning, perhaps, reach the ship as she drifted on her way.

The plan was well-nigh as foolhardy as that of Andree with his balloon, and only by a chance that seems miraculous in its slenderness, did he fall in with members of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, when at the limit of his last resource. On this over-ice journey, Nansen again encountered this perverse ice movement which bore him faster away from the pole than he could approach toward it.

Assuming that these explorers can definitely locate themselves as to latitude, which is open to doubt, longitude not being so essential, and accepting the statements of Nansen and the duke of Abruzzi, the latter succeeded in making the nearest approach to the still unknown point of rotation. But there is still practically a circle of 600 miles in diameter, of which the polar point is the center, that is unseen and so far as ocular sight goes, unknown.

As all these approaches have been on moving ice, and as this movement must present ever varying phases, these approaches, count practically as nothing, nor will the reaching of the polar point amount to any more, in any really utilitarian way, should there simply be a mass of moving ice at this northern location of the earth's axis.

Now, again, what shall we find when there?

Poleward from Behring strait the water gradually deepens, the farthest soundings showing a depth of 1,700 feet. On other sides the indications point to great depth. This, however, is not conclusive against the existence of a considerable body of land, an island of 50 or even 150 miles in diameter in this ocean, on which may be located the pole.

Land is possible and more than probable. Iceland, lying nearly midway in the 800 miles of sea between Europe and Greenland is in deep water, and is, of course, of volcanic origin. The Hawaiian islands rest where the water is from 16,000 to 18,000 feet deep, and there is small likelihood that the Arctic ocean has water as deep. The Spitzbergen islands are about 600 miles from the pole and they lie where the physical surroundings would indicate the side of deepest water. Jan Mayen, Nova Zembla, Bennett, Harrietta, Jeannette, the New Siberian. And numerous other islands, well in from continental shore lines, all indicate that islands are a feature of this icy waste. While the ice movement toward the pole and then veering away from it, is not conclusive as to the existence of a stable interior, the indications point that way.

When the long polar day is well advanced, innumerable fowl fly poleward from the continental sides and these return as the long day nears its close. To this, all the explorers have testimony.

These birds do not migrate to this inhospitable ice.

But would vegetation exist there? Why not? It all depends on altitude. If there be no high table lands, nor too considerable mountain elevations, the six months of continuous day would undoubtedly produce seeds and berries in abundance. The sun's rays, while not as vertical as nearer the equator, are on constant duty and this is bound to tell.

We have all seen how, after our short days, the equally short nights lower the temperature, which would not happen were the day continuous. "There is as much annual day on the pole as there is on the equator, but in the former case day and night are each in a continuous body. We may assume, almost with certainty, that the immediate polar area is land, or that there is a body of land in its near vicinity; that for months there is a temperature from 50 to 70 degrees and that there will be really not much more to be seen than has been seen already. Tide and Japan current carry in enough warmth when supplemented with the northward returning six months continuous sun, to disrupt and put the ice in motion and thus it is that this is the warmer side, as northern Greenland is the colder side. The warmer current has been consumed in this conversion, while the other side has a constantly renewed accession of this warmth.

But if some seismic disturbance should close this strait, then what?

There would be no inward flowing warm current, hardly any tidal action, no ice movement, a constant ice concentration, in time pushing its way up the rivers and finally another cataclysm. The local solar influence could not alone resist the accumulation of ice which would be tenfold more rapid than now. It would be a case of constantly increasing localized weight over a given area under the operation of a law that was never suspended action. As warmer water entirely surrounds the southern ice cap, wearing and breaking away around its entire rim, so that this cap has probably long ago found its general maximum, now, if the northern lobe were nullified by as small a matter as the closing of Behring strait, what would be the final, inevitable consequence?

Clearly and demonstrably, there was a time when the north pole was in the region of the Mediterranean with no exception for the accumulating ice. With the south pole located over the deep waters of the South Pacific, with no land to hold and start an ice cap which drifted away as fast as formed and melted in warmer waters as do the Arctic bergs by the time they reach Newfoundland, and what the final consequence was, is unmistakably attested by the sudden extinguishment of both the botanical and zoological horizons on the area surrounding the present pole. Yearly we have fresh evidence, in the solemn time of awful violence, in the skeletons exhumed in the placer mines of Alaska. A closed strait would also divert the entire Japan current down the northwestward shore of North America, making Washington and Oregon as semi-tropical as the coast of California.

The Biegler expedition promised and still promises much, but no one has yet made it clear how the distance from the base to the objective point is to be made, and the main thing is really in safely getting away again. All the plans of all previous pole hunters have all utterly failed to their practical application to the result to be accomplished. No ship has yet succeeded in getting within 400 miles of the pole, though it may be possible that in a considerable amount of experimentation a drift may be secured that would approach nearer.

Suppose the distance to be reduced to 200 miles, or even 100 miles, and a foot journey like Nansen's be undertaken from the drifting ship. There may be lanes of open water, areas of considerable water on the ice; slush and ridgy, hummocky surfaces, hard travel all lost because of the footing being on the move from the pole. Now, taking all this into consideration, what would be the outcome?

A man would be about as liable to reach the pole by tramping up the incline of a tread-wheel!

As to the great advantages to accrue to science in getting to the pole, this is largely visionary. That same lack of common scientific insight which impels these men to embark on inevitably illstarred undertakings—undertakings which prove to have had not a shadow of a chance of succeeding—this same lack of science to plan even a practicable journey, would stand in the way of discerning any scientific attainment, if they ever reached the pole, with scientific pointers all around them.

How much real scientific gain, of real practical value, has ever come from all the expeditions that have ever tried to penetrate the polar north? It is sentimental in the dumb fact that they all miserably failed, to use no harsher word.

The end of every great geological age, from the end of azoic to cenozoic time, was marked by a deluging cataclysm, the dawn of each such period came with the change thus wrought. Water has been the supreme agent in all the great geological changes. The great fact to learn is, what relationship there is between the forming and departing or dissolving ice, and on this point the explorers are all silent, do not even think of it.

The intellectual equipment necessary to discern matters of any consequence when at the pole should be sufficient to resolve the polar values without the ocular sight, as it must be the mental sight that must do the real seeing. One is naturally impelled by curiosity to know what the surface of the polar point is like, whether it is stationary or moving, land, rock or ice, and this is of really small importance. All myriads of bones surround the Arctic ocean, if the rotating center be located on a considerable island, we may expect to find there fossils and traces of a flood that antedated the great change. Still, this would be no more than is might evidence from analogy and, all in all, the probability is when we have really found the pole we shall realize that after all we found but little more than the seekers have already found.

We ought to know by this time what the force is and where it comes from, that rotates the earth; we ought to know the meaning of the aurora borealis, why the phenomenon may not be seen on the equatorial zone and may be seen in such intensity in the far northern regions and when we understand all this, which is not even much, we may grasp the situation as well in the latitude of Pennsylvania as at 90 degrees north.

QUAINT LEGENDS OF PATRICK AND OSSIAN

NOTHING in legend or history is as quaint as the dialogues of Patrick and Ossian. Ossian, as everybody knows, was the son of Finn, the high chief of the Fenian heroes, and was the father of Oscian, one of the heroes of the Fenian battles, who was the friend of that marvel of physical strength, the giant Gell McMorna.

Some foolish people might be inclined to doubt the veracity of those stories for the mere reason that Ossian lived in the third century and Patrick in the fifth.

But that is no reason at all for supposing that they could not talk with one another. Ossian was for 300 years in the land of Tir-na-nog, or Perpetual Youth, and he restarted Ireland in the time of Patrick. The matter becomes very simple in the light of this explanation. Of course, no one could grow old in Tir-na-nog.

Ossian Meets His Fate.

Ossian was hunting near the Lakes of Killarney when he saw a white horse coming to him, on which rode a most beautiful maid. He spoke to her and she told him that her name was Niam of the Golden Hair, and that she was the daughter of the king of Tir-n-an-og.

She added that his great renown had reached her country and that, in fact, it was for him that she had visited Erin, and was pretending to such a paragon of chivalry, he fell in love with her on the spot and set out with her for Tir-n-an-og, where he married her.

Two hundred years of wedded life passed there like an hour, but at the end of that hour he began to hanker for Erin and his old friends, not knowing that these were dead.

Niam was willing that he should go back, but wanted him to return. She gave him the white horse for the journey, but impressed upon him that he must not alight, else he could never return to Tir-nan-og.

Ossian rode home, and great was his sorrow to find that the Fenians were all dead and that the race of men had become small and weak. He saw a crowd of them trying to raise a large stone and it appeared to him that some of them were in danger of being crushed by it. So he leaned over in his saddle just to show the populace what a man of the ancient Fenian times could do, and with his one hand tossed the bowlder seven perches.

The Enchantment Broken.

But the saddle girth broke and he slipped to the ground a feeble and withered old man, as small as any of them. The enchanted horse immediately disappeared.

Ossian heard with anger of the triumph (Patrick) who had introduced a new worship into Ireland. He went to see him to dissuade him from what he thought was a harmful folly, and Patrick and he met for years, according to legend. Ossian trying to convert Patrick to paganism and Patrick doing his best to make a Christian out of the pagan poet and fighter.

The heather had a fine appetite and he found the fast days observed in Patrick's house decidedly uncongenial. He could not see the virtue in abstinence from good food.

A Specimen Dialogue.

"Patrick," said he one day, "if thy God be good and beautiful, and thou be His servant, I think the bread and butter ought to be better divided. If He sees how small my share is, it's all very strange."

"Now, Ossian," replied the saint, "this is nothing but vain scandal and abuse of the good God. Thou gutted seven cakes and a roll of butter and a quarter of beef every day."

"Ah, man," retorted Ossian, "in the days of Finn I saw a quarter of a blackbird bigger than thy quarter of beef."

To which Patrick replied: "Old man, do not again compare Finn with God, who is all powerful."

"Oh, Patrick, you never saw Gell or my son, Oscar, fight. There never was to the east or the west a champion who would not be defeated by the Fenians. I wish you had seen them at the battle of Knock-an-air, the fiercest fight that was ever fought, hand to hand since the beginning of the world."

"Only three of the four survived the slaughter, but fifth of the Fenians fell. For 10 long days Oscar and night Maseach of the Sharp Blows engaged in hand-to-hand conflict, until at last Oscar cut off his head."

Ossian's Argument.

"Where was thy God when the mighty Dearg came across the sea, when Lochlin of the Ships came, or Magnus Mor or Tale MacTreoin landed in Erin? Many are the battles and victories of the Fenians, but I never heard of any feat performed by your God or that He ever redeemed His head. Could His fight at all, Patrick?"

"My God could crush all your Fenians in the hollow of His hand."

"If thy God told thee such a story as that, don't believe another word that He tells thee all thy life. I never heard of Him at all until thou and they priests came here to tell us about Him. Pot just let Him have food and one to hungry, and see if I won't get my share. If not, I'll give in that you're right."

How It Came Out.

The old chroniclers delight in these dialogues, which are all of a piece with the one printed here. The finale of the legend is as interesting as its beginning or middle. It tells of Ossian's conversion after he had been given a glimpse of hell, with Finn and his warriors fighting the devils for lack of more fitting foes.

BEAUTY DONTS.

The Athletic Woman Must Mind These.

Don't exercise one part of the body too much and another part not at all. Let the development be symmetrical.

Don't use too much force. If exercise is too vigorous, you will be exhausted before you can accomplish it.

Don't exercise beyond the ability of the heart to keep pace with you. Palpitation is a certain indication of excess.

Don't exercise for at least an hour after meals.

Don't forget that a bath should follow exercise.

Don't use iron dumb bells, but wooden ones. The former chill the blood.

Don't have fulminitant attacks of exercising your muscles. In order to receive any benefit you should devote some time daily to athletics.

Don't forget that where there's a will there's a way. If you really mean to become strong and shapely, the way is easy and simple.

Don't forget to inhale slowly and deeply when performing any exercise. This will make the chest deep and full.

THE SMART TOUCHES OF SUMMER DRESS

A PRINCESS GOWN WITH DRAPED FRONT

THE FULL SLEEVE FOR AN AFTERNOON GOWN OR A DINNER GOWN

A PALE BLUE HULL TRIMMED WITH PRIM LITTLE PLAITED RUFFLES

Marvelous Sleeves Are to Be Worn and Neck Trimmings That Are of Themselves Pretty and Distinctive Enough to Make an Old Dress Look Like New—Belts, the Sashes and Other Decorations for the Waist. How to Use Up Odds and Ends of Embroidery Upon Your New Gowns—The New Checks and Plaids.

By ELIZABETH PUTNAM.

SMART is the only word with which to describe the new features of the new gowns of summer. Smart is a word used by the London tailors, and it is one that has crept into the vocabulary of the summer girl, signifying the touch by which her gown is brought up to date and made becoming to her, as well as attractive to the eye.

It is very often a single touch which will make a gown smart. It may be the tiny turn-over of linen around the throat, embroidered now with the brightest cherries, all raised and arranged so that the bunches fall as in a bishop's stock down the front. Or the smart touch may be found in the turn-over of lace around the throat, stained to the color of old lace, with every thread in the lace brought out by colored tracery, done in the brightest-hued and most glorious silks.

Again, the smart touch in dress is found in the sleeve, and it must be admitted that upon the sleeve a great deal depends. Take a sleeve that is coat-cutting at the shoulder and tight all the way to the elbow and tight below it, down almost to the wrist.

Just above the wrist on the outside of the arm the sleeve will widen, and this width will be sufficiently great to give the sleeve a wide expanse of material. Then the fullness will all be suddenly shirred into the cuff and the sleeve will be neat, trim and close-fitting to the arm again with the bag above the cuff. This style of sleeve is distinctly smart and is seen on many of the new gowns.

Then there are the sleeves that are very full from the elbow down to the wrist. They are more than baggy, being made of wide pieces of thin goods shirred and fitted into the sleeve below the elbow. Then the fullness hangs very wide and loose and almost without shape, only to come into a little band of needlework, silk, or lace, directly at the wrist. It is a pretty way of making an afternoon sleeve and one that commends itself to the woman who is making little shirt waist suits of wash goods.

THE LITTLE HOUSE ETON.

There is a little fancy which is more or less new, being a modification of an old style with new features added; and it is found in the shape of a little house Eton made of taffeta. So popular has this little house Eton become that it may be said that no summer wardrobe is complete without it, and so pretty is it that the woman who does not provide herself with from one to three of these little coats is lacking in wisdom.

To make one of these little Etons take enough black silk or black taffeta, peau de sole, or whatever material you may choose, to fashion an Eton jacket. Cut it off at the belt and cut it away in the front with rounding sides to show the shirt waist.

Upon your house Eton place a sailor collar cut with rounding corners and then make your sleeves. These should be of elbow length, finished with a flare around the elbow with the outside cut wide and coming to a point. This little coat is to be put on over your shirt waists and it will be found both comfortable and dressy.

Modistes who fit out their patrons for all summer are making little Eton house coats in black taffeta, in white veiling and in dyed lace holding that these little garments dress up a costume and well pay for the trouble and the original cost long before the season is over. The style of all these is different and varies from the round plain front to the plaited front and to the front which is cut straight like an English box coat, but shorter.

If you look through at the newest fashion models of the week you will be amazed at the novelties displayed, for it is long past the season when novelties are supposed to be brought forth.

Among the very new touches of dress one sees white tulle bows with ends embroidered in colors to be worn under the chin or at the back of the neck.

SMART COLLARS AND TIES.

One also notes the revival of the white linen collar, worn high like a boy's collar and in this style the high band turn-overs lead the race for popularity. The heavy white linen collar on thin white lawn shirt waist is a novelty that may be called smart.

One also sees the Ascot tie made out of cheviot, fastened in the front with ends that hang to the belt while the front, with its big knot, is secured by a long pin which may be stuck through the tie in very sporty fashion.

In the line of belts one notes that immense buckles are being worn at the back of the belt and, speaking of this fact, one must also note that the newest belts are made of ribbon and that the ribbon is drawn through the buckle which is stationed at the back of the belt.

In the front the ribbon is crossed very low and pinned and over the fastening there is clasped a handsome round belt pin of any description. This does away with the "made" belt, but it is really prettier and neater than the conventional belt, as the ribbon can always be fresh and pretty and the belt changed daily if desired.

In the novelties one notices many new things for the neck and shoulders. There are, besides the lace capes and lace stoles decidedly new trimmings for the shoulders, one of which consists of a band of taffeta, trimmed with fringe and carried around the shoulders and knotted at the bust, so that the ends may hang down very long and be finished with fringe.

Perhaps the most sensational of the novelties is found in the gold and silver touches that adorn almost all gowns. To touch your gown with gold or with silver you can get a few yards of very narrow gold braid and use it to trim your dress. Put it on where you please and you will come within fashion's dictates.

One of the pretty ways to use silver braid is to place it at the head of the narrow band which borders the foot flare. This makes a distinctive trimming and is particularly pretty upon cloth, giving it something of an oriental look.

Gold braid can be used as a decoration, in very narrow widths, put on between tuckings, or as a narrow border to the panels that run up and down the new skirts.

GOLD AND SILVER TRIMMINGS.

There are numerous ornaments of gold and silver that are very becoming to any gown, and the sensible girl will obtain from half a dozen to a dozen of these and trim her dress with them.

Hats are also trimmed with gold and silver, and the daintiest little appliques of silver are seen upon the flat straw outing hats that have begun to come forth from their hiding places for the summer campaign.

In the line of pedestrian skirts there is something that is quite new, and this is found in the brilliantines, the mohairs and the poplins. Skirts of these materials, intended for walking, are cut off so that they just swing clear of the ground and are then sun plaited from the waist down to the street. Around the belt there is a narrow yoke of the dress goods to make the gown fit the hips, but below this the skirt is sun-plaited so that it swings clear to the ground and sets out in very smart fashion. This style of skirt is trying to a short, stout woman, who should never attempt to wear it, but on the petite woman, or on the tall one, it is excellent.

The girl who is going in for a cool summer can purchase for herself a linen hat and can match it to her linen gown. Linen hats come in white and green, blue and red and all the smart summer shades. Being light and cool they are very desirable from an outing point of view, and being pretty they appeal to the summer girl's fancy.

With the opening of the summer season one would expect Dame Fashion to rest upon her laurels and content herself with the wearing of the gowns which she has so carefully and so laboriously planned for a whole year, looking forward all the time to summer.

But now that summer is really here, instead of resting delighted with the fashions she has already designed, she keeps bringing out new ones and each week she appears in something that is novel.

THE LOVELY FIGURED GOODS.

Just now the fancy is for flowered materials and, though these have been in vogue for some time, they are more numerous than ever and probably more costly.

One sees the most beautiful figured goods in muslin, challie, lawn and mull and in a dozen other goods. The flowers vary all the way from the stiff little empire wreath and the prim little basket of flowers, up to the great American beauty rose, which blossoms now upon so many dress fabrics.

Those who cannot wear flowered gowns are wearing them just the same, but are combining silk muslin with them to take away from the vivid flower effect. A cream muslin flowered in pink roses and green leaves was made up with willow green muslin. The prettiest feature of this gown was seen in the willow green coat which was cut three-quarter length and belted with a little white patent leather belt, hanging loose and low in the front and buckled with a gold harness buckle.

The checks continue to be popular and they are certainly youthful and pretty. There are canvas made up in checks with quite an open weave that over white look charmingly summery. Etamine in plaid is seen and the cohenne fabrics are cool and comfortable, as are the berege goods and the coarse cotton transparencies, all of which make up into nice summer suits for the general wear of the summer girl.

The most youthful style is that of the skirt that clears the ground, either plaited or laid in tucks down the skirt with a three-quarter coat and belt. This style is very simple and very nice and the beauty of it is that the coat can either be left open in front, to turn back and show a set of handsome revers, or it can be buttoned up tight, right to the very throat.

With all summer suits white shirt waists are worn and nothing could be prettier nor neater than the shirt waist of white lawn, with its touch of insertion, lace or embroidery, worn over an undervest of spotless white.

If the summer girl does not look smart this season it is certainly her own fault, for everything that could possibly be provided for her is placed within her easy reach.

THE UP-TO-DATE DOLLY VARDEN IN SPRIGGED GOODS AND GARDEN HAT.

Pale blue louisine is the foundation of this bodice. The body portion is very plain, but the yoke which has the effect of a deep collar has a very long tab at the back as well as at the front. The silk used for the yoke is covered with French knots with medallions cut from Cluny insertion as a border for this collar and the sleeves; the yoke effect is gained by a band of insertion encircling the upper part of the collar.

TOPIC TIPS

Crash is to be popular again for summer suitings.

◇

Hats may be turned up in the back, after all, provided they are caught with flowers.

◇

Might as well be out of the world as not to have a pongee coat.

◇

Have an umbrella to match your hat, anyway.

◇

Even the shirtwaist suits have long-skirted blouses.

◇

Strawberries may be dear by the box, but they're cheap enough on these dainty embroidered turnovers for a quarter.

◇

Nine out of every ten of the fashionable forenoon frocks are plaited from belt to hem.

◇

It sounds terribly unhousewifely to wear a burnt bread pongee, but that's the very newest shade.

◇

The collarless coat has the neck outlined with heavy silk cord, which ties in loops and ends.

◇

There are knitted purses in the shape of little pitchers.

◇

Suede gloves of gray green, of blue gray and all the soft mastic shades are among the spring novelties.

The Dithyram

By H. S. Keller.

LOVE'S BALM.

It was a maid wickedly said,
The spell was quickly broken;
She dropped her dainty golden head,
He wished he'd never spoken.

"I'm sorry that I said the thing
I am a fool—confess me!"
She only answers, sighing
Her lips: "Do deal—excuse me."

MY LITERARY SON.

He's a writ he's got in literature,
But why, his words don't show;
An' how long he will stay shut up
I honestly don't know.

But what he sez disturbs my peace;
I'm sure a literary
Say, if you luv me as a son,
Dear pop, don't be contrary."

Now what has tangled Jimmy up?
Here is the writer's debut
Why did he go an' do this crime
An' get in literature?

I would have bailed him if he'd set
A single word to tell me
What was his trouble—but he writ:
"Her fates nor gods can quell me."

The boy has well nigh ploughed the farm
Of calves an' cackling goats,
An' now he's reading for the bens
An' also for the shoats.

He are he's way up in the clouds
What angels clear are plenty;
But here he winds his pastle up:
Pop, can't you send me twenty?"

I guess my Jimmy's "bind the bars,
An' that he's done a crime;
But who to blazes else he sent
His "pieces" was a puzzle.

I sent him twenty week 'fore last,
An' now he wants another;
When he gits my I'll make him hum
To chop wood with his brother.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TRUNK

In this sequestered, quiet nook beneath
The roof that sinks down to the mossy eaves,
Where peanuts hangs encoucled to spittoy wreath,
And Goat cajoles the gusting wind that grieves—
Here, inside a trunk embossed with tarnished nails,
Its fine shape spoilt by many a distant voyage,
Awaits (or let a thousand pests) tales
Await some mystic singer's vagrant urge.

To fly off requires gaining the Orient,
It's traversed, sands upon the desert plains
It gathers still of scene and sentiment
Brought to this shore to sound a singer's strains.

The Mammalman has tat-tooed on its lids
The characters symbolic of his spell,
Leaving behind a talisman that lies—
Some lawyer, or curse, whose potent echoes dwell.

Laces have graced it in a smoothing way;
Thin taffetas, textures, pearls of wealth unsold.
Look, here a rare Italian gem once lay
Its secret hid in the fine dye of old.
Here, piracy has left its stain of red
When 'twas marooned in the Caribbean;
There must have been days of exquisite dread,
Beyond the keen of the all-personal mind.

Ah, speak the lid of this much traveled chest
Whose virtue was more, priceless than diadem,
What find I here to greet the long'ring quest,
Some theme to round my fervent requiem?
No more rich, no ventures, and no knight
Replenished trifolets of rare (dare I say)
Cute, a small box, bowle meets my sight—
Embossed with the flower-de name, Old Rye.

Dainty Ways of Perfuminity.

Refined, elegant women do not wet their handkerchiefs with perfume or pour it on their clothing. They make sachet bags of fragrance scattered among their wardrobes and chiffonier.

A Beautiful Hair Ornament.

One of the new hair ornaments of Roman gold with pearls of various sizes. The necklace is cleverly adapted to hiding a lack of fullness and rounded out the throat.

The Mistake of Maud Anastasia

A Complete Story. By Ethel and Arthur Ropes.

MISS Maud Anastasia Stephens sat buried in thought in the drawing room of a semi-detached suburban villa. The villa was called "The Yews," presumably because there was an almond tree in the front garden, otherwise it had nothing to distinguish it from miles of other villas in the neighborhood. In front it was what the local architect called "Queen Anne," at the back it was like nothing in particular. The drawing room bay window looked out on the front.

But Maud Anastasia was not gazing at the villa over the way—they called it "The Laburnums," and it really had one—nor at the imitation Chippendale suite of the drawing room and its cottage piano by an unknown maker. She was not even conscious that the yellow cat with green spots was leering at her from the top of the whatnot as if there was a malignant brain behind its glass eyes. On the couch beside her lay a letter which she had just received from her dearest friend, Dora Summers. It was written on foreign paper with a Swiss hotel heading taking up much of the first page of each sheet; hence, most of it was crossed.

"Darling Maud," it ran, "we are still at Davos as you will see by the address"—it was indeed hard at first sight to see anything else—"though mamma had intended going on to St. Moritz last Thursday; however, she decided to stay for one more week, as the doctor said the air was doing me so much good. I can walk up mountains for hours now and never get tired. It seems more like six months than six weeks since we left home, such a lot of things have happened, and I do miss my sweet Maud so much. Now, dear, prepare yourself for a great, big surprise"—end of page—"and you mustn't tell anybody, for nobody knows about it yet and it would never do to let any of those old cats at Dulham get hold of it—I'm engaged to the dearest, nicest, handsomest man you ever saw, as you'll say when you see him. It is the Mr. Maitland that I mentioned in my first letter from here, and just fancy, his people have come to live quite near you, and how nice it will be if you meet him at the tennis court, for they have joined, and poor Bob—Mr. Maitland, I mean—has to go back in two days now, but, of course, you mustn't say one word about it, not even to him, for I promised him I wouldn't tell anybody till we get back, and that won't be for another month. It is so delightful, and mamma is so pleased, for Bob—that's Mr. Maitland—is so kind and attentive to her. I am just dying to tell you all about it when we meet. How dreadful to think that in only two days Bob and I shall be parted for a whole long month! I dare not remember it.

"How are all your people? Is Ida Fitzlawrence still flirting as outrageously as ever with Percy Congdon? Do write soon and tell me all the news, Maudie. Did you get that blouse after all? Fondest dreams of love from your devoted chum, Dora.

"P. S.—I rather hope you didn't get the blouse. Mauve would never suit you."

Maud had got the blouse in question, but that was not what rankled most in her mind. To think that she, Maud Anastasia Stephens, who reigned supreme among the nymphs of Dulham, should still be unappropriated while Dora Summers was engaged to a prince charming! It was ridiculous—it was wrong—it was enough to shake her orthodoxy. Maud Anastasia had taken a leading part in the last bazar for St. Sisyphus, the parish church, and she felt that she did not deserve this humiliation.

Then she began to feel an infinite pity for Mr. Maitland; he had never seen her, and when he did he might—in fact, must—realize what he had missed. She could see herself in fancy looking at him, like the heroine of a feuilleton in a halfpenny paper, with a sweet, mournful light in her eyes, while he gazed back at her with a despairing glance that said, "too late! too late!" But was it too late? Maud Anastasia fell to planning what she should wear at her first meeting on the tennis ground, for he would probably appear at the weekly tennis tea next Saturday. At first she chose pale blue, but changed her mind in favor of a chastened gray trimmed with white; it was gentler and more appealing. With her fair, fluffy hair parted in the middle and done with a loose knot behind she would have a look of maidenly simplicity that no man, or Maitland, could resist. At this point her mother called her to go to a neighboring row of shops and purchase various yards of fabric at sixpence-three-farthings, and Maud Anastasia sighed and went, leaving the yellow cat leering quietly to itself.

She was not disappointed for next Saturday at tea-time the rector entered the club tent followed by a young man who Maud Anastasia felt, must be Mr. Maitland. He was tall, and quite handsome enough to excuse, if not to justify, Dora Summer's raptures. There was a general flutter of excitement among the girls present, rather like the thrill that passes down the lion-house when the keeper is seen at feeding time. Maud Anastasia alone looked unconcerned with a carefully practiced composure; but her heart beat faster under the virginal gray, for she felt that the fateful moment was not approaching. In fact, it had come, for the rector bore down on her at once and introduced "Mr. Maitland." "Doubtless, Mr. Maitland," he remarked with that suspicion of Gregorian intonation that never wholly left him, "you have heard Miss Summers speak of her friend, Miss Stephens." And with that the good man made for the tea table with the joyous haste of an engine that has shunted a heavy train and is thirsting for the water tank.

Young Mr. Maitland settled down into a deck-chair beside Maud Anastasia in some confusion, which was heightened by the chair-seat proving to be two inches lower than he expected. The lady blushed becomingly, but retained her sweet composure. "Have you had some tea?" she asked.

"Oh, two lumps, please—I mean no, that is, yes!" stammered the youth, and Maud gave a smile of dazzling innocence, for she felt that the charm had begun to work. But Mr. Maitland did not smile back, he was naturally bashful and somewhat alarmed when his spiritual and social guide left him to the mercies of a deck-chair and a strange young lady—both very pleasant, but not easy to get away from. It was not until he had received his tea that he fully realized that he was sitting at a rather rickety rustic table opposite to a pretty girl in gray.

"Awfully decent tennis ground this," he hazarded, feeling obliged to make some original remark.

"Are you fond of tennis?" asked Maud Anastasia, passing him a sugar bowl less silvery and sweet than her voice.

"Rather," remarked young Maitland, daring to look into her blue-gray eyes and unconsciously making syrup of his tea.

"How did you leave Dora—Miss Summers?" she inquired, watching him closely as she asked the question.

"Oh, all right, very well indeed; at least I think so," he replied with less enthusiasm than a devout lover should show at the name of the beloved one. But perhaps, Maud Anastasia thought, he wished to conceal his feelings; or perhaps—could it be that he was already beginning to realize his mistake?

"I was just telling the rector," went on the young man, "that we met Mrs. and Miss Summers at Lucerne and discovered quite by chance that we were living in the same place, though of course we've only just moved here. Curious coincidence, wasn't it? Then Dor—Miss Summers, I mean—talked about you and showed me your photographs. I say! it wasn't half good enough!" and here he flushed pink with his own boldness. Maud Anastasia turned a gaze of soft surprise on him. "Oh! I always thought it was a very flattering likeness!" she said sweetly. Mr. Maitland gave an eloquent denial with his eyes and would have repeated it with his lips had not he just taken an unintentionally large bite out of a wedge of dry lam sandwich.

Looking modestly away Maud noticed Ida Fitzlawrence eyeing them from the side of the tent, while Percy Congdon sulked unheeded. Ida was quite capable of raiding a tete-a-tete tea table and carrying off the gentleman "to make up a four," as Maud knew; but an opening for escape presented itself.

"What's that funny old arbor place at the other end used for?" asked young Maitland.

"Oh, just for odds and ends," answered Maud Anastasia. "Would you like to walk round the ground and see the courts?" she added, anxious to get out of range of the hostile privateer. The youth assented, and as they strolled along the hedge in the sunshine he decided that this was quite the nicest girl he had ever met—so fresh, no silly side or nonsense about her. "We hoped my brother would be here, but he won't be back for a month—gone up north on business," he remarked by way of starting a fresh topic. "Poor old chap, he's awfully hard hit."

Maud Anastasia wondered if this brother had been in the imperial yeomanry at the front; Dora had never mentioned him, so her notions about him were indefinite. "Oh, is he?" she repeated. "How did it happen?" The young man turned pink again; evidently he had been on the point of telling out a secret. "Oh—ah—well, you don't know Dora's worries, I meant," he answered vaguely. "Er—are you fond of tennis, Miss Stephens?"

"Oh, very fond!" sighed Maud Anastasia; "and I should like to play well, but I never can get any practice."

"Don't you, by Jove!" said the young man eagerly; "I wish you would practice with me. I've a holiday on Monday; won't you come up to the courts in the morning and have a game or two?" Maud hesitated; she had a game of her own to play and only a month to play it in. She must not seem forward, and yet it was unwise to neglect a chance that might not occur again. "It is very kind of you, Mr. Maitland," she said thoughtfully. "I should enjoy it immensely, but you see—I'm afraid I can't promise—perhaps mamma"—and she broke off with a hesitating modesty that completely captivated young Maitland.

"Oh, do come," he urged warmly, and would have said more had not Ida Fitzlawrence swooped from the rent and claimed them for tennis, forcing an introduction from the reluctant Maud. But the latter took possession of Mr. Maitland as a partner with an assurance that baffled even Ida.

The succeeding days find their only record in the pages of Maud Anastasia's diary.

Sept. 11.—In the morning I played tennis with Mr. Maitland. It was so hot that we did not play for long, but sat in the shade and chatted. Mr. Maitland (I shall call him R. M. from his initials, for it is shorter and safer if anybody steals my diary) said that though he only met me yesterday he felt as if he had known me all his life. I wonder how Dora would have liked hearing him talk like that. I was late for lunch and mamma was very cross. I didn't go to the courts in the evening.

Sept. 14.—Mamma took me to call on Mrs. Maitland. Mrs. M. said nothing, of course, about R. M.'s engagement. I wonder if he has told her; somehow I think he has not. Is he ashamed of it? I wonder if Dora would bring an action for breach of promise if he broke it off. It is such a vulgar proceeding, but they say the damages are always heavy. R. M. came in just as we were leaving and walked with us to our gate. Mamma has asked him to come in tomorrow evening for ping-pong.

Sept. 20.—I met him in the high street this afternoon. I was just coming out of the free library and he asked me to have tea with him at the "Tea Caddy." We had such a dear little table in the corner with curtains between it and the next table, and he ordered chocolate cakes. He told me had never realized the possibilities of life till he met me. There is something so delightfully strong in his way of expressing himself. I didn't know what to say because I remembered Dora, and I felt so awkward. He never mentions her now, and seems to have forgotten her altogether. She says in her letters that she hears from him every day, but I don't believe it. Such an annoying thing happened in the tea shop. Just as we were getting up to go I heard Ida Fitzlawrence's voice through the curtain. She was having tea with her friend, Miss Tomlinson—Mr. Congdon does not stand tea now—and I distinctly heard her say, "I think it's perfectly disgusting the way that Stephens girl is running after Mr. Maitland."

Sept. 25.—He came in again to ping-pong this evening. I dropped a ball and bent down to find it under the table. He looked for it, too, and our hands met. He held my hand for a second and then kissed it. What would Dora say? Mamma asked us if we couldn't find the ball. I don't think she saw.

Sept. 28.—Oh dear! I wish I was dead and buried! This morning I went over to the tennis court because I thought I had left my best lace-edged handkerchief in the summer house. I found it, and just as I was going home who should come in but R. M. "Oh, you have come," he said. I don't know why he should have expected to see me except that yesterday he told me that he wanted very much to speak to me alone, and I said, "Oh dear! I must have left my lace handkerchief in the summer house on the ground;" and he said, "Shall I fetch it?" and I said "Oh, no! I can go tomorrow morning and get it." Well, anyhow, he said, "Miss Stephens—Maud, I must speak to you, I must tell you how I love you. Will you be my wife?" I was quite taken aback, it was so sudden. I fairly gasped, "Oh, no! think of what you are saying! It can never be!" I read that somewhere once and it seemed so effective. "Cannot be?" he cried; "it can, it must and shall be!" Then he took me in both arms and kissed me, and if only I hadn't wanted to do right everything would have been right. But I remembered poor Dora and I began to sob and said, "Mr. Maitland ——"

"Don't call me that, Maud," he said.

"Well then, Robert," I faltered. He suddenly glared at me, and I thought it was his conscience reminding him of Dora.

"Robert?" he exclaimed. "Bob, then," I said, and he glared worse than before; "what are we to do about poor—poor Dora? This will break her heart!" "Dora? Break her heart?" he stammered, and I thought remorse had driven him mad; but next moment a light seemed to flash over his face and he dropped me and bolted out of the summer house. I waited, for I thought he might come back and explain; but he never came, and when I got home I understood the whole awful story. There was a letter from Dora in the hall and I opened it. The first page told me everything. "I cannot understand," she wrote, "how it is that you say you met Bob, for as it is in the north of England now and has not been home yet. You must have met his brother Dick, who is rather like him, but not nearly as good-looking." Why didn't she tell me R. M. was Richard as well as Robert? Why didn't he tell me about Dora? Why didn't I tell him I knew about Bob? I hate him! I hate her! I hate myself!

Sept. 29.—All is over for ever! This morning I got a note from him. "Dear Miss Stephens," he wrote, "we have evidently both been making a great mistake, and I must therefore ask you to forgive my words of this morning and excuse my stupidity.—Yours truly, RICHARD MAITLAND." Brute! ! !

* * * *

(From the Dulham Observer and Tootford Times.)

"On February 21, at St. Sisyphus' church, Dulham, by the Rev. Chasuble Cope, Richard, younger son of the late Edward George Maitland, Esq., to Ida, only daughter of Captain H. Fitzlawrence, R. H. A. Indian papers, please copy."

Lygia.

Fables for the Elite

The Lynx Who Was Too Careful.

By DOROTHY DIX.

ONCE upon a Time there was a Lynx, who, observing the Mistakes that his Friends had made in Matrimony, resolved to Avoid their Sad Fate.

"I do not wish to Knock Providence," he said to himself, "but if it Is True that Matches are made in Heaven, I fear that few us have any Pull up there, for it looks to me as if Instead of Blessing us, Fate generally took the Occasion to get Hunk with us. I apprehend, however, that the reason that the Wedding Bells so soon sound like a Trouble Call is because most Creatures buts into the Holy state without due Thought to Judgment.

"Fortunately, I hail from Missouri, and before I tie up for Life I propose chances, and the Female who gets me will have to show up with a Good Conduct Badge and an affidavit that she can make Home Happy."

Thereupon the Lynx fared forth in Society, and before long met up with a charming young Bearess who had Goo-Goo Eyes as big as saucers, that she rolled in his direction, for the Lynx was a nifty boy, with plenty of the Long Green. Now, the Bearess was, indeed, a Peach, and the Lynx was Hard Hit, but he was afraid to back his Taste, so he passed her up.

"Nay, nay, Pauline," he said. "It is a most agreeable Pastime to be ogled by a lovely female with Large, Innocent, Blue Orbs, and I opine with you Life would never be Dull, but before I go down before an Eye Play there will have to be something more on the Docket, for I suppose that a Giddy Creature like you would merely Wink the Other Eye when your Husband told you to get up and Cook Breakfast of a Cold Morning."

With these words the Lynx said ta-ta and journeyed on a little further until he espied a Tigress who was a Swell Doll for Fair, with a Peroxide Pompadour and a Straight Front Figure, and clad in Glad Rags from Paree. No sooner did the Tigress espy him than she cast upon him a razzle dazzle smile that dealt him a solar plexus blow; but instead of falling at her feet, the Lynx took a brace, and turned away his head.

"Nixie, not here. Nothing doing," he murmured as he turned her Picture to the Wall. "Without doubt you are the Real Thing in the Beauty Show. Moreover, as a Rack to hang Clothes upon I have never seen anything worthy to Trot in your Class, and I apprehend that the Guy who gets you will get a Show for his Money every time you enter the Ring, for you are a good looker, all right, all right.

"I do not deny that you Fire my Fancy, and if I could gratify my aesthetic longings I should seek on further for a Wife to help me slow in my Dough, but I hear you have no Domestic Tastes whatever, and I am wise that, in time, I should not care to gaze even upon a Living Picture on an Empty Stomach. Therefore, although I worship beauty, I shall have to cut it out of my Matrimonial Program."

Not long after this it changed that as the Lynx was strolling through the Forest he encountered a young Lioness who was famed far and wide as a Spieler who could charm the Birds off of the Trees. She had a Most Agreeable Voice, and a knack of pushing the Velvet that made a Creature feel that he was about Seven Feet High, with a Dome Shaped Head. This greatly fascinated the Lynx, who was a most Intelligent Individual.

"Ha," he cried, "how delighted it would be to be married to a Female whose Conversation was Champagne frappe instead of Sterilized Baby Food, and who could Entertain you when you were Dull, and knew enough to see the points of your Jokes without a Diagram being offered to show where the Laugh came in!" Nevertheless, when it came to making good on his Attentions, the Lynx also turned down the Lioness.

"It grouches me to do it," he said, "but it is clear that a Female who devotes so much time to Improving her Mind cannot devote many hours to Improving the Kitchen, and as I prefer High Living and Plain Thinking, I apprehend that it is better to be Bored than it is to be Hungry."

It began to look as if the Lynx would never find his Ideal, but finally he met up with a small and Insignificant looking Hyena, who spent her time doing stunts on the Cooking Stove, and forthwith he married her.

"It is true," said the Lynx, "that she has no Winning Ways, like the Bearess, nor is she beautiful like the Tigress, nor intelligent like the Lioness, nor is her Pedigree all that I could desire, but as she is of Poor and Humble Parentage, she will know how to Work and make me Comfortable, and as she has been Used to Nothing she will be a Saving and Thrifty Wife. Thus shall I avoid the Domestic Snags of the Cook and the Bargain Counter on which my Friends have Struck."

But to his surprise no sooner were they married than the Hyena smashed the Cook Stove and made a Rush for the Bargain Store.

"Forget it," she cried, when her Husband remonstrated with her, "for I have done all the work I intend to do, and I hate Cooking anyway." Whereupon Mr. Lynx rolled up his sleeves and began preparing a Supper of Desiccated Breakfast Food.

Moral: This Fable teaches that Judgment cuts no ice in Matrimony.

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The Winning of Miss Lucette

By Sophie Gates Kerr.

"IT'S a shame," declared Mrs. Scott, as she snapped her scissors into a piece of cross-barred muslin, destined to become an apron for the minister's youngest girl.

"There's old Col. Goldsborough has gone up to see Miss Lucette every Tuesday night of the world for 20 years, I guess, and would marry her any minute, only she's so dead set against disregarding a dead sister's wishes. Everybody knows Miss Henrietta was as cranky as the mischief and hated the colonel like poison. I believe Miss Lucette would give in, and marry him anyway, if she didn't feel so sore for him. Women are just like that, they never want what they can have—and besides she's got so used to living there with Rose and Jinny and seeing the colonel every Tuesday night that I b'lieve she's forgotten how to change."

The Ladies' Aid Society of Greensboro gave vigorous assent to all of Mrs. Scott's assertions.

"You know," said Mrs. Massey, the president, a shrewd-looking jolly little woman, "if Miss Lucette would just get jealous and could be made to believe that the colonel was making up to somebody else, why, my soul, they'd be married in three months. I tell you, gentle as she is, she's got plenty of the Carter spirit when she's roused up."

"Well, I don't know what she's going to do," said Mrs. Scott, "for Rose'll marry that young Doctor Southwick, sure's anything, and Miss Lucette will never consent to leave the old Carter property, and there she'll be without a soul but old black Jinny."

The other members of the Aid were all engaged in a heated debate as to whether or no the missionary in Afton really needed six red flannel shirts, and Mrs. Massey drew her chair up close to Mrs. Scott and lowered her voice to confidential pitch.

"Minnie Scott," she whispered impressively, "suppose you and me was to take hold and make this match. There's that Mrs. Ryly, she's a widow and a good ten years younger than Miss Lucette, and she's real good looking, and——"

"——and she's got Colonel Goldsborough to look after all her law business," broke in Mrs. Scott. "It'll be a sort of special providence, Sarah Massey, and we'll begin this very night. Oh, yes, Mrs. Jenkins, that goods will cut up and down, and if I was you I'd gore it a little at the top; it'll set better." In a whirl of brilliant green lawn the conspirators parted with a whisper of seeing each other after the meeting.

Over at the Carter homestead, on the outskirts of the town, there was all the beauty of a Maryland midsummer day. The house, once the social center of the aristocracy of the eastern shore, was still in excellent condition. The builders of these old-time mansions did not use sap shingles nor second-growth pine for foundations. From the kitchen came a jubilant refrain:

"De good Lawd He done set me free,
Glory, glo-o-o-ry."

But all else was still.

There was a big old-fashioned garden on the south side sloping down to a quiet stream—called by the natives a "crick"—where yellow butterflies were pirouetting and fluttering through their aerial quadrilles. Trim edges of box bordered all the winding paths, and inside these was a great wealth of all the dear old-fashioned flowers that fashion does not recognize. Phlox, velvety sweet william, four-o'clocks, the flaunting ragged-robin, bachelor's button, tall hollyhocks with a background of still taller sunflowers, patches of johnny-jump-up and sweet alyssum, marigolds, the moss like mountain pink, and one plot held nothing but roses, red and white, yellow and pink—all blooming with the profusion that betokens loving care. Farther on were roses of Sharon and honeysuckle, marking the turns in the path and growing amicably beside the humbler lady-slipper and cockscomb. A fairy-like smoke tree stood by the lodge and brilliant, impudent tiger-lilies swayed gaily near it. Everywhere were bees, humming drunkenly their approval of this debauch of sweets. Presently from among the herb beds came the snip-snap of scissors and, behold, Miss Lucette to complete the picture.

The shadows were lengthening drowsily across the creek, when a slim white figure hastened down the garden path. "Aunty, Aunt Lucette, where are you?" cried a girlish voice.

"Here I am, Rose, cutting the lavender," replied Miss Lucette, turning to meet her niece. In her faintly purple gown with the sharp, sweet perfume drifting around her, she looked the very spirit of the lavender. Her gray hair curled softly and her cheeks were delicately flushed.

"Why, aunty," explained Rose, flushing in her turn, "Dr. Southwick is here and I would like, if you don't mind, to ask him to stay to tea. Will play whist with you and the colonel if you'll just let him stay," coaxingly, "and Jinny made sponge cake this morning, and we have those nice big peaches, you know, and there's another glass of your lovely grape jelly."

Miss Lucette smiled indulgently. "Since you've planned it all so nicely, Rose, I think it would be a pity to disappoint you. Ask Dr. Southwick to stay, dear, and I will come in a few minutes and invite him, and Rose—" as the girl turned gaily away—"you may get down Great-Grandmother Carter's china and tell Jinny to bring out the French lace centerpiece."

"I do not wish the young man to suppose that we are in any way impoverished," she thought, lifting her head a little proudly, "but he is a gentleman—that I know—and his family is above reproach."

With which reflection she cut the remaining heads of lavender and hastened to the house to extend her invitation, and then personally supervise the table appointments.

"Miss Lucette always seems to me like a bit of delicate porcelain or a Dresden figure," said Edward Southwick as the little lady left the parlor, while you are a flower personified, my Rose-of-the-World. Come sing for me, won't you, dear? Here's something I like; it has such a graceful little refrain."

Rose sat down at the piano and opened the song—it was "Celeste." The biting sweetness of her flexible, high soprano reached Miss Lucette in the dining room:

Of loves in my heart I have had a score,
And time may sing as many more.

Miss Lucette half smiled at the words. "They used to call me the belle of the eastern shore," she thought, "and old Mr. Martin used to tease me by pretending that I refused an offer every day. How long ago it seems!"

Rose was singing the refrain:

For little Cupid's never sure
As I've found out, to I've found out,
And love is truer when 'tis scorned,
Beyond a doubt, beyond a doubt.

Miss Lucette's hand paused over a pile of white damask. "It's so," she murmured. "It's not. Where are they all now? All gone but Jack Goldsborough. 'Love to travel when 'tis newest—beyond a doubt.'"

"Was you speakin' to me, Miss Lucette?" queried Jinny, entering with the sponge cake.

"No," replied Miss Lucette, rousing herself with a sigh. "Get that open-work silver dish for the peaches, Jinny."

It was a dainty repast. The beaten biscuit—sure attribute to an eastern shore supper table—were crustily perfection, and the fragrant tea was a triumph to its maker. To the young doctor, just from hospital work in a sweltering city, the whole scene was perfect beyond words. The dining room overlooked the garden and the odor of the flowers without mingled with the scent of the roses on the table. Although it was scarcely dusk, Jinny lit the tapers in their massive silver holders and the light fell kindly upon the three who sat about the table, brightening the faded charms of the gentle spinster, softening the brilliant flush of happiness on Rose's cheek—softening, too, the keen gray eyes and determined chin of the young man.

When their meal was finished Miss Lucette begged to be excused. "For," said she, "there are some little household duties to which I must attend."

"Well, Aunty," said Rose, "I am going to take Dr. Southwick for a walk in the garden, there is such a lovely moon. But when the colonel comes and you are ready to play your rubber, just call us."

So Miss Lucette hastened to put away the silver, thence to her room to smooth her hair and bathe her hands in rose-water. As she came downstairs there lurked but a few minutes till half-past eight. Jinny, decked in white apron and gay bandana was waiting. Had she not done so every Thursday night for over 20 years? Meeting the colonel's invariable query, "Is Miss Lucette at home?" with the same reply. "Yes, sah. Miss Mamie Goldsborough walk right into de parlah, sah!" A last hasty stroke she gave her cap and apron a final adjustment.

The peal of the knocker was certain to come in a moment. In the parlor Miss Lucette had prepared the card table and given her gray curls a hasty pat—Sister Henrietta had so detested curls. Then she sat down in her accustomed place, the chair at the right of the fireplace. The candles winked at each other in the long mirrors, but the colonel did not come! Ten minutes passed. Miss Lucette became restless and fluttered aimlessly about the room, rearranged the card table, pulled a flower from a vase, sniffed a mistakening candle, then sat down again. The clock struck 9. What was the matter? He must be sick. No, Rose had seen him just that morning, but it might be a sudden attack. The more Miss Lucette thought of it the more worried she became, and a quarter of 10 her doubt grew to an agonizing certainty and she fled into the hall with a white face.

"I have a headache," she told Jinny, "I think I will go to bed." And she hastened up the stairs, quite forgetting Rose and her lover, a breach of etiquette that worried her miserably afterward. Indeed, the two young people had forgotten time in the sweet wilderness of flowers and the joy of being together. At last Rose noticed the lateness of the hour. "Oh, we must go in," she said, "Aunty can't be going to play whist this evening. How dear of her to give us all this time!" As they entered the hall Jinny met them with, "Yo' aunty done gone to bed, Miss Rose. She got a headache." "Why—why, where's the colonel then?" asked Rose, amazed. "He he gone home?"

Old Jinny shook her head and sunk her voice to an impressive whisper. "De colonel, he's never come, honey! It's de fus' time dat I can 'member of his missin' a Chrawsday night since befo' you was born. I don' know what is ails of him."

"The colonel didn't come," cried Rose. "Why, Jinny, he must be sick."

"I dunno, Miss Rose," said Jinny in a properly lugubrious tone. "But I do know dat Miss Lucette awine to be sick of he down splain herself. I reckon she thinkin' how she jes' like Miss Henrietta treat him an' now she gettin' paid back. There go 'long, honey, yo' an' yo' company, an' Jinny'll set up fuh yo'."

The next morning Miss Lucette made no reference to the colonel's defection, and there was a certain reticent dignity in her bearing that forbade questioning. Ten o'clock had scarcely struck when Mrs. Massey arrived with an armful of sewing.

"I was real sorry you didn't get to the Aid yesterday, Miss Lucette," she began, "but I brought these things over to see if you couldn't run them up. They're all basted."

"Oh, my, certainly, Mrs. Massey," replied Miss Lucette, "I shall be glad to baste."

"Good morning, Rose!" called Mrs. Massey as that young lady passed the door, "I see that young Gallimore Andrew's down again, I s'pose we'll be having a wedding soon. Mr. Whatever-his-name-is, Miss Lucette, when Rose is married?"

Miss Lucette bridled a little. She did not like the affairs of her family spoken of too freely. Still Mrs. Massey was her guest.

"There will be time enough to think of that," she said. Mrs. Massey went on unheeding. "Have you called on Mrs. Ryly yet, Miss Lucette?" she queried. "She's rented the old Bryant property. I was up there last night and Col. Goldsborough was there. We had a very pleasant evening. She's a real handsome woman."

Miss Lucette stiffened. "I do not know Mrs. Ryly," she said coldly. "I understand that her family is of very low origin, and it grieves me sincerely to see a mansion, once owned by the Sayrants, which in my day were one of the first families in Maryland, now occupied by a person whose sole claim to social recognition is wealth. Oh," she went on hastily, "I may be doing her an injustice, no doubt she is very pleasant, but there is one thing that I like to think cannot be bought—an honorable ancestry."

"I declare," said Mrs. Massey afterward, "I felt just as if one of my camery lords had flew in my face and pecked me. But for all her pride I knew Miss Lucette felt what I said about the colonel. If we can keep him away two more nights that match is made. Minnie Scott said just how it was to be."

"Didn't you feel mean, though," asked Mrs. Scott, "when you knew you was hurting her feelings, and so thick of him we just made the colonel go up to Mrs. Ryly's. He'd have had to be downright rude to refuse, and the colonel couldn't be rude to save his life."

"Indeed I did feel mean!" said Mrs. Massey, "but I don't care. I'm just going right ahead. Still I'm mighty glad it's your turn to say something about it to her next."

For the two weeks that followed, the colonel and Miss Lucette led lives of torment. Wherever he approached her door, self-appointed fate met him and beguiled him elsewhere, while the hints and innuendoes thrown out by quilters kept Miss Lucette on the rack. As the days rolled on she became pale and thin. "Only the heat!" she wearily told Rose, whose anxious queries were so many fresh stabs. In secret she prayed over it long and hopelessly. Her old lover had but to make a necessity of her life, and his devotion the mainstay of her heart. Oh, the long days! She would not go out for fear of meeting those who would mark her changed appearance. Yet it all she did not blame the colonel, it was the other woman's fault. "Designing!" said Miss Lucette between teeth when she saw Mrs. Ryly driving down the street.

It was the fourth Tuesday night of the colonel's desertion. Miss Lucette had gone to her room immediately after supper. Rose had left the house on some little errand, and Jinny sat in the kitchen dismal with all the mournful fervor of her race. Suddenly the knocker crashed. "Some o' dem trash, Mis' Ryly's spies!" grumbled Jinny, shuffling to the door. She swung it open with a jerk, then nearly fell over backward as she beheld—who but the recreant colonel, resplendent in white waistcoat, with a most astonishing boutonnière.

"Is Miss Lucette at home?" he inquired. For once Jinny failed in the usual response. "Lawsy, cunnel!" she gasped, "yo' done skyahed me hahf to def. Yo' c'n jes' step into de pa'lah, 'n I'll tell her." The old negress mounted the stairs with all the haste she could command, muttering as she went: "Heh! I wuz 'bout dishver dirty ole spun an' no bottom hahncher on it' hah! I 'spec' good Lawd A'mighty! What Miss Lucette gwine say?"

Miss Lucette had heard the arrival. She was standing before her mirror nervously arranging her curls. Two bright spots flamed in her cheeks and her hands trembled. The diplomatic Jinny hands trembled. The diplomatic Jinny took no notice of these things, but in a voice of dulcet sonority announced: "The cunnel done come, Miss Lucette. 'N I 'spec' him into de pa'lah. Dat, honey, gimme dis dat lace, 'n' how's yo' chain hankercher on it' hah! I 'spec' good Lawd A'mighty! What Miss Lucette gwine say?"

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As in a dream Miss Lucette yielded to her ministrations, and then still trembling a little started down. When she entered the parlor the colonel rose deferentially, but his cordial "Howdy do?" changed to an abrupt "Why, good heavens, Lucette, what's the matter?" for Miss Lucette had covered her face with her hands and was crying—crying like a hurt child, with pitiful frightened sobs. Somehow the colonel understood that the barrier between them was broken at last, and his old-time sweetheart found herself in his arms, crying still, but now what happy tears! And as she rested there, she saw a vision of what the years that had been so lonely might have been, a vision of their companionship with this man, of the wifehood and motherhood—a sweet, real woman's life.

In a moment the colonel spoke slowly, decently. "At last, thank God!" Then, tenderly, "Are you ready to be married, dear, this day week?" And Miss Lucette, not without a gently triumphant thought of Mrs. Ryly, dried her eyes and answered softly, "Yes, Jack."

THE PASSING SHOW

Sentiment and the Sentimental.

By SALLIE CARROLL.

MOST of us will say that the saving of withered flowers or faded ribbons which have been in some way connected with romance, is a very foolish way of acknowledging the power of memory, yet each of us can see that in our own case the crushed petals enclosed by the volume of Tennyson indicate some fine and sweet sentiment, far removed from the realm of the commonplace.

Sentiment depends so largely on the point of view. We laugh at the child who cries over the grave of a pet spaniel, and we go to the play and let tears trickle abjectly down our cheeks as we view the troubles of the heroine. Which, think you, is the more to be laughed at? There are two types which, as a class, are debarred from sentiment under pain of ridicule. These are the little, thoroughly insignificant man, and the fat man. Before Allah, does it not seem terrible that either of these should indulge in dreams of romance when they are so far unfitted to it in physique? The fat lover is one with a height to him, who will set shoulders, head and dashing manner. He may sing love ballads, and throw forth Don Juan-like, cloak thrown about him, and plumed hat over his face in search of amatory adventure. But the figure—the insignificant little fellow with the high head, voice and the mincing step to do the same, he would be laughed to scorn. Strange, is it not, that we are not given bodies in accord with our imagination? Many a six-foot man is a coward at heart, and many a sour-looking old maid would have been a wanton Juliette had heaven given her blonde curls and a pair of languishing blue eyes. And very often a delicate-looking, pathetic little creature is at heart a cruel tyrant, making family and friends bow down to the Moloch of her selfishness. All this is a stage whisper, lest those whom we denounce find us out and tell the world—which will only be too glad to listen to them—that we ourselves are not what we seem.

Returning to my theme, is not the woman of embonpoint, mind you, I do not mean the woman who is termed fine-looking, but the real billowy person, whose double chins may be numbered by three, and who gives little gasps between each word, is she not funny, irresistibly droll, when she indines to sentiment? Once on a time a friend of Jane—you remember Jane?—fell in love. She chose for the object of her affection a young physician, a nice enough sort of chap, against whom nothing more could be said except that his nose was too long for symmetry, and his eyes a trifle weak. Now, there was no reason why Jane's friend should not have fallen in love, only that she was fat and 40 and not fair.

She was a very substantial figure on several charitable boards, she presided over soup-kitchens and cut out flannels for the indigent with a firm hand, she was an excellent kind-hearted soul with apparently every attribute of common sense, but she fell in love with this man who was seventeen years her junior with all the head-over-heels abandon of early youth. She who had erstwhile worn the severe tailored broadcloth began to purchase white chiffon ties and rose pink silk waists. She began to spend hours before her mirror, and expended much filthy lucre in the purchase of mysterious little jars tied with pink ribbon and labelled "rouge parfait." She took to French heels and practiced a fascinating smile. How funny it was, and yet for those who have hearts, how sad. The sole result of these maneuvers was to frighten the object of her blandishments nearly out of his wits and to hasten his marriage to an inbred girl from New Jersey. And Jane's friend received scant sympathy, though she was red-eyed from much weeping for days both before and after the wedding. You see, she should have had her dose of sentiment earlier in life.

We must all be sentimental some time. If we can get the most of it over while we are in our teens and leave but enough of it in our natures to keep us from becoming utterly prosaic through later life, so much the better. When a flower blooms out of season it loses most of its beauty. So with the sentiment, the natural, healthful sentiment which belongs to each of us. In faith, I fear I am becoming sentimental with thinking on it.

There is more sentiment in the south than in the north. This I protest is true. Those long moonlit evenings, in the land where white magnolia petals fall softly on green sward, and the odor of rose and jasmine is heavy on the warm air, while this is the place for romance, for sentiment, for the twang of a guitar—ment which could not diminish to sickly sentimentality. It has the proper mise en scene.

Between sentiment and sentimentality there is the same difference that lies between the good and the goody-goody. Sentimentality is sentiment posing. We all of us may have a proper sentiment, and there are few of us who are not secretly sentimental. The sentimentality which fairly makes us revel in grief and woe, when these are not vital and do not affect others outside ourselves. The little girl who drops on the window seat and gazes with far-off eyes at the sky and thinks, "probably I shall die like Mary did. Everybody'll say like they did about her, 'how young to die.'" And in the pure ecstacy of the mournful emotion she will find tears trickling down her cheeks. Later she will assume the manner of Matilda Dalrymple, whom all readers of Charles O'Malley will remember. The young lady in question was misunderstood, yearned to find a kindred soul, assumed pensive, even sad expression and talked in melancholy fashion of melancholy feelings which she experienced. Meanwhile her appetite was excellent. Believe me, trouble which does not impair the appetite is not trouble at all. But when you begin to decline the roast and shake your head when dessert is served, then be sure that the canker is eating into your heart—or else you have indigestion.

Blanche Amory in "Pendennis" is another of those old-time heroines who was a perfect sentimental minx. Do you remember her little book of original verse, "My Tears"? She knew the proper poise, and delighted in the posing. Of our latter-day heroines who have done the sentimental with a composure and a cleverness which are most deceiving, commend me to those of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's creation. The stately Eleanor, the gifted daughter of Lady Rose, somehow one can't help but suspect that under all that exaggerated, high-strung, almost ethereal fineness of feeling they displayed there was a thorough enjoyment of the effect which they produced by it, not only on others, but on themselves. I know that Julie must have noted the stately way in which her black gown trailed past the mirrors, and no one ever sat down and rested a forearm in statuesque beauty a la Eleanor without a touch of subconscious satisfaction. Maybe the ladies only lack a sense of humor, but there you are again. Sentimental women certainly have no sense of humor, else they would see the humor of their positions and abandon them.

A true sentiment is a good thing. It is concerned with the preservation of the best of feeling. We lay flowers on the graves of those we loved, we endow charities in their memory, and all this is through sentiment. We will after many years' absence return to gaze once more on the scenes of our youth, although there may be nothing

JAPANESE WOMEN IN THE NEW WORLD

IN OLD JAPAN, AS POSED BY ELAINE BARRY, KING EDWARD'S FAVORITE MODEL.

INSTEAD OF GOSSIPING THE JAPANESE LADIES DO THIS.

THIS IS THE WAY A JAPANESE LADY SITS FOR HER PICTURE.

A JAPANESE LADY AS SHE GOES TO WALK.

TAKING A LITTLE NOONDAY NAP.

A LADY OF JAPAN, AS POSED BY A WESTERN GIRL.

BED-FELLOWS

GETTING THE LATEST PARISIAN COIFFURE.

THE JAPANESE LADY DRIVES NEITHER AN AUTOMOBILE NOR A HORSE.

She Wears Her Kimono and She Carries Her Fan, or Her Parasol, Her Hand Glass, or Her Beads, and She Oils Her Hair Until It Is Shining and Paints Her Lips Until They Are Scarlet—But She Loves the New World and She Shows Rare Intelligence in Adapting Herself to Its Foods, Its Manners and Its Customs—She Is Very Fond of the American Man.

By MARY ADAMS.

THERE is a new woman. And this time it is the Japanese woman.

She comes not to air her opinions nor to assert her rights, but she puts in an appearance simply because she wants to be here.

This new woman who comes from far-off Japan is as much a stranger in this land as though she had not been living for centuries on the other side of the globe. Accustomed as is the United States to women of all kinds, this woman of Japan is still a novelty.

Had she been a strong-minded woman she would have been nothing unusual. Had she been a woman of views she would not have seemed so unreal. Had she been a woman of great beauty, a woman of rare talents, a woman of theatrical attainment, then she might have been expected to arrive some time. Or had she been a freak the museums would have had her.

But she is none of these, this new woman from Japan. She is nothing but a little kimono-decked lass, a mere slip, slender yet plump, stout yet delicate, odd looking yet pretty, speaking no language but her own, appealing to you with all the force of her small body and her lustrious eyes.

The Japanese woman, as she is seen in this country, is a creature to make you wonder. You ask what she is here for? Yet, when you come to look about you and to study the Japanese colonies of the United States you can answer the question. She is here to get married. She is here to be the companion of her native man. She is here to enjoy the benefits which he derives from his association with the new world.

The Jap Colony in Gotham.

It is said that there is in New York city a colony of Japanese numbering in all about 1,000 people. In this colony only about 20 are women. But the number is constantly growing, and, from the San Francisco steamers, there peeps many a pair of pretty black eyes and many a sweet little voice asks questions in that queer English which marks the Japanese women.

Yet the Japanese woman does very little talking. The Japanese man does it all for her. It is her part to listen and be still. And it is her part to be pretty and good natured.

In Japan the women bear very little relation to the affairs of the world. They are not known in the government, they do not take any part at all in public matters. They are neither assertive nor aggressive. They belong to no clubs. They have no opinions, no votes, no voices.

She Comes to Get Married.

But they are home bodies and as such they dwell on silken mats and mats of matting, and all day long they trip about the little low houses arranging their quince blossoms and making home prettier for the home coming of the lord and master.

And the Japanese woman of the new world brings her old world traits home with her. She comes to the United States not to earn a living, nor to belong to a club. She comes not for education nor to promote an ism.

She comes because she has heard wild tales of the beauties of the new world; because she has been told of its mountains, of its parks, its valleys and its great streams.

And she comes because her men are here. Never does she come alone, the pretty little Japanese girl, but she comes to meet her lover, the brother, the cousin or the husband who has left Japan, and who has appealed to her to come over and share his loneliness even as she will share his joys.

Japanese Women Are Nice.

The Japanese woman in this country does not quickly nor easily become Americanized. Were you to step into her little home you would find it carpeted with Japanese coverings, and seats and couches would be the low straw rolls which you find in Japan. There would be a little low furniture, and the only concession to Americanism would be seen in the shape of an American sofa and a few American chairs for guests.

The Japanese woman does not want to become American. She wants to remain Japanese and she wants to indulge in Japanese amusements and to work out her days in the pursuit of Japanese fancy work and her evenings in Japanese fashion.

To be sure she will go to a Japanese table d'hote, and there, over the fumes of her favorite cup, she will listen to American conversation and will, to a certain extent, enter into the life of her new home, but she will want to return to her own little fireside, and when she has reached home she will take off the silk kimono and smooth it out lovingly, happy in the thought that nothing that is American can compare to this.

Yet she wants to live in America, for she has an idea that here is money and progress.

The Japanese woman in the new world is very economical. Were she to purchase a new gown it would be a gay piece of oriental silk, which she would fashion for herself into a new gown, and on her head she would coil the shining strands to take the place of a hat. Her raiment would cost very little and, once bought, would last forever.

Why She Is So Pretty.

The Japanese woman has an oriental fondness for bright colors. She does not care for the pastels, but she likes the deep rich reds, the wonderful electric blues, and she adores the bright peacock greens and the yellows when they come into the chrysanthemum colors.

The Japanese woman arrays herself in these, combs her locks until they are smooth, anoints them with an oil, and, sticking pins into them mikado fashion, she is ready to sally forth—she is dressed for the street.

The Japanese woman rarely or never puts on the raiment of her adopted land, but to the very last she clings to the quaint little ornaments of Japan.

But there is one concession which the Japanese woman makes to Americanism, and this is in the shape of American shoes and stockings. In this matter she is as vain as any Fifth avenue belle; and you see her with high-heeled French ties and elaborate open-worked stockings pegging along the streets, the high heels and the bright stockings showing below her flying kimono.

In the matter of shoes and stockings the Japanese woman is more than fastidious. She likes high heels, the higher the better, and the great tall spool heels of the present season are her delight. She also likes the very most open of the slipshod stockings, and the dishonester and more flesh colored they are the better, for they better show off the shapeliness of her own pretty understandings.

But the Japanese woman is very intelligent, in spite of the fact that she seems stupid. Seen in this country the Japanese woman appears to some disadvantage. Her dress looks to American eyes as though it were only fit for the bonfire.

Her very tongue, to the American ear, seems dull, for she speaks only pigeon English and that very badly.

To the American taste her cheeks are too bright for good society and her hair too glossy to be real. She looks like anything, and you would no sooner think of reasoning with her than you would of reasoning with a dog.

But, when you come to know her, you will find the Japanese woman very different. She is intelligent to the degree of cleverness. She is well informed to the extent of knowing all about everything she has ever seen or heard. Her brain is quick and her senses are alert.

Prefers an American.

The Japanese woman admires the American man, and she would intermarry if she could. Sometimes she does and the little half-breed is as clever as any child that ever grew on American soil. He has the cleverness and the sweetness of his mother, with the ingenuity and pile-awake qualities of his father. As for the little half-breed Japanese girl, she is the most intelligent of her sex, the cleverest child that ever dressed in kimono at home and American clothing in the street.

But the queer thing about her, in spite of her Japanese qualities, is that she wants to marry the American man, and the American man, knowing the Japanese girl, is anxious to marry her.

And here are her qualities. She is sweet of temper. She is generous of disposition. She is wide awake and willing, active and industrious. And what is more than all she loves her husband to the point of distraction.

The American man who marries a Japanese girl is sure of three things.

He will have a happy wife.

He will have a healthy wife.

He will have a wife who loves him.

The Japanese woman, as she is found here, shows by her intellectual fitness. Unable to speak the language or to wear the clothing, for she cannot put on corsets, never having been used to them, she still manages to be an American. And she does it so cleverly. She learns to eat American food in a quarter of the time an American would learn to eat Japanese food, and in a very few days she has settled down, contented to live her life according to the ideas of her new country.

There is a peculiar intellectuality in contentment. The contented woman is pretty sure to be an intellectual one, and the woman who makes the best of herself and her surroundings is the cleverest woman of all. And in these qualities the Japanese excel.

The Japanese woman, as she is found in the United States, is very often a worker. The Japanese man is not a wealthy man, not, if a clerk, is he a high salaried man; and the little Japanese helper at home must work hard to keep up the menage. And she does it well. The men and the Japanese colony live better than half the Americans; and on a great deal less than the average American citizen.

She Never Grows Old.

There is another thing in favor of the Japanese woman. She does not grow old. Her oils preserve the color of her hair and her paints and powders preserve the colors of her face and lips. Her figure grows no heavier under the little straight kimono and at the age of 30 you cannot tell her from 20, nor for a long time after 30 does she grow aged. She remains the same, and, when she does finally grow old, she disappears, to the last.

The Japanese woman is wonderful to watch. Though she lands in San Francisco she travels to the extreme east and from New York she gradually goes westward again. You can now see her in Chicago, where there is quite a colony of Japanese, and you see her in St. Louis, where she is pretty, neat and obliging. She keeps quiet and seldom goes out of the house and, though she is devoted to her husband's guests, yet, in the absence of her brother, she is never seen in public places.

And that is another quality of the Japanese woman. She likes to be quiet. She does not go to the theater. She does not go to the American church. She does not go to the Japanese church. She does not go shopping. She does not go walking. She stays at home and to meet her you must make the acquaintance of the men of her family.

The Japanese woman is very strict morally. She is devout in her religion, she is true to her friends, and she would not tell as much as one little white lie.

True, like the women of China or the women of America for that matter, there are those whose ideas of morals is not as keen as it might be. But these are the exception among the Japanese and among the American women and it is unfair to judge the many by the few who make heroes for doubtful romance.

The Japanese woman is very fond of the United States and she is increasing here in numbers. She is coming over slowly, but steadily, and before long she will not be such a novelty. With her fan, her looking glass, her pearls and her kimono, she will soon be a familiar figure and the American woman will cease to stop laughing at her and will begin to study her.

She will want to find out what the wonderful traits which make the Japanese girl so attractive and will endear her at sight to the heart of every American who sees her, be it man or woman.

JAPANESE PANELS.

A Scheme Showing One Way to Utilize Them.

Now that all things Japanese are such favor, Japanese furnishing panels, in anything from quaint on native paper to exquisite and embroideries on satin, are [illegible]. Many have them in collection how effectively they serve in [illegible] must be seen to be understood. In dark hardsome woodwork [illegible] works of art are delightful as a for hall, library, den, dining or [illegible] rooms. For a hall the long panels are splendid if done in the Japanese made paper to leather effect. Or, if has long panels like those in the [illegible] they may be utilized with admirable results. Very rich will it be with the [illegible] tire wall in handsome wood panels [illegible] in accord with the beamed ceiling [illegible] imposing stairway. If it be a hall [illegible]

Decorative schemes are of greatest interest now that womankind is bent on "freshening up."

Q—Why is a sugar like a piece at the theater?

A—Because, if it's a bad one it will draw; if it's a good one you [illegible] to take a box.